"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly warmer today and Thursday; southwesterly winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. . NO. 22,222. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1918. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

# DISCUSSING THE PRESIDENCY, VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL SAYS HE WOULD TAKE IT ONLY ON ORDER OF A COMPETENT COURT, DURING THE ABSENCE OF MR. WILSON, WHO SAILS NEXT WEEK

## AMERICA OFFERS TO BUY FLEET OF MARINE COMPANY

### Government Bars Sale of the International Mercantile to British Syndicate.

### OFFERS ABOUT $90,000,000

### Colby Tells of Reluctance to Let Million in Tonnage Pass from Our Hands Now.

### FAMOUS LINERS INCLUDED

### The Olympic Is One of 85 Ships—Company Official Declines to Discuss the Ruling.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Government ownership of ocean transport facilities will be greatly increased under the decision, announced by the United States Shipping Board tonight, that the United States Government will purchase the fleet of eighty-five vessels of the International Mercantile Marine on the terms recently offered by a British syndicate.

The action of the Government will prevent the ownership of these vessels passing to the British syndicate which had been negotiating for them. It will not affect their British registry, although it will give the Government a controlling interest in a fleet of a million deadweight tons. The official announcement follows:

"Announcement was made at the Shipping Board that the International Mercantile Marine Corporation had today been advised of the Government's disinclination to give its approval to the proposed transfer to a British syndicate of the American ownership which has for years been vested in the International Mercantile Marine Corporation of the latter's vessels now under British registry.

"Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board stated that an offer by a British syndicate to acquire from the International Mercantile Marine Corporation the tonnage in question had been under consideration for some time. The offer was expressly conditioned upon its approval by both the United States and British Governments.

"The negotiations, he further stated, had been carried on by the International Corporation with entire frankness, so far as the Government is concerned, and the decision now reached is due to the reluctance felt that an ownership which has so long been held in this country, covering so important a tonnage, should at this time, and under the conditions now prevailing in shipping throughout the world, be suffered to pass out of American hands.

"The vessels immediately concerned in the syndicate's offer are approximately eighty-five in number, and aggregate 730,000 gross tons, or, in their deadweight equivalent, about 1,000,000 tons. They include some of the most important vessels now engaged in transatlantic service, such as the Olympic, and many other vessels of large type and familiar names.

"The Government has announced its willingness to take over the ownership of these vessels upon the terms of the British offer, which is considered a fair price for tonnage of this exceptional character.

"Notification has been sent to the International Mercantile Marine Corporation of the Government's decision."

The negotiations for the sale by the International Mercantile Marine of its British assets were abruptly halted last Tuesday at the request of the United States Government, which did not care to have the control of this fleet of vessels pass into British hands under existing conditions. While no statement is made as to the figure at which the Government has decided to take over the vessels, the unofficial understanding has been that the vessels were to be sold to the British syndicate for about $90,000,000.

Harold A. Sanderson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company, declined last night at his apartments in an uptown hotel to comment on the statement made by Bainbridge Colby in Washington.

Mr. Sanderson arrived here from England early this month and laid before the Board of Directors the details of the offer which had been made by a British syndicate for the ships. On Nov. 7 P. A. S. Franklin, President of the company, said that the Directors at a meeting that day had considered the complete proposal.

"There are three or four details yet to be ironed out," he added, "before a decision in respect to the offer can be made. If the transaction is completed under the proposals now in hand, it will result in the sale of all the ships owned by the British companies and will leave those corporations with between £26,000,000 and £27,000,000 in their treasuries. The ships of the Mercantile Marine Company under the American flag will not be disturbed, and as the situation now stands the company will be left as it is at present, operating the nine vessels of American registry and one under the American flag."

TEA. CLUB DE VINGT. SUPPER DANCES 44 East 56th Street. DANCES Monday, Wednesday, Friday Evenings, 10:30. Open to Public as well as Club Members. Dancing Tomorrow Every Afternoon, 4 to 1.—Adv.

### *French at German Frontier; Marshal Foch in Luxemburg*

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The French armies, marching through Luxemburg, today reached the German frontier east of Weiswampach and Heinerscheid, according to the War Office announcement tonight.

At Redange, in Luxemburg, a hearty reception was extended by the Municipality to the commander of the 48th Division when it entered the town.

LUXEMBURG, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—Marshal Foch, the allied Commander in Chief, has established headquarters here. He arrived in Luxemburg yesterday with his staff. No ceremonies were held in honor of his entrance.

## SOLDIERS RIOT AT BOLSHEVIST RALLY

### Police from Many Precincts Required to Hold Back Men in Army and Navy Uniforms.

### SIX PERSONS BADLY BEATEN

### Provost Guard Makes Two Arrests—Cheers in Meeting for Russian Revolution.

Hundreds of soldiers and sailors, a few marines, and scores of other persons who are not in the military or naval service fought for three hours with the police and provost guard last night in an effort to get into Palm Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue, where a meeting at which Bolshevism was applauded and indorsed was in progress.

The whole neighborhood was in an uproar, and thousands of persons congregated at and near the scene of the trouble to watch the battle between the uniformed men of the city and those of the United States. Six persons, one of them an innocent onlooker, were badly beaten in the course of the evening, and two soldiers, more boisterous than their comrades, were arrested by the provost guard and taken to the provost headquarters, at Park and Pearl Streets, where they were locked up as military prisoners.

The gathering, which was a mass meeting of well-to-do persons who approve the course of Bolshevism in Russia, was held under the auspices of the Women's International League of 70 Fifth Avenue, the handbills which were distributed stating that its purpose was to discuss President Wilson's fourteen points, the censorship, and Russia. The meeting had not been extensively advertised, but an hour before it was called to order several hundred soldiers and bluejackets were in front of the hall begging the few policemen, then on duty, to let them into the hall.

By 8 o'clock Fifty-eighth Street for half a block on either side of Palm Garden was packed with shouting and yelling soldiers and sailors and civilian sympathizers. The leaders of the disturbers, for the crowd was well organized, issued instructions like Generals in command, and one of them was to see to it that no person carrying a red flag or wearing a red tie, or red rose, was to be permitted to enter the hall without first being deprived of the token.

Inspector Richard Morris of the police was in command of the 150 policemen ordered to Fifty-eighth Street a few minutes after eight o'clock. The Inspector, being a diplomat, used great tact, and the men applauded him as a "100 per cent. American," but there it stopped. They told him they wanted to get into that hall and that they intended to go in whether he wanted them to or not.

"We like you all right," said one of the leaders, "but we want to land a few of those Bolshevist slackers and trouble makers, and what's more, we expect to do it."

By 9:30 o'clock the battle outside the hall was in full progress. Time and time again the soldiers and sailors surged forward, each time to be stopped by the foot-to-foot formation of big policemen who blocked the entrance to the hall, and whose orders were to stand to the last man.

"They must not pass," said Inspector Morris, and, like the French at Verdun, the police held the line against all assaults.

Inside the hall there was much excitement. The shouts of the crowd that jammed the street could be heard above the applause that followed every reference to Bolshevism and some of the cooler heads within were plainly apprehensive. At one time, a short while before 10 o'clock, the crowd almost got by the police, the doors were pushed half open, and a few of those in the advance guard did get within. The noise outside swept into the hall in great volume and some of the people sought places of safety on stairs and in remote corners of the hall.

It looked bad for the police, but a

Continued on Page Six.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by Mallinckrodt & Robbins, Inc., makers of Union Teeth Powder.—Adv.

## ALLIES PREPARE TO MAKE DEMAND FOR EX-KAISER

### British Law Officers Are Reported to Have Decided He Is Extraditable.

### CONFERRING WITH FRENCH

### Holland Holds That She Cannot Surrender Him Without Germany's Consent.

### REDS CALL FOR HIS TRIAL

### Munich Disclosures on War Blame Lead to Move for Punishing Hohenzollerns.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—It is understood that the question of the extradition of the former German Emperor is being considered by British law officers of the Crown, who are working in close co-operation with the French authorities. Action in the premises was taken immediately after the flight of the former Emperor to Holland.

The Evening News says it understands that the law officers have concluded that the Allies are entitled to demand the extradition of the former Emperor, and that this decision applies also to individuals who have committed or given instructions for the commission of extraditable crimes.

It is added that Holland takes the view that she has not the power to surrender such persons without the consent of Germany.

The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, recently requested Charles Lyon-Caen, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris, to prepare an opinion on the possibility of the extradition of William Hohenzollern. M. Lyon-Caen asked for time to frame a decision.

One of the leading French authorities on international law, Edouard Clunet, is reported to have advanced the opinion that it was impossible to demand the former Emperor's extradition.

The ex-Kaiser has been indicted three times for murder in England in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, German air raids, and the shelling by warships of unfortified east coast towns.

**Reds Clamor for ex-Kaiser's Trial.**

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (Associated Press.)—"We demand the immediate convening of a revolutionary tribunal for the purpose of passing sentence on the Hohenzollerns, father and son, and on von Bethmann Hollweg," says the Red Flag, the organ of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, in commenting on the disclosures made in Munich concerning the complicity of Germany in bringing about the war. "William II.," the paper continues, "must be commanded to return and give an account before this tribunal."

The Spartacus organ also demands a reckoning with the Socialist leaders Ebert, David, Molkenbuhr, and others for participation in propaganda calculated to absolve Germany from responsibility for causing the war.

"We have been told that Germany had no knowledge of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia. It was a lie," says Vorwärts. "Berlin was said to have admonished Vienna to go slow. It was a lie. On the contrary, Berlin incited Vienna.

"In the course of his proclamation William II. declared: 'In the midst of peace we are attacked by the enemy.' A base, impudent, bottomless, shameless lie!

"And does this band of mass murderers, who in the progress of the revolution and through the generosity of the German people managed to escape unhurt, really still believe it can once more establish its blood-stained, lie-bedecked rule?'

**Charges Hohenzollern Treason.**

The organ of the Independent Socialists, Die Freiheit, says:

"They committed high treason We cannot lay hands on William and his son, but it is to be hoped that they will yet be brought to justice. Their fortunes, however, must be confiscated." Von Heimann Hollweg, von Jagow, and Zimmermann, who were their tools, must forthwith be arrested and brought into court."

The Conservative Taegliche Rundschau asserts that the disclosures not only are inopportune in view of the negotiations "for a revision of the

Continued on Page Three.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use Mck. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All from Mallinckrodt & Robbins, Inc., of Union Teeth Powder.—Adv.

### *London World's Greatest Port Equipped for Years to Come*

LONDON, Nov. 26, (British Wireless Service.)—In the course of three months, it is announced, London will be so well equipped with docking accommodation of thoroughly up-to-date character that it will be the greatest port of call in Europe, if not of the world.

Every device for accelerating, loading and unloading, and for making provision for the increased size of vessels and the increasing depth of water that will be required has been carefully thought out and embodied in the docks.

The Port of London authorities are confident that the requirements of the mercantile marine have been anticipated for a generation at least by the new works now approaching completion.

## FIRM FOR FORCING GERMANS TO REPAY

### Allies May Occupy the Former Empire if Attempt Is Made to Escape Reparation.

### HOLD TO ARMISTICE TERMS

### No Concession Expected on the Ground That the Hohenzollerns Are Out.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Opinion in England continues to harden, as it has done in France, with regard to the German efforts to evade the terms of the armistice and create an atmosphere favorable to German designs at the peace conference.

The situation in both Germany and Austria-Hungary has its disquieting side for the associated powers. Bolshevism threatens in Berlin, Saxony, Hamburg, and Bremen. Elsewhere throughout the former Central Empires the political and social unsettlement grows.

The Chronicle editorially says:

"The peoples which a month ago composed the Central Empires are the debtors of the associated powers. Restitution and reparation must be sought from them on a colossal scale. It is out of the question that Belgium and France should be left to repair unaided the monstrous wrongs inflicted on them by the German nation simply because the Hohenzollerns have gone out of business, nor can Great Britain forego satisfaction of her claims in regard to her illegally torpedoed merchantmen. To do so would be in effect to legalize sea crimes.

"Some responsible Government or Governments will have to be set up by the German people, otherwise we might have no alternative but to occupy Germany ourselves for an indefinite period until the difficulties are cleared up. This course would be taken with the utmost reluctance."

Hindenburg's recently wirelessed state-

Continued on Page Two.

## WICKERSHAM RAISES ISSUE

### Vice President, He Says, May Have to Take Wilson's Place.

### DUTIES ARE IMPERATIVE

### Congress or the Courts Must Determine if President Cannot Fulfill Them.

### PROBLEMS OF PEACE TABLE

### Ex-Attorney General Sees Peril in Freedom of the Seas and League of Nations.

George W. Wickersham, presiding at a dinner last night at the Hotel Astor given by the Council on Foreign Relations, of which Elihu Root is Honorary Chairman and Lindsay Russell the Chairman, cited Article II., Section 1, of the Federal Constitution as suggesting that Vice President Marshall might be compelled to take the oath of office as President after President Wilson has left the United States.

Mr. Wickersham said that the two most important functions which the President has to perform in connection with any session of Congress are: "To give to Congress information on the state of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," and "to consider and approve or reject bills which have been passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives." This function, Mr. Wickersham said, not only requires the President's personal consideration and his personal signature, in the event of his approval of the bill, before it can become a law, but the Constitution also provides: "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

More than 100 diners listened to Mr. Wickersham with deep interest from the time he began speaking until he closed. Mr. Wickersham said:

"The projected journey of the President to France and his suggested sojourn there for an indefinite period brings up for serious consideration for the first time in our history the question of the effect of such absence and of the powers of the Vice President because of the absence. The Constitution of the United States, Article 2, Section 1, provides as follows:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice Presi-

Continued on Page Two.

## *Move to Put League of Nations Discussions Ahead of Territorial at Peace Conference*

PARIS, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—A league of nations is likely to figure before the Peace Conference at a very early stage of the proceedings, instead of being relegated to the close, after the territorial aspirations of the various powers are settled. Two distinct viewpoints have now developed on this subject. The American view is that the coming congress will not be like the Vienna congress, which devoted itself principally to arranging what each power should receive as a result of the Napoleonic upheaval. According to the American view, the present war was based on certain high ideals and was not a struggle for territorial gains.

Therefore, it is maintained, ideals should come before territorial aspirations in the deliberations of the congress, and these ideals having been first defined should thereafter be the main guide in national aspirations.

One of the chief of these ideals, it is pointed out, was to prevent future warfare, and a League of Nations has been generally and officially accepted as the most practical organization for accomplishing that ideal. It is, therefore, held that this should be one of the first subjects considered, and should set a standard of ideals for other subjects following.

It can be stated that this American view of procedure has found warm supporters in England and France, although there is also another viewpoint, which clings to the old procedure under the Vienna congress, whereby individual aspirations for territory should have first consideration.

Those urging that territorial questions should come first say that it is highly desirable to sign a peace treaty embodying the essential details at the earliest possible moment, so as to terminate the official war period, under which troops are held for the duration of the war, and railroads, telegraphs, and other public utilities are similarly affected until peace is declared. According to this view an early peace agreement on essentials would release the armies, including the American troops holding the occupied regions.

Having attained an early agreement on territorial and other practical details, it is suggested, the larger general questions, like a League of Nations, could come up later for extended discussion either by the Peace Conference or a separate international congress to formulate the working details of the league. This view is chiefly held by those favoring the old Vienna congress procedure of individual claims first, while the American viewpoint is distinctly favorable to establishing ideals first as the guiding principle of the congress.

The appointment of the Brazilian delegates, Nilo Pecanna, the Foreign Minister, and Ruy Barbosa, Ambassador to Argentina, is leading to a discussion as to what extent the South American countries will support a League of Nations and the effect of the league on the Monroe Doctrine. It is the general understanding that the South American republics have the same favorable attitude toward a league as the Allies.

Whether a League of Nations, in which Europe would be largely represented, would extend its authority to the Western Hemisphere, including South, Central, and North America, is not clear, but the prevailing view is that its authority would be universal.

It is said that this would not be a substitution of the league's authority for the Monroe Doctrine in South American affairs, but rather an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, whereby joint international action would supplement and reinforce the Monroe Doctrine.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION.
Keep a package on the table to relieve that full uncomfortable feeling after eating.—Adv.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Bracing climate, golf and all sports in perfection. Three delightful hotels.—Adv.

## *Vice President Marshall on His Relation to the Presidency*

Vice President Thomas R. Marshall was interviewed over the long distance telephone by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston with regard to George W. Wickersham's opinion, expressed in a speech in New York, that, should President Wilson by going to Europe to attend the Peace Conference put himself in a position where he could not exercise any of his duties, his powers and duties under the Constitution would devolve upon the Vice President.

The Vice President emphasized the fact that the propositions presented by the former Attorney General were quite new to him and that he was replying to them informally and without mature consideration. Nevertheless, he was quite frank as to his attitude toward the contemplated departure of President Wilson and as to his own course during the President's absence.

Mr. Marshall stated categorically his attitude toward the three methods advanced by Mr. Wickersham under one of which, in the latter's opinion, Mr. Marshall might have to assume the duties of Chief Executive of the nation, as follows:

"One—With regard to the suggestion that I might voluntarily assume the Presidency and raise a legal question as to my right of tenure by some such act as the signing of a legislative bill: I can state now definitely and positively that I shall not of my own volition assume President Wilson's office or the duties thereof if the President departs from the United States to attend the Peace Conference.

"Two—As for the suggestion that a joint resolution of Congress might be adopted to 'set the Vice President in motion': This proposal is entirely new to me, and I am unable to commit myself as to what I would do if the Congress should adopt jointly such a resolution.

"Three—In answer to the suggestion that a court having jurisdiction might mandamus me to assume the duties of the President I unquestionably would assume the Presidency of the United States and exercise the duties of that office if a court having jurisdiction directed me to do so."

[*These three categorical answers were telegraphed back to Boston last night, submitted to Vice President Marshall, and verified by him as correct. To* THE TIMES *correspondent in Boston he added:*

*"It is the duty of every American citizen to obey the judgments of courts, and I would obey them, not because I want to, but, as a law-abiding citizen, would feel compelled to do so.*

*"I hope the controversy will be stopped, as I have not the slightest desire nor intention of interfering with the President, unless I am forced to, and that will be of infinite regret to me."*]

Mr. Marshall manifested great reluctance to discuss the whole subject without having given careful consideration to every possible phase of it. His reluctance sprang from two causes: First, an ardent desire that neither the President nor the people of the United States should gather the impression that he is in any faint sense, even, opposing the departure of Mr. Wilson, and, second, a full appreciation of the delicateness of the whole question and the importance of any decision.

"My relations with President Wilson have been extremely warm and friendly and cordial," said Mr. Marshall, "and they are so today. For that reason I cannot emphasize too strongly that I do not wish to say anything that might convey the impression that I think he should not go to the Peace Conference if he sees fit to go. Furthermore, I do not want to say one word that might give the impression that I was participating in any discussion of constitutionality, or precedent, or propriety, which is designed to make him hesitate or to induce him to abandon his journey.

"I have assumed from the first that there was no barrier to Mr. Wilson's leaving the country to attend the Peace Conference if he decided that it was his duty to go abroad for that purpose. The only discussion as to the constitutionality of such an act that I have heard was a brief one to which I listened recently, and which concerned itself solely with the President's right to go, and not with any question as to what would happen at home if he did go.

"I emphasize that because I am particularly anxious that the public should understand that I have taken no position in opposition to the President's going, and I most certainly want him to know beyond a doubt that, so far as I have formed any opinion, that opinion has been that he certainly could go if he wanted to."

"You also convey the idea," Mr. Marshall was told, "that you have not given any consideration to the question of your own line of action in case the President leaves the country."

"That is correct," he replied, "at least in the negative sense, that I have assumed that his going did not concern me officially. It had not occurred to me that any responsibility might develop in his absence which I might have to assume, nor was I aware that any question would arise as to any effect upon me officially of his departure."

There was then read to Mr. Marshall over the telephone Article 2, Section 1 of the Constitution of the United States, which provides:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

"Of course, I am aware of that constitutional provision," Mr. Marshall replied, "but I repeat I have not considered it in connection with Mr. Wilson's forthcoming trip. I never dreamed of any trouble arising. I can say to you that not voluntarily shall I assume the office of President of the United States. If I should become President during Mr. Wilson's absence, unquestionably that would have to occur through some judicial or legislative process. The idea of its occurring through legislative process is new to me, so I cannot attempt to say now what I would do if the two houses of Congress in joint resolution should call upon me to act. That is a responsibility that would have to be met when it arose and if it arose. The possibility of judicial action is a different one. If that should be taken a court possessed of jurisdiction should order me to assume the Presidency, I certainly would obey that court, and I would assume and discharge the duties of the Presidency.

"I have made no investigation of this subject. I saw no reason to. The President decided it was right and proper for him to go to the Peace Conference, and I supported his decision heartily and cordially. Most certainly I do not want his job while he is away. That does not mean that I am dodging responsibility. I am not. If the question should arise, I would meet it squarely and accept whatever responsibility was placed upon me. I am most reluctant to become involved in any academic discussion of the constitutional or other questions involved, because I am fearful that my participation in such a discussion might give the President the impression that I am in some way opposing his going. I am not. Furthermore, as I said, I have not studied these questions for the reason that I did not anticipate anything arising which would force them upon me."

Asked if it were true that under his present plans he himself would be absent from Washington most of the time during Mr. Wilson's own absence, Mr. Marshall said:

"I cannot answer that definitely now, because I have just heard from Washington regarding a matter that is not yet settled, and if that matter is not settled before the President goes, I shall have to cancel my trip and stay in Washington."

"Is that a personal matter or a Government matter?" Mr. Marshall was asked.

"It is a Government matter," he replied.

The trip to which Mr. Marshall referred is a speaking tour under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, of which former President William H. Taft is President. This tour, which is to take him across the continent, Mr. Marshall said, was planned before there was anything definite about President Wilson going to Europe, thus disposing of Washington gossip to the effect that the journey had been devised purposely to keep the Vice President away from the capital during Mr. Wilson's own absence.

If the Government matter to which he referred is disposed of in time, Mr. Marshall probably will be away about six weeks—the same length of absence that Mr. Wilson is understood to contemplate.

The Vice President is scheduled to speak in Chicago on Dec. 4, and from there his proposed itinerary would carry him to Des Moines, Omaha, Reno, Salt Lake, and San Francisco, after which he and Mrs. Marshall plan to spend some time with Mrs. Marshall's parents at Scottsdale, Ariz.

## WILSON TO START ON DEC. 3

### He and the Peace Party Going on the George Washington.

### WILL BE ABSENT SIX WEEKS

### Plans to Return in Middle of January — Will Address Congress Next Monday.

### DELEGATES NOT YET KNOWN

### Lansing and Houston Likely to Represent Cabinet—French and Italian Envoys Guests.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President Wilson will sail for Europe early next week to attend the Peace Conference. It is understood that the President will deliver his annual address to Congress on Monday, Dec. 2, and that immediately afterward he will go to New York, sailing from that port on the following day. His present plans call for a stay of a month in Europe, which means, allowing for the two ocean crossings, that the President will be absent from Washington about six weeks, returning about the middle of January.

The President will sail on the army transport George Washington, a former North German Lloyd steamship, which was taken over by the Government during the war without change of name. Next to the Vaterland, the former Hamburg-American liner which was also taken over and renamed the Leviathan, the George Washington is the largest and one of the fastest of the former German vessels now flying the American flag. The George Washington has a gross tonnage of 25,570 tons, has accommodations for a crew of 525 and 2,755 passengers when operated in the merchant service, and has a registered speed of 19 knots.

**Jusserand to be in the Party.**

The members of the American peace delegation going from this country will sail on the Presidential steamer, as will also J. P. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, who have been invited by the President to go to Europe with him on the George Washington. They will be accompanied by their wives.

A second steamer has been selected to transport the American newspaper correspondents going to France to report the proceedings of the Peace Conference. This steamer, according to present plans, will sail on Monday, because it is a slower vessel than the George Washington. There are to be no restrictions placed on the number of correspondents going, but they must be properly accredited by the newspapers they represent and must obtain passports, properly vised by authorized representatives of the countries they expect to visit while in Europe.

It became known today that a cablegram had been received from Viscount Northcliffe declaring the President's presence at the peace table to be necessary and stating that British statesmen all approve of the participation of the President in the conference. Other messages have been received from foreign statesmen voicing gratification over the decision of the President to attend the Peace Conference. None of these messages has been made public.

The delay in announcing the personnel of the Peace Commission grows out of the fact that it has not been fully determined who all the members of the commission will be. It has not been fully determined as to the Cabinet representation, but indications point to the probability of two members of the President's Cabinet serving on the Peace Commission, Secretary Lansing and probably Secretary Houston. Secretary Baker is not going to Europe with the President either as a Peace Commissioner or in his capacity of Secretary of War, although it had been the original intention for Mr. Baker to go to Europe in connection

with problems growing out of the plans for the return and demobilization of the army.

## SENATORS DEMAND FULL LIGHT ON PEACE

### Will Insist That There Be No Censorship of News From the Conference.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Aroused by the fear of censored news from the Paris Peace Conference, under the able control assumed by Postmaster General Burleson, an agitation is afoot among Senators to insist upon an open discussion of peace terms in the Senate, once they are determined upon by the international conferees. This move is supported by prominent Democratic and Republican Senators.

The leaders in the agitation for unrestricted publicity in discussion of the peace terms when they reach the Senate are taking the President at his word when, in the first of his fourteen principles laid down as the basis upon which armistice was negotiated, he proclaimed for "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at," and declared that "diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

As the treaty making body, the Senate will have the peace terms to consider. And Senate leaders of both parties are beginning to insist that in the consideration of these terms the public be fully informed. A prominent Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, which will receive the peace terms from the State Department after the Paris conference, said today that he was in entire sympathy with the "fullest discussion" of the peace treaty in the Senate.

**Fear Dark-Lantern Methods.**

The point was made today by Senators who spoke of the necessity for a frank and open discussion of the peace terms that it looked as if the American public was to be kept in the dark as to what was going on at Paris until the Administration was ready to turn the peace treaty over to the Senate. With George Creel, head of the Committee on Public Information, with the President on his trip, it is argued that there might easily be censorship.

Indignation over the action of the Administration in taking over the cables at this time was expressed in private talks today at the Capitol. The sentiment among Senators is that the American public ought to be acquainted as to happenings at the Paris conference.

The move for "open diplomacy" in discussion of the peace terms will be initiated when the Senate reassembles next week. It promises to be supported by the majority of the Senate, if comments made today can be depended upon.

Furthermore, an effort is to be launched to remove the mail censorship, which, under the Espionage act, has resulted in the suppression of several publications and the exclusion from the mails of hundreds of others. Newspapers which have criticised the Administration have fallen under the ban, according to some Senators.

**Press Gagged, Says Johnson.**

Senator Johnson of California voiced the feeling of Senators over the drastic censorship and the necessity for the Administration taking the public into its confidence in making known the peace terms.

"We are as unprepared for the problems of peace as we were for waging war," said Senator Johnson. "The Administration in the war did many things well and some things ill. While echoing the loftiest sentiments of democracy and freedom for all other nations, with an iron hand it destroyed the liberty of the press and freedom of speech at home.

"By repressive and suppressive measures the thought of the nation was rendered stagnant and no loyal expression which did not yield a ready acquiescence was permitted or tolerated. In a republic arrested or suppressed expression and stagnant thought are unhealthy; they are dangerous things.

"The result of the recent election, in my opinion, was due to the policy which arrogated to itself omniscience and denied to loyal Americans the right of free and decent expression. A repressed and suppressed people, forbidden for many months interchange of thought, found their only mode of expression in the ballot box, and there expressed themselves.

**No Man Supreme.**

"Our nation now in the Peace Conference will make the most momentous decisions in its history. No one man within himself has all the knowledge or patriotism or vision of America. The problems of peace and future destiny do not find their solution only in the East. There's a Pacific as well as an Atlantic, an Orient as well as an Occident. There never has been a time when a republic has so needed the best thought and the best effort of its citizens. That this thought may not agree with the prevailing thought or with that of those in authority is of no consequence.

"Not withstanding the repression and suppression of recent months which have made of the greater of the Eastern press the mere servile echo of the Administration; notwithstanding that free speech has been practically dead among us and that our thought has been stagnant for want of expression; notwithstanding the Prussianising of the news of the nation, by which we have received only what those in authority wished us to have, this, of all times in our history, is the time when Americans should interchange their thoughts and express themselves.

"We can perform no higher duty and render no greater service than publicly to discuss our problems of peace, peace terms, and the future relations between ourselves and other nations and the path the Republic shall follow in the years to come."

**Deny Any Aim at Censorship.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—Reports of censorship of the news of the Peace Conference were met today with the statement that not only would there be no censorship, but the American newspaper correspondents would have all facilities possible for transmitting their dispatches.

Correspondents sent from this country will make the trip on a naval vessel which will be placed at their disposal. They will leave next Monday ahead of the President because there is no ship available which can make as fast time as the steamer on which Mr. Wilson and his party will sail.

## TAFT FAVORS WILSON GOING TO VERSAILLES

### Should Be There to Help Form a League of Nations, He Declares.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 26.—Ex-President Taft addressed the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce today on the subject of a League of Nations, which he said was indispensable in the administration of the peace treaty with Germany and her allies. Regarding President Wilson's going to France, Mr. Taft said:

"Mr. Wilson, by all means, should go to the Peace Conference at Versailles. He should be there to help form the League of Nations. At first he was faint-hearted about going, but now is showing indications of departing very soon for the scene of the conference. I hope he goes. Take the fourteen peace points, read them over, and then read the amendments put in by the various other nations. After that you will have enough matter for litigation to demand the attention of a League of Nations to determine the right of points in question."

Such a league, according to Mr. Taft, is an absolute necessity before the terms of the treaty may be determined upon. In a sense a League of Nations now exists among the Allies, said he, but the proposed league would embrace all of the countries in the world.

"But Germany should not be given a position in the league where she could use her powers until it has been demonstrated that the country will not violate international law. The Allies want a League of Nations. Lloyd George has come out flatfooted for it. Clemenceau has not expressed an opinion definitely fixing his stand. He probably had not thought of it until after the war ended. A League of Nations would reduce the probability of war, but it cannot be guaranteed as an absolute cure for war."

## WHAT BELGIUM DEMANDS.

### Would Control Left Bank of Scheldt —Loss $7,600,000,000.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—Belgium must have the left bank of the Scheldt, according to all political parties in Belgium. The correspondent has talked with many diplomats, Ministers, and members of Parliament, and they all agree on Belgian occupation of the left bank of the Scheldt.

Some extremists say that Belgium's natural frontier in the east is the left bank of the Rhine, while a more moderate group would be contented with the cession of Luxemburg.

So far as the payment for losses is concerned, Belgium reckons her losses unofficially at 38,000,000,000f., (about $7,600,000,000.)

"The amount may seem excessive," said an eminent Belgian financier, "but Belgium's losses are not all as visible as the ruins which, Heaven knows, are plentiful enough. A stranger may enter Bruges, Ghent, and Brussels, which are virtually intact except for the Bruges railroad stations, and be under the impression that the cities suffered nothing.

"It must be realised, however, that every home in these cities has been stripped of everything belonging to it, including copper and woolen mattresses. Then the cities were forced to pay war contributions over a period of more than four years. In the first year the Germans exacted 40,000,000f. a month, in the second year 50 000,000f., and in the third year 60,000,000f.

The Scheldt River flows through Belgium on most of its course. North of Antwerp the Scheldt enters Holland. This situation is awkward, for Belgium in that entrance to its principal port is controlled by another nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Reports from Brussels that Belgian leaders hold that Belgium must have the left bank of the Scheldt River were received today by Dr. H. de Beaufort, Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires, with open incredulity.

"I have not a word officially to indicate that my Government has even heard of such an agitation among Belgians," Dr. deBeaufort said. "Naturally I cannot credit the fact that so important a difficulty has arisen.

"Two things make it very unlikely. The first is that the territory has always been in the possession of Holland, and that there has never been any controversy over its ownership between the two nations. The second is that the aid and succor extended to Belgium during her many distresses in the war, and the support given to thousands and thousands of refugees now in Holland, would make it impossible that any feeling such as that described should be held among Belgians against my country."

## THINKS McCALL FOE OF SOUTH.

### West Virginia Governor Opposes Him as Peace Delegate.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 26.—Governor McCall of Massachusetts was charged by Governor Cornwell of West Virginia with fostering ill-will toward the South, in a telegram sent by the latter today to President Wilson, protesting against the appointment of Mr. McCall on the Peace Commission in Paris.

Governor McCall, several months ago, refused to honor Governor Cornwell's requisition for a negro wanted here for a serious crime, and this is made the basis of the West Virginia Executive's protest.

## WILSON NOT WELCOME TO ALL.

### Some Writers in Paris Fear His Humanitarian Ideas About Germany.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—A Paris dispatch to The Chicago Tribune says:

"There is a great deal of enthusiasm over the announcement that President Wilson is coming and also a great deal of speculation. A concrete reason for the speculation is Wilson's humanitarian ideas toward Germany.

Alfred Capus of the Academie Frangaise says in Figaro: "We know we owe the illustrious President of the United States eternal gratitude, but we do not think this applies to blind submission or that it obliges us to abandon our conception of French interests."

Cri de Paris argues even further, and puts the whole impulse on the ground of political aspirations, under the heading "Idealism." The author says: "It is well understood that Wilson is the most religious and most idealistic of diplomats, and also by the eternal decree of Divine Providence, his interests always accord with the interests of his country and even his party. Therefore, Wilson is ready to aid unfortunate Germany, which is dying of hunger, and nothing could be so sublime as this rapid pardon of old offenses. But by a marvelous coincidence, this immediate feeding of the vanquished is also the desire of twelve to fifteen million German-Americans, who, enchanted, have thrown off the Kaiser and all responsibility for past crimes to take up relations with their compatriots, whom they have aided to deliver from the imperial yoke.

"These German-Americans will be grateful to the idealistic Wilson, and they won't forget to vote in two years for the Democratic Party and to check the Republicans, who just triumphed in the recent election."

The food situation here in France is, if anything, worse than a month ago. Many necessities are almost completely lacking. Butter, coffee, milk, matches, olive oil, margarines, and rice are very difficult to find. A quarter pound of coffee or butter is all you are allowed to buy at a time, even when you are lucky enough to find some one to sell it to you. People arriving every day from Germany say the situation, although bad there, is no worse than it has been during all the past months, and that this cry of "Hurry, hurry, or we starve!" is all a part of the scheme to soften the armistice and peace conditions.

A Frenchman of one of the older classes said to me yesterday: "I am a short, underaized man with years of weakness and sickness behind me simply because I was born just after the war of 1870. My mother lived on roots and on all the miserable nothing which those who submitted to the siege of Paris had to suffer. Do you think when I see those great husks of Germans, with their fat years of plenty behind them, that I feel any particular desire to make yet more restrictions and to see my six-year-old boy growing thin that they may keep fat?"

# EXPECT WILSON TRIP TO AID LLOYD GEORGE

### British Canvass the Effect of His Visit on Their General Election.

### LIBERALS SEE A DILEMMA

### President's Indirect Influence, They Fear, Will Help the Tory Party.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—There is much discussion in political circles here regarding the incidence of President Wilson's visit to Europe and the British general election. According to calculations, based on available information regarding the Presidential itinerary, Mr. Wilson will be in England a few days before the election to be held on Dec. 14.

Though naturally he himself will abstain from any action directly affecting the British political situation, it is believed by politicians here that his presence is bound to exercise an indirect influence on the mind of the electorate. The popular imagination will be profoundly stirred by the first visit to these shores of a President of the United States; and, coupled with President Wilson's personal preeminence, it is expected that he will receive an ovation far surpassing that accorded to President Loubet, whose memorable visit to London, with its scenes of tremendous enthusiasm, cemented the Anglo-French entente cordiale.

Politicians here, according to their partisan predilections, are much exercised over the prospect. The consensus of opinion is that the Presidential visit will have a most favorable reaction on Lloyd George's campaign.

**Fear Strengthening of Tories.**

Both men in the public eye are the incarnation of the spirit of victory. The Asquithian Liberals and the Labor Party, in the eyes of both of whom Wilson stands for the true doctrines of liberalism and the sympathetic appreciation of the labor situation, look somewhat askance at the possibilities of the American President unconsciously contributing to swell the vote which, in their view, will chiefly strengthen the position of the Tory Party, with which Lloyd George is in alliance.

The electoral campaign is proceeding with daily intensified feeling. In the opinion of many observers the situation is developing along lines similar to those which, following the Khaki election of 1900, culminated in the Liberal split headed by Joseph Chamberlain and the eventual submergence of the Liberal-Unionists in the reactionary Tory Party.

Lloyd George's personal following, these observers say, at the coming election will assure the victory of a coalition, but will not be strong enough to enable the Prime Minister to control for long the Tory elements of the combination. The reactionary dead-weight will hamper the progress of Lloyd George's chariot wheels, and the alternatives before the Premier will be the abdication of Liberal principles or the break-up of the coalition, followed by a new election with old Liberalism united with Labor or probably playing second fiddle to Labor.

**Failed to Unite Leaders.**

In some Liberal quarters it is held that Lloyd George missed his golden opportunity, these last few weeks, to unite the Liberal Party. There have been rumors of negotiations to that end, and it is generally believed that Asquith was ready to meet Lloyd George half-way, but that some of the former's supporters manoeuvred the prospective reconciliation on impracticable lines. The result was that Lloyd George was forced into an arrangement with the Unionists which gave the wire-pullers of that party an opportunity by which they have gained a very considerable advantage in the nomination of candidates.

On his side, Lloyd George has been placed in the rather unfortunate position of appearing to seek to dictate to local Liberal caucuses the selection of their candidates. The Liberals claim as a cardinal doctrine that candidates shall be democratically chosen, and they hotly resent the Premier's declaration that he had a right to demur in certain cases.

Sir John Simon taunted him with seeking to make the Commons a tied House, instead of a free debating body. Even The London Times asserts that a stupid mistake has been made in this matter, and that, in the constitution of the new Parliament, men for once loom larger than measures, there being no great divergence of view as to what measures are necessary, and the essential thing being to have in Parliament the men best qualified to determine their application.

## MANIFESTO BY LLOYD GEORGE.

### He and Bonar Law Issue a Platform for British Voters.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law have issued a joint manifesto to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland appealing for support and continued unity, outlining their policy and amplifying their speeches of Nov. 16. A resume of their platform follows:

"The conclusion of a just and lasting peace and so establishing the foundations of a new Europe that further wars may be forever averted; reducing the burden of armaments and the promotion of a League of Nations; State acquisition of land for soldiers and sailors, either with cottages with garden allotments or small holdings on a large scale; schemes for agricultural developments and extensive forestation and reclamation schemes; comprehensive housing schemes; larger industrial opportunities; improved material conditions of employment.

"Other planks are: Preferential tariff for the colonies; no fresh taxes on food and raw materials; development and control in the best interests of the State of economical production of power and light, also railways, roads, and canals; improvement of the Consular Service; removal of all existing legal inequalities between men and women; and reform of the Constitution and of the House of Lords."

For the future of the world and for the sake of the nations which participated in the war it is not less essential now than during hostilities that there should be good feeling among the nations that helped win the war, said Bonar Law in an election speech at Glasgow last night. He emphasized how essential it was that the British representatives at the Peace Congress should have the support of the whole country, and said that 85 per cent. of the troops from the United Kingdom would be able to vote in the election.

Mr. Bonar Law also said that Great Britain had run great financial risks during the war, adding:

"More than once I could only look a week or two ahead. Yet we were right to run that risk, for without success what would have been the use of gold or securities or anything else?"

## CHURCHILL FAVORS LEAGUE

### But Says It Will Not Affect British Supremacy on Seas.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, speaking at Dundee, said he would do everything in his power to make a league of nations a practical and powerful reality. But a league of nations, he contended, was no substitute for the supremacy of the British fleet.

The Minister declared that none of the German colonies would ever be restored to Germany and none of the conquered part of Turkey would ever be restored to Turkey.

## GREW'S WORK IN PARIS.

### He Has Prepared All Necessary Data for Peace Delegates.

PARIS, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—When the American delegates and their staffs of specialists arrive in Paris for the Peace Congress they will find a complete chancellery organized for them. This is being arranged under the direction of Joseph C. Grew, former Counselor of the American Embassy in Vienna, who came to France with Colonel House, but who is now specially concerned with preparing for the American delegation.

Divisions of international law, geography, economics, personnel, and intelligence already have been organized, and when the staffs arrive every man will have his place in divisions ready to function.

The divisions of international law and of geography probably will be the most important branches bearing directly on the work of the Peace Congress. The geography section will be concerned with the boundaries of new Europe. For this purpose it has assembled an exceptionally complete collection of maps showing all stages of development and changes in the various countries affected by the war.

The international law section embraces legal advisers, who have assembled much material on all international questions which will be placed before the congress. The intelligence section deals especially with present conditions in the various countries.

Much of this preparatory work has been done by an Executive Committee under Colonel House, consisting of Messrs. Lippmann and Miller and Dr. Medes. The first two are now here and Dr. Medes is coming to Paris.

The initial work of this committee was done with a large force of experts at the American Geographic Society in New York, but the results are now taking practical form in the American organization for the congress.

## DUCHESS ASKS WILSON AID.

### Wants Luxemburg Safeguarded in Peace Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President Wilson has been asked by the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg to intervene in behalf of the Grand Duchy to protect it against the dangers incident to German demobilization and to safeguard in the peace negotiations its rights as a small nation, free and independent.

The communication has been referred to the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

## PREPARING SHIP FOR WILSON

### The George Washington Expected to Sail with Party on Dec. 3.

The painting and decorating of the saloons and cabins of the steamship George Washington at Hoboken is being pushed by men from the navy yard, and it is expected that she will be ready to move into the river on Dec. 3. The surface paint on the ship, which is 700 feet long, has been covered over with the regulation steel gray paint used by the American Navy.

While the date of the President's sailing has not been announced, officials in Hoboken said yesterday that Mr. Wilson and his party are expected to go on board the George Washington next Tuesday afternoon. Instead of coming from Washington by train, as previously arranged, it is understood that the Presidential party will travel by the Mayflower, with their baggage, and board the George Washington in the lower bay. The automobiles of the party were placed in the hold of the George Washington yesterday. Navy officials expect that she will be escorted to Brest by the United States battleship Pennsylvania and two new destroyers.

The George Washington will carry a crew of 1,000 naval officers and men and should arrive at Brest on Dec. 10 if she gets away in good time next Tuesday. The allied warships will steam out into the Bay of Biscay to meet the George Washington and fire salutes of twenty-one guns as she passes. As Commander in Chief of the United States Army and Navy, President Wilson is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns in addition to the national salute of twenty-one guns which will be paid to the American flag entering the ports of France and England. The George Washington will fly the President's flag, which is the United States coat of arms on a square blue ground, from the mainmast head.

# FIRM FOR FORCING GERMANS TO REPAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

ment clearly indicated prevision that such a step might come to be considered imperative by the associated powers.

From the viewpoint of the financial settlements of the future the question is regarded here as one of paramount importance. It is held to be one in which America has, in a sense, the largest interest, and presumably would have the deciding voice.

Foch's refusal to consider any modification of the armistice terms entailed Germany's entire compliance with an execution of the conditions imposed upon and accepted by her. Noncompliance would precipitate action which it is all to Germany's interest to avert, and which the allied forces undoubtedly will not take if it can be avoided.

It is suggested in some quarters here that the associated powers have strong cards to play so long as the blockade remains, and Germany's need for overseas supplies is acute. The announcement by President Wilson and the associated powers that food would be furnished only if public order were maintained was a step which was based on the assumption that conditions in Germany were as bad as Solf had reported them to be. A postcard received from Antwerp today by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent says that the writer, who had just gone there from London, enjoyed the best lunch he had eaten in four years.

Organized government in Germany based upon the recognition of ordered democracy is coming to be regarded as an urgent necessity of the situation, which, otherwise, may need the firmest handling by the associated powers.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—German delegates at the mixed conference at Spa have protested against the rejection of their request that they be granted a delay of two weeks in evacuating Luxemburg, Lorraine, and the Saar region. General Nudant, one of the French conferees, stated that he considered this protest wholly groundless.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.—It is semi-officially announced in Berlin, according to a dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende, that the Entente Powers will probably consider the repeal of the blockade after consulting with President Wilson.

# WICKERSHAM RAISES ISSUE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

dent, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

"In considering whether or not the absence of the President from the seat of Government and the country constitutes an inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office within the meaning of this provision, regard must be had to the character of the duties which under the Constitution he is required to perform, especially during the sessions of Congress. A writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES of today, Nov. 26, in a very clear and logical manner has reviewed the constitutional requirements and precedents which have led to the conclusion that it is the President's duty when Congress is in session to be at the seat of Government.

**Functions of the President.**

"The two most important functions which the President has to perform in connection with a session of Congress are: First, from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient,' (Article II., Section 3.) second, to consider bills which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, and if he approve, to sign them, and if he does not approve, to return them with his objections to the House in which they shall respectively have originated in order that such House may reconsider the measure and determine whether or not by a two-thirds vote to pass it over the veto and to send it to the other House for its reconsideration, to the end that if two-thirds of each House shall so agree the bill may become a law without the President's signature. Not only does this function require the President's personal consideration and his personal signature, in the event of his approval of the bill, before it can become a law, but it is also provided that

if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. (Art. I., Sec. 7.)

"In like manner, every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, must be presented to the President and, before the same shall take effect, be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives.

"The close co-operation of the President with Congress in these matters is therefore apparent, and if he be out of the country it requires little argument to demonstrate that he would be unable to perform those duties. The intendment of the Constitution undoubtedly is, that during the ten-day period which is given to the President for the consideration of a legislative bill, citizens interested in the bill shall have an opportunity of communicating their views to him. The power and duty of acting on the bills are not conferred upon the President that they may be exercised without regard to public sentiment, and he can only properly exercise that power and discharge that duty by being in a position where he can feel the pulse of public sentiment, receive observations respecting the bill from those who may be affected by it, and give to considerations for and in opposition to it impartial and thorough consideration. If he is not within the country, he cannot fitly discharge those duties.

"There is a third consideration, subsidiary to the others, but none the less important, where the President also exercises a function in connection with legislation. Article I., Section 5, Paragraph 4, of the Constitution provides:

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

"Article II., Section 3, provides that the President, in case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. It requires no great stretch of imagination to assume a question arising between the two houses as to the time of adjournment which might call for the exercise of this power, a power which in the past has not been exercised, probably because the President has always been at the seat of government during sions of Congress, in conference and consultation with the leading members of both houses, and able to avert by friendly counsel and suggestion the necessity of exercising this important power.

**Constitution Is Silent.**

"If, therefore, the President shall, by going to Europe and remaining abroad, put himself in a position where he cannot exercise any of these and other important duties requiring his personal action at the seat of government, an inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office would seem to have arisen, in which event those powers and duties by the Constitution are devolved on the Vice President. The Constitution does not provide who shall decide when a disability occurs justifying the Vice President in assuming to act as President.

"Some of the text writers suggest that a joint resolution of Congress should be adopted to set the Vice President in motion; others that a mandamus would lie to compel him to act. The latter would be rather an unsatisfactory remedy, because the time required to bring the proceeding might prevent the accomplishment of a necessary purpose. That mandamus will lie would seem to be clear on authority. (Attorney General v. Taggart, 66 N. H. 362.) If the Vice President should assume to act and should himself veto a bill and at the expiration of ten days from the date of its passage no veto from the President himself in writing should have been received, a question would arise for the courts to determine as to the power of the Vice President to act for the President.

"That these questions in the past never have arisen for actual decision is a tribute to the wisdom of our Presidents in conforming with the traditions of their great office, with that unbroken custom which ripens into law, and in not suffering the whisperings of personal ambition to lead them to depart from the paths of accustomed action, thereby avoiding the creation of new, uncertain and perhaps dangerous questions of Constitutional right and power.

"So much for the question of the constitutional difficulties that may arise if the President shall pursue his announced program of going to the Peace Conference. But assuming that either he or some representatives of the United States shall attend the Peace Conference, the basis of a durable peace, as the President sees it, has been outlined in the fourteen propositions originally suggested to the Congress on Jan. 8, 1918.

"I undertake to say that when that pronouncement was first made very little consideration was given to the outline of the foundation of a peace agreement which was there contained. The thought of the country was at that moment focalized upon the one question of winning the war, and neither in Congress nor out of Congress was there any very great consideration given to the propositions set forth in that address.

"But subsequently, upon other occasions, the President emphasized the importance of these views, and finally, with two or three exceptions, which have been the subject of communication between the allied powers, and with certain exceptions which time has created to the fundamental items enumerated, this program has become, at all events, the working basis for the conference which is about to assemble.

"The fundamental thought underlying them is that, in the first instance, in order to secure a durable peace, there shall be restored to the various belligerent nations territory of theirs which has been occupied by the enemy during the war. Secondly, that certain territory which in the past has been taken from the belligerents, as Alsace-Lorraine from France, shall be restored to them. Then, that there shall be a reapportionment of Europe on the basis of nationality rather than what the President refers to in one of his addresses as 'the forever discredited balance of power.'

"So there are to be erected a number of new States since the fourteen points were formulated. A new nation has been recognized in the Jugo-Slavs; the Czechoslovaks have been afforded recognition; Poland, which was mentioned, is to be reckoned as a separate State; Serbia, Rumania, other Balkan States are to receive national recognition, and to each of them which does not possess it there shall be afforded an outlet to the sea.

**Russia Is a Problem.**

"Russia has disintegrated and presents today a problem that certainly must be solved before there can be any durable peace in the world, and how it shall be solved he would be a rash man to assume to say at this moment. The question of Turkey will still remain to vex the conference, as it has remained to vex every great conference after every great European war for centuries. The Dardanelles are, in some way, to be made free to the nations.

"Then the question of colonies is left with the general suggestion that the welfare of people in those colonies must be the prime consideration in determining what shall be done with them, and I take it that on that basis there will be very little danger of any of the former colonies of Germany going back to the harsh rule from which they have escaped.

"There are two provisions which call for especial comment. One is the so-called freedom of the seas. We suppose that we have always had freedom of the seas in modern times, certainly since the war of 1812. Freedom of the seas in time of war has vexed the minds of all men everywhere with whom I have spoken, a perplexity which is reflected in the newspaper and the magazine comment of the world ever since it was enunciated by the President. We have had no interpretation from him of his meaning but that great article in which David Lawrence undertook to expound it to us a few days ago. His exposition was, if I remember it, that the rule of contraband of war should not be modified during hostilities. In other words, that the belligerents in a great war should be precluded from modifying the rule as to contraband to meet the inventiveness of their foe, a rule which, had it obtained during the late war, would probably have cost the Allies the victory in which they now rejoice. So that embarrassing suggestion remains still one of the points of doubt to be solved by the wisdom of the delegates at the peace table.

There is still one other point which has vexed and perplexed the minds of those who have studied these suggestions, and that is the question of economic barriers. The language used by the President in his speech was this, that "a removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for the purpose of maintenance." The first interpretation put upon that was that it meant the establishment of universal free trade. That criticism the President himself met in letters to Senator Simmons and Senator Hitchcock, and he says he disclaims any such meaning as that, and says he meant no restriction upon the free determination of any nation as to its own economic policy, but only that whatever tariff any nation might deem necessary for its own economic service, be that tariff high or low, there should be no discrimination against some nations which did not apply to others.

"My point of view is that that makes it if anything much worse than the first obvious interpretation, because the whole purpose of economic discrimination is to equalize the conditions between nations in their commercial intercourse, and it is incredible that all of the conditions in all of the nations, uniting in a common league, should be so entirely alike that no discrimination as to one against another should be permissible to equalize trade conditions and put them on the same basis. I believe every colony of Great Britain has a tariff which is more or less attempts to equalize her conditions and to protect her from the kind of competition which would prevent her from pursuing her own economic problem and not subject her to a ruthless and destructive competition. So that seems to me to be one of the generalities which must in the negotiations between interested parties at the peace table suffer considerable modification.

**The League of Nations.**

"Now these are the general outlines, but the all-embracing suggestion is that there shall be created a general association or league of nations which shall preserve inviolate the territories that shall be assigned to these various nations and protect each one of them in the enjoyment of the rights that are to be parcelled out to them at the peace conference. One of the steps that is to lead up to this is a program, an agreement of disarmament. It is a subject of some uneasiness to read, simultaneously with the promulgation of this general invitation to all the nations to unite in a league for the protection of all these rights, from the Secretary of the Navy an announcement of the most ambitious naval program that the United States has ever projected.

"A League of Nations in the sense in which the term is generally understood is interpreted to be an offensive and defensive alliance. The language used by the President, in his Jan. 8 speech, was a general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.' That is nothing more or less than an offensive and defensive alliance of all the nations, which shall embrace great and small States and secure to them their territorial integrity and preserve these general provisions.

"Well, to the practical mind, questions at once arise at the outset: Who is to compose this league? Is everyone of these newly created countries that never has exercised independent government, with the problems of its own internal organization to be a party to this league? Are great and small to have a like voice in the league? Is there to be any limit to the questions which may be determined?

"Is it proposed that the influence of America shall enter any such international association as this? That is one of the questions which the Congress of the United States, the Senate of the United States particularly, will have a great deal to say about, and which the people of the United States are just beginning to consider and discuss. There is an infinite number of questions regarding the practical creation and the organic workings of this League of Nations."

**Jugoslavs Object.**

At the end of his speech Mr. Wickersham introduced H. Henkovic, a member of the London Jugoslav Committee and the chief representative of the Jugoslavs in this country.

"Italy," said Mr. Henkovic, "is to receive, evidently, a part of Dalmatia, but less than 3 per cent. of the population of Dalmatia is Italian. So it is with other territory along the coast of the Adriatic to which Italy lays claim. The Jugoslavs contend that the mixed populations should determine the flag under which they shall live in the years which shall follow an enduring peace.

"It may as well be known, first as last, that Italy cannot have our shore of the Adriatic. She has no right to it. Your great President has declared for the self-determination of small nations. We believe that his views on that question will be carried out, and we believe that our righteous claims will be recognized and approved at the Peace Conference under the protection of the United States."

Oscar S. Straus said: "Now for the first time in the world's history, there is an opportunity to formulate a real, a righteous, and a permanent peace. And what better basis for a treaty of peace than the self-determination of free peoples.

"But we must remember that a people which has been oppressed for years is unable to express itself in concerted action. This has been seen in Russia. It is being seen in Germany and now we have twenty-one small nations on the very eve of the assembling of the peace delegates, wrangling among themselves. These nations must be protected by a League of Nations strong enough to enforce its decrees, strong enough to enforce righteous adjustments, even though some of the small nations may not quite like those adjustments."

## FRANCE SHIFTING TO PEACE.

### Munitions Ministry Turned Into an Agency for Reconstruction.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Ministry of Munitions, it was decided at a Cabinet meeting today, will be transformed into a Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction. Louis Loucheur will retain his portfolio as head of the new Ministry.

Finance Minister Klotz was authorized by the Cabinet to introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to facilitate the changing of munition factories to a peace basis and to permit them to undertake orders from the Post Office and Telegraph and Telephone Administration, for the rebuilding of the merchant marine, and for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The Government will advance credits of 2,000,000,000 francs so that the factories may be kept going.


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A demand may exist unexpressed or almost unrecognized by the public.

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The wish for something better than brooms was keen, but apparently not to be gratified when, presto! the new invention was on the market and the first page advertisement made *abnormal* sales of more than one million dollars.

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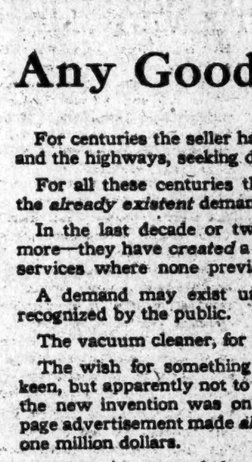

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*The sketch shows the collar buttoned about the neck.*

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# STRASBOURG HAILED PETAIN AND POILUS

### Warmth of Reception Convincing Proof of Alsatian Devotion to France.

### A GERMAN WOMAN'S PLAINT

### "Our Army Was Worn Out; These French—the Whole World Was Helping Them."

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STRASBOURG, Nov. 25.—If there was any doubt as to the genuineness of the rejoicing in Alsace over the prospect of being French again it would have been dispelled by the enthusiasm of the reception given Marshal Petain, attended by Generals Fayolle and Gouraud, as they drove through Strasbourg today, followed by the flower of the French Army.

I had motored 600 kilometers from Brussels, through Dinant and along the battle-scarred Meuse Valley to witness the ceremony, and, still overwhelmed by the magic of the welcome Brussels gave its King, I felt sure that the scene in Strasbourg must be an anti-climax. It was nothing of the kind. True, there was not delirious excitement of the Belgian capital, but the impressive sincerity of the crowds proved beyond doubt that, despite nearly fifty years of German occupation, the heart of Alsace still beats true to France.

I watched the procession pass through the square of the eleventh century cathedral that had witnessed the triumphal entry of Louis XIV. After the Generals in automobiles came picked battalions of the Colonial Army, led by zouaves with red shoulder straps, flanked on either side by a long file of girls in bright-colored Alsatian costumes. Then came a little band of veterans of 1870.

I talked with one afterward, a man of 76, whose limp is a memory of a bullet wound received at Mars-la-Tour. He was almost overcome with emotion in his gratitude to heaven that he had lived to see the day when French soldiers again marched through the City of Strasbourg.

**Pageant of the French Army.**

For that was characteristic of the ceremony. It was the pageant and triumph of the French Army, an astounding demonstration of the military power that had borne the brunt of the war throughout, had upheld the Allies in defeat, and had had the lion's share in the final campaign to victory.

With the snappy marching step of the Poilus they swung along, wave after blue wave for a full hour—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Their physique was as fine as their equipment, and all along the route the crowds cheered them to the echo.

In Brussels it was the fête of King Albert; in Strasbourg it was the poilus' triumph.

**A German Woman's Sad Comment.**

One woman in the crowd beside me watched without moving a muscle or uttering a cry. Suddenly she turned to me and said in broken French:

"That was why you beat us. Look at those and at these!" And she pointed to two soliers in German uniforms nearby, whose tricolor cockade showed their Alsatian origin. It was a striking contrast—the French fit, upstanding and equipped to perfection, the others in ragged, war-stained uniforms, with split boots and string in place of buttons. Their faces were drawn and haggard. They were soldiers of a beaten army.

"Yes, I am German," said the woman in reply to my question, "and I have a right not to be ashamed of it, for I have given two sons to my country. One fell on the Marne, and the other before Verdun. When victory changed this Summer to disaster, I could not understand it, but now I know. Our army was worn out; we had taken the very children and old men to fight for us, and we could do no more. They lacked food, guns—everything; and these French—the whole world was helping them.

"We thought the French Army, too, was war-weary and exhausted—look at them! Only look at them!"

From the lips of an enemy the truth had been spoken. The grit and spirit of the poilu had won the victory.

## STRASBOURG ENTRY WILDLY ACCLAIMED

### Rescued Alsatian City Gave Ovation to Petain, Castelnau and Gouraud.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STRASBOURG, Nov. 26.—The great week of Alsace and Lorraine reached its apotheosis today with the entry of Marshal Pétain and Generals Castelnau and Gouraud into this beautiful city, the largest town and perhaps the most enthusiastically French in the two provinces. They entered by the southwestern or Schirmrker gate, led by a detachment of Colonial cavalry, named the Chasseurs D'Afrique, Marshal Pétain and General Castelnau in an open motor car, and General Gouraud riding at the head of representative sections of three divisions of his army, the Army of the Champagne, as we used to call it.

Three halts were made in the procession through the city, first in the Kleberplatz, where the troops presented arms before the statue of Marshal Kleber, an Alsatian who was one of Napoleon's most spirited lieutenants; second, in Town Hall Square, where the flags were ceremoniously saluted, and last in the Kaiserplatz, before the local palace of the lamented Emperor. At each of these points the masses of inhabitants and country folk had gathered during the forenoon, and the surrounding buildings, substantial structures in red sandstone, fine shops and charming old houses, with steep dormer-windowed roofs, were full of happy faces laughing through waving fields of tri-color flags.

In Kleber Square many of the musical and sporting societies by which Alsatian patriotism has been secretly sustained during the German domination were in evidence by their bands and banners, some of these drawn from their hiding places for the first time in forty-eight years. Everywhere the holiday dress of Alsatian girls splashed the scene with jolly waves of color.

I have often testified to the genius of our French friends for the organization of great public spectacles. Today's was in every way worthy of the occasion. More can hardly be said. Not the least was the pertinent note of mordant wit which flavored its pathos and magnificence. A less bold artist in open-air staging would not have ventured to choose for his final scene the Kaiserplatz and the steps of the recently imperial palace. It recalls the famous witticism about the Holy Roman Empire—that it was neither holy nor Roman. So the vulgar barrack is neither imperial nor palatial in any sense but that of the modern boche railway station.

Four pseudo-medieval heralds of giant size hold the tri-color now floating from the roof. The German eagle still screams from the stone plinth above the outer staircase. The Hohenzollern arms have not been removed, and it was under these symbols of dead imposture that the heroic poilus of republican France and their chiefs to-day received their reward in the plaudits of one of the lands they have delivered Pétain, with Castelnau, Fayolle and Maistre, all three commanders of groups of armies, Humbert, Buat and other Generals and several hundred staff officers, were at the foot of the steps, and on either side for the march past. Gouraud, the "Lame Lion of Africa," faced them on the other side of the roadway, an immobile figure of almost tragic gravity.

Behind him a vast crowd swayed and cheered the passing groups of chasseurs, zouaves, tankmen, tirailleurs, pioneers, machine guns, artillery, and dragoons.

There was no weariness today. The weather-worn men swung past in great style after their standards and crashing bands. The last touch was one of simplicity, of comradeship. At an almost imperceptible signal Pétain and Gouraud advanced toward each other, met in the middle of the roadway, and made the family salute on both cheeks. So ended a day of emotion that those who participated in it will never forget.

**Jubilant Over Deliverance.**

Nov. 23.—Strasbourg is like the climax of a grand symphonic poem of deliverance. It is full of a sort of quiet madness of pleasure. A long torchlight procession, including half a dozen French Army bands, has just passed below my windows. All the central streets of the fine city are packed under hanging flags and festoons, with just such crowds as the armistice brought out into the streets of London.

Prominent among them are large numbers of soldiers of General Gouraud's army and hundreds of girls dressed in immense bows and many-colored gowns of the old Alsatian gala costume. Soldiers and girls link arms and make little processions of their own, while lads leap upon the footboards of the motor cars of officers, and their elders gaze smilingly upon the throng from windows of cafés and restaurants.

The cry "Vive la France!" rises continually, irrepressibly. There is no disorder. Weary-looking men in the gray coats of the German Army, who, perhaps, are Alsatians returning home, pass through the jolly crowds. We have met others during the day along the country roadsides. They are not welcomed in this garb, but neither are they molested.

The German part of the population, if it does not fully enter into the general rejoicing, seems well disposed, or at least offers no dissent.

Food has suddenly and mysteriously become cheaper and more plentiful. In parts of the provinces where there had been particular suffering, the French Army has brought in relief supplies. But this could not touch the situation in the large city. Probably hidden stores of food have been released, partly under the happy feelings of the moment, partly because the free introduction and exchange of goods is expected under the new régime. It is clear that Alsace and Lorraine have not suffered so severely as other parts of the German Empire, in that or in some other ways.

There are good military reasons why, since the first Autumn of the war, the battlefront south of Verdun changed very little. There was also this moral reason, that neither side, without a clear prospect of success, wished to alienate the Alsatians and Lorrainers by destroying their villages and towns.

The result is curious. One passes from a belt of devastated territory in France into a country that shows scarcely any marks of warfare. Between Nancy and Metz, one crosses a double line of gunpits, trenches, and wire fields, and comes out into smiling fields and hamlets half deserted, but practically uninjured. East of Metz, except for the site of a dismantled aviation camp, I saw no evidence whatever of the passage of great armies.

The men forced to fight in a cause most of them detested are still away. They will soon be home. Alsace and Lorraine have good reason to rejoice. If there is any word of gratitude they have not yet spent, it will be for Marshal Pétain on his entry on Monday.

## NAMUR BACK TO NORMAL.

### British Propaganda from Clouds Destroyed Morale of Germans.

NAMUR, Nov. 25. (Associated Press.)—Nine days have passed since the Germans left this historic town, and already Namur is rapidly slipping back into the groove it occupied before the war. The people have some stories of Prussian despotism to relate, as have the residents of other occupied places, but on the whole Namur seems to have fared well, compared with other towns nearer the fighting line.

The forts are how as they were left after the enemy's bombardment on the first days of the conflict. The railway station and some neighboring buildings have suffered from allied bombing. Otherwise the town is practically unscathed.

The restaurants today were serving excellent and varied meals at reasonable prices, much lower than in Brussels, for example, where an ordinary dinner costs from $9 to $10.

Namur, like Brussels, spent a couple of days in the wildest celebration as soon as the Germans left, the people dancing and singing through the streets all night following the enemy's departure. On the arrival of the British, five days ago, there was a great celebration. But while a holiday air still clings around the place, it is getting back more and more to normal.

The residents tell of a characteristic German trick of working British prisoners in the only place which was a military objective for British bombers. Prisoners were forced to labor in the railway station, which was provided with only sufficient dugouts for the protection of German soldiers. As a result a considerable number of British were killed by their own comrades.

In the last days of the boche occupation marked depression was caused among the troops by the British propaganda which was dropped on the town. The Germans became convinced of the truth of the British statements of the allied victories and the German failures, especially the submarine campaign. Soon there was an absolute change in the men's attitude toward the high command and the continuance of the war.

## A MILLION CHEERED KING IN BRUSSELS

### Clustered on Housetops, Ledges and Telegraph Poles to Watch His Triumph.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22. (By Courier to Dunkirk.)—Just one hour ago King Albert halted his white horse at the Flanders Gate of his capital city of Brussels, and Burgomaster Max stepped from the throng of Municipal Councilors to greet him. By the King's side was the Queen, a slender figure in a fawn-colored riding habit, with a close-fitting fur toque. During the Burgomaster's short speech of welcome and the King's reply the Queen raised her hand from time to time, to shelter her eyes from the sun, which was dazzling in a cloudless sky, where scores of airplanes wheeled like gleaming birds.

It was a striking picture that the soldier King made, sitting motionless on his horse, in the uniform of a General, with a khaki helmet. He wore two rows of ribbons, including that of the French Legion of Honor, Military Medal, and War Cross. Not a word could be heard on account of the thunderous roar of the multitude, which never ceased for a moment.

The enthusiasm of the people was delirious, indescribable. Fully a million people must have lined the route through which the procession passed. They were everywhere—on the housetops or perched on ledges from the first story to the fourth, attached by ropes to windows. Each lamppost bore two or three, and on a telegraph pole at the Flanders Gate there was a boy hanging insecurely by his sash who somehow managed to wave and cheer without breaking his neck.

**The King Deeply Moved.**

Although his words were lost, the King's face showed deep emotion as he replied to the Burgomaster, and twice he gestured strongly with his right hand. Two paces behind him was Prince Albert of England in the uniform of the Royal Air Force, with the Belgian Princes and the Princess just beyond. In the grand stand to the rear of the Burgomaster stood a number of American and British officers, including General Farnsworth, Commander of in Flanders, whom I saw chatting with the Burgomaster a few minutes before the arrival of the royal party.

When the short ceremony was ended the King and Queen wheeled their horses to greet a party of allied Generals on horseback. Then, as the procession moved forward, it seemed that the noise increased, if that were possible, and so King Albert entered Brussels, riding along a narrow street where flags made an avenue of color before him, and flowers fell about him in a bright rain. The Belgian Princes and their sister rode abreast, Leopold in the centre, a slim boy in the plain khaki of the Belgian poilu. On his right was Charles, a stocky youngster, in the uniform of an English naval cadet. Princess Marie Jose was on the right, a smiling child in a gray dress, with her golden hair in fuzzy plaits beside each ear. As she passed a youth on a telegraph pole she laughed and waved to him. The crowd yelled delightedly, and the youth responded with such energy that nothing but a miracle averted a fall.

**Crowds Perfectly Orderly.**

With a French officer I walked beside the cavalry escort that followed the Generals to the main Boulevard du Nord, in the centre of the city, where I stopped at a wide crossroad near the Stock Exchange to watch the troops pass. The enthusiasm was frantic, and the cobblestones of the road were nearly hidden by the carpet of flowers.

For all the popular excitement, order was perfect, and the dense throng actually made way for us to pass before the procession was over.

The first soldiers to appear were Americans, who received a magnificent ovation. As the tall Yankees in their war-worn khaki swung by there were tears running down the cheeks of the Belgian officer of gendarmerie who stood beside me.

"Our allies," he muttered, brokenly, "in Brussels, with victory! And those others—I saw them, too, from a chink in a shuttered window. Ah! the difference! What a nightmare! They never stopped, day and night—rank after rank, in perfect order, strong, triumphant, invincible!"

It was indeed a thrilling contrast: then, deserted streets, houses with covered windows, like faces, shrouded in mourning, and no sound to break the silence save the interminable tramp of hobnailed boots or the harsh command of an officer; now, one allied detachment after another—French, British, Belgian—amid the delirious cheers of the delivered population.

## FURIOUS AT AMERICANS.

### Hoover's Food Statement Prompts Retort by Rhenish Gazette.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 26.—American Food Administrator Hoover's statement relating to food incites a furious retort from the Rhenish Gazette.

"From this report," says the paper, "it's obvious that Germany will come last of all, and won't get much, and there is no question of allowing German ships to fetch food. The existence of the German people only interests the humanity-loving Americans as far as making her pay.

"This much is sure—that every enemy act, in spite of beautiful words, is a Judas for the German people, and Hoover's statement is proof."

## MOVE TO SET UP RHINE REPUBLIC

### Great Industrial Region Likely to Break from Germany, Berlin Fears.

### EBERT PLEDGES ASSEMBLY

### Tells Federal Conference That Armistice Modification Is Urgently Needed.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The well-defined separatist movement in the Rhineland has become an outstanding feature of the German situation.

The Daily News's Rotterdam correspondent quotes a Cologne telegram to Vorwärts which says that the question of separation from the empire and the formation of a distinct State has become a complete plan, "and it is thought that Germany and the world may even tomorrow be presented a fait accompli."

Vorwärts says that a large number of people probably hope for more favorable peace terms to an independent Rhineland. The fear of harsh anti-clerical legislation mostly inclines the Clericals toward separation, "but," adds Vorwärts, "Bolshevism stands in the foreground of the agitation. 'Freedom from Berlin' is now the cry in the Rhineland.

"The frontiers of the proposed new State are not yet fixed, but it is intended that they shall include the whole industrial region. To the south, union will be sought with the Rhine Palatinate and Hesse. Already well-known economists have examined the economic possibilities of the proposed new republic and are said to have reported favorably.

"We shall have to reckon with separation as an almost unavoidable event unless an immediate agreement is obtained in Berlin and writs for an election are issued with all possible speed."

The Berliner Tageblatt, in an appeal for a constituent assembly, says: "At the present moment Germany is gravely threatened from within and from all sides. There is obvfously in France a desire to exploit Germany's defenselessness to the utmost and continue the war in order to realize plans of conquest for which the French Nationalists have long been agitating.

"On the pretext that Germany has not fulfilled the impossible armistice terms to the letter, they wish to proclaim the recommencement of the war and finally to annex the left bank of the Rhine, which now under the terms of the armistice is only temporarily occupied. All reports show that attempts will be made to win over the people in the occupied territories to separation. Should President Wilson not support such a policy of robbery, a less open method will be used—the formation of a buffer state."

**Ebert Pleads for Unity.**

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Chancellor Ebert, dispatches received here from the continent state, definitely promised the summoning of a German constituent assembly at a conference of seventy representatives of Federal States in Berlin yesterday. The conference was held at the Chancellor's palace.

The gathering decided that the National Assembly would be held at Frankfort. Measures were taken to assure the unity of the empire. The territory of the empire, according to the decisions reached, would be maintained with some reorganization.

Representatives of South Germany were invited to sit in the assembly in future.

Ebert declared that a preliminary peace alone could save Germany. Unless the armistice were modified, he urged, the worst consequences would result. The meeting discussed a report by Mathias Erzberger, head of the Armistice Commission.

**Asserts Need of Assembly.**

The Chancellor, in opening the conference, said that when the present Government took charge everything was in ruins. Now, however, a Socialist republic had replaced the monarchy, and power had been put in the hands of the workmen and soldiers.

The first aim to be achieved, Ebert continued, was peace and the security of the economic basis. Every workman and soldier, he said, must labor to his utmost for the rebuilding of the State. Liberty was worthless without food and employment, and the summoning of a national assembly was necessary to secure the co-operation of the central administration and the Federated States.

The Cabinet would consider on Tuesday, Ebert said, a bill for the election of a national assembly, but provisional arrangements must be made immediately for the government of the federated empire.

Dr. Solf, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that the situation was extremely threatening, owing both to the "enemy's will to destroy" Germany and the separatist movements in the country. He based his hope of solving the pressing problems upon the conference then in session.

Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Socialist Premier, protested sharply that both Ebert and Solf were compromised by being representatives of the old régime.

**Predicts Food Catastrophe.**

A Copenhagen dispatch says that the following official announcement has been made in Berlin:

"It is certain that in the course of six weeks a catastrophe will occur in Germany, both as regards the ordinary food stocks and the supplies of live stock."

The dispatch says it is stated that the German grain harvest is better than in previous years, but the potato crop is much worse, owing to a lack of labor due to the departure of Russian prisoners. The supplies of grain from Rumania, Poland, and the Ukraine have ceased. The situation is aggravated by the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers, heretofore fed from the supplies of France and Belgium. Food distribution is disturbed owing to recent events.

## EXTREMISTS FAIL AT POLLS.

### Crushing Defeat at Dresden—Soldiers Demand Assembly.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (Associated Press.)—Reports of tests of strength between the conservative elements and the Independent and Bolshevist Socialists in various places in Germany continue to indicate that, as far as mere numbers go, the extremists are almost negligible.

The elections to the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council in Dresden on Sunday showed that the extremists polled only 4,300 votes against 56,400 for the old Socialists. Both groups of Independents won only three or four seats in the Council of fifty.

Fuller reports from Bremen show that the movement in the coast cities has already turned into a more conservative channel.

A meeting of Soldiers', Workmen's, and Peasants' Councils, representing Bremen, Hanover, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Flensburg, Osnabrück, Wilhelmshaven and a number of smaller places in the provinces of Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein passed a resolution that these councils would stand behind the present Government and demanded the convocation of a National Assembly. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 81 to 20.

There was also a crushing defeat for the extremists at a meeting representing the Tenth Army Corps at Hanover, where by a vote of 140 to 4 a resolution was passed against efforts to establish a dictatorship and demanding the summoning of a Constituent Assembly.

Soldiers from the front are beginning to arrive in Berlin and men who have conversed with them express themselves optimistically as to the effect of their arrival upon the preservation of order. These men declare that the great bulk of the soldiers reject Bolshevism in all its phases.

It may also be considered an indication of the general public's faith in the conservatism of the soldiers that German and Prussian flags are beginning to reappear all over Berlin, after having made way for the red flag since Nov. 10. Only in one of the suburbs was any objection raised to the flying of the national flags. Certain elements there tore the Prussian banners from the street cars. Elsewhere the emblems were not disturbed.

The Grand Duchy of Oldenburg has been transformed into a republic under a directory composed of five Social Democrats, two bourgeois, and two former Ministers.

The Duke of Brunswick and his family have gone to Augsburg.

## BALLIN FRAMED SHIP POLICY

### Berlin Said to Have Approved Plan for Deal with Allies.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 25.—According to Berlin papers, Albert Ballin devoted his last hours to drawing up a program to enable Germany's shipping to survive his country's military collapse.

Ballin, after deliberation with the shipowners' associations, had written a memorandum based upon an understanding that Germany would retain at her free disposal her commercial navy. By way of compensation, she would undertake to build merchantmen for the Entente and, especially for England, during a certain period, to the exclusion of all other shipbuilding. The prices and terms of delivery were to be settled by agreement. This plan does not prejudice the eventual chartering of German ships for the transport of foodstuffs for the Entente.

The project has already been forwarded to the new Government, which discussed it with experts. It is rumored that the Government has adopted Ballin's program in its general outline.

## ALLIES PREPARE TO DEMAND EX-KAISER

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

armistice conditions," but primarily are intended to stimulate a revolutionary sentiment.

Count zu Reventlow in the Tageszeitung says that neither Bethmann Hollweg nor his associates desired a world war, and that they were not prepared for it. The Count adds:

"It is not to be denied, however, that their jumbling was responsible for complications which ultimately involved Germany."

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.—General Ludendorff, reputed to have been long the actual directing head of Germany's military affairs, has quit German soil, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung. It says he has left Sasanitz, Prussia, for Sweden.

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## OUR MEN UNSPOILED BY WAR EXPERIENCE

### Free of Militaristic Ideas and Ready to Return and Resume Their Old Tasks.

### THEIR SERVICE BROADENING

### General Bliss, Admiral Benson, and Ambassador Sharp End Tour of Battlefields.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—General Bliss, Admiral Benson, and Ambassador Sharp have just completed a four-day automobile trip to the American battlefields. I was a member of the party and we saw many scenes with which THE TIMES field correspondents have made American readers familiar.

After leaving Chaumont, where General Bliss presented a medal to General Pershing, we saw the battlefields of St. Mihiel and the Argonne, dined with the commandant at the Hotel de Ville in Verdun, slept in the Verdun citadel, visited the famous forts in the vicinity, and returned to Paris by way of Rheims, Fismes, and Soissons. We were near Metz, but the proprieties did not permit visiting that city, which the French were entering.

American soldiers gave the Allies that superiority over the enemy necessary for victory. They made possible the adoption by Europe of those ideals for which we entered the war. They have shown that they rank with the very best as soldiers. But soldiering has not been, is not, and, it is to be hoped, will not be their main business.

The 2,000,000 men constituting our army in Europe are the cornerstone of American citizenship. As matters stand, they have had a valuable broadening experience. They have not yet formed military habits or adopted the point of view of professional soldiers. Their adventuring into the European war furnace has not changed their American character. They can now go back to their various activities at home without being restless or discontented in their old tasks.

The question of how to turn the swords into plowshares is troubling the European countries, where more than four years of war have necessarily transformed citizens into soldiers. Our adaptable men have taken hold of war enthusiastically and efficiently, but nine out of ten of them are still essentially unchanged and will go back as eagerly to work as before the war.

If no arrangements can be reached in the peace conference for full disarmament and a league of nations, America may have to adopt universal training and service and a big navy building program as a permanent peace measure, but it is felt that our men should avoid carrying home with them the infection of militarism which has been the curse of Europe and which, even after the defeat of Germany, still survives to a greater or less extent in all European countries.

Our soldiers' experiences in Europe have made them more American than ever, and I shall miss my guess if, on returning home, they do not constitute a permanent and potent influence for maintaining the American tradition of freedom from entangling alliances.

## BELGIANS CHEER IN CHURCH.

### Shout for America and Whitlock at Thanksgiving Service.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24, (Associated Press.)—The love which Belgium bears toward America and the deep regard in which the United States Minister, Brand Whitlock, is held, were evinced in an unprecedented way yesterday afternoon at the famous Church of Sainte Gudule during a service of thanksgiving for Belgium's newly found freedom.

The old church was crowded for the rite, which was conducted by Cardinal Mercier. The royal family, members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps were present. The service was the most impressive and beautiful ever seen in Brussels, most of the great congregation being moved to tears.


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# RUSSIANS ATTACK ALLIES IN URALS

## President of All-Russian Assembly Narrowly Escapes Assassination at Ekaterinburg.

## CZECHS ARE IN DANGER.

## Omsk Coup d'Etat Makes Them Uncertain of Their Ground in Siberia.

## NEW CIVIL WAR IS FEARED

### Ekaterinburg Demonstration Regarded as Opening Struggle of Monarchists and Revolutionists.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EKATERINBURG, Russia, Nov. 20.—The situation is daily growing increasingly serious as a result of the Omsk coup d'état, not only for the Czechs and Russians, but for the Allies. Tuesday night there was a reaction here in the attempted assassination of President Tchernoff, of the All-Russian Constitutional Assembly, which was located here, and a demonstration against the Czechs and the Allies headed by 100 Russian officers.

These officers, dressed in uniforms obtained from local Siberian regiments, went to the Hotel Palais Royal, where Tchernoff lived. Some one in the crowd fired at a Czech officer, killing a Russian spectator. Then another officer threw a bomb, which wounded eight, narrowly missing two members of an American Red Cross party.

After last night's affray Tchernoff and all the members of the Constitutional Assembly, which was overthrown by the Omsk coup, disappeared. So far it is not known whether they escaped from the city or they are being held by Russian officers.

This trouble in Ekaterinburg is the direct result of the overthrow of the All-Russian Government, and it is generally believed that this is only the beginning of a fight between the monarchists and the Social Revolutionists.

As to the proclamation of martial law, the Czechs were forced to adopt this attitude to protect their armies fighting the Bolsheviki at the front between here and Perte.

In Omsk the situation is serious. Yesterday both sides—the Kolchak dictatorship and the All-Russians—issued manifestos to the population; but the Czechs intervened to prevent massacres. Kolchak maintains control of the Government, although General Boldyreff and other members of the All-Russian directory refuse recognition of it.

**U. S. Consul Urged Czechs to Fight.**

The Czechs are in a predicament, not knowing what their fate will be unless the Allies make some public pronouncement and decide what they will do in Russia.

While it is generally understood in America that Washington never promised military assistance to the Czechs, I possess a telegram from former Consul General Poole, sent from Moscow to Samara by courier, urging that the Czechs continue to fight against the Bolsheviki and saying that all the Allies were intervening to assist them. Later this telegram was confirmed by an official dispatch from Peking to Consul General Harris at Irkutsk.

Before leaving Omsk the Czechs received word that the Allies were marching from Archangel and had reached Viatka, but meanwhile the Bolsheviki continue attacking along the Perm-Ekaterinburg line, with the hope of winning Ekaterinburg, which is the greatest prize of the Ural section, with platinum and gold mines, a large industrial city, and an important railway centre.

While both British and French have sent forces to Omsk, their number is not sufficient to be of assistance to the Czechs.

The Czechs were greatly surprised by the developments at Omsk, and a special meeting of the Czech National Council has been called at Chaliabinsk to decide what attitude the Czechs shall take toward the new Government. While the Czechs do not desire to interfere in internal Russian policies, they are faced by the Bolsheviki on this front, and must protect their lines of communication in the rear.

All their interest is in democratic government in Russia. It is exceedingly doubtful whether they can recognize Admiral Kolchak's dictatorship, but they are in a very unfortunate position, not knowing what attitude the Allies will adopt. It is generally reported in this city and at Omsk that the Allies will recognize the dictatorship. I have been asked repeatedly why the Allies did not recognize the All-Russian Government and bring it the moral support it needed to face the monarchist and Bolshevist agitation. Now it is argued that the Allies did not favor that Government because they believed a dictatorship was necessary.

**Czechs in Serious Predicament.**

The Czechs are in an exceedingly serious predicament. They are surrounded on all sides with enemies, and unless the situation at Omsk clears, the Allies may have to reconsider whether they will come to the Czechs' assistance, for the Czechs who are fighting here at allied request are in danger of being bottled up.

On Nov. 12 General Gaida, whose headquarters are at Ekaterinburg, sent an ultimatum to the All-Russian Commanding General demanding that Russian troops assist the Czechs at the front. The Government agreed, but apparently found difficulty in carrying it out. This, according to report, was one reason for the fall of the All-Russian Government. A second reason was a banquet given in honor of the French when the band played "God Save the Czar" after all the allied representatives had left. The American and British Consuls sent notes to the All-Russian Government which were practically ultimatums demanding an explanation within twenty-four hours.

In this action the French and Czechs did not join because they believed the incident should be overlooked as the officer who commanded the orchestra to play the hymn was considered intoxicated. The Americans and British, however, insisted upon an apology, although by so doing they were bringing to an issue in Russia an internal question which would better have been decided later. In this instance instead of helping the All-Russian Government the British and American representatives did the opposite.

Any observer can see what this means for the Czechs. In front of these fight the Bolsheviki. In their rear officers effect a coup d'état. Meanwhile, according to reliable military reports, the Czech and Russian regiments are having success between Ufa and Samara.

**Wounded Travel Days Without Aid.**

En route to Ekaterinburg with Major Slaughter, the American Military Attaché, we stopped at Tulmon, where the Red Cross maintains a hospital for the Czechs, and learned something of the distressing lack of sanitary conditions at the front. In the present fighting on the northern (Siberian) front there are for the Russians no Red Cross organizations and no first aid.

Fighting here is a fight to the death on both sides. No prisoners are made. The only care the wounded receive, excepting the Czechs, who have something of a limited organization, is to be placed in box cars after a battle without any attention. Then the wounded are shipped back to Tulmon or Omsk, which requires six or seven days.

While we were in Tulmon a train arrived with 300 Russian wounded. Lying in straw on the floors of box cars, their wounds absolutely unattended, were men with broken feet and open shot wounds, some unconscious and the others suffering the greatest pain, but with not the slightest opportunity for medical assistance or the merciful attention of nurses. Those men, mostly Russians, ride to slow death because no one here has either supplies or physicians to aid them. The American Red Cross, with its limited staff and supplies, cannot render aid.

Such is but one of the horrible incidents encountered in Russia today in this civil war against the Bolsheviki. It is not war, but human slaughter the like of which I have not seen on any other front.

Ekaterinburg, which is forever famous as the Czar's last residence, passed through a reign of terror during the Bolsheviki occupation, the Reds murdering most of the leading citizens and removing the statue of Alexander II. and throwing it into the river. They made away with supplies including 2,000,000 rubles and all the Romanoffs they did not execute.

Because of the secrecy maintained by the Bolsheviki at the time there are many people here who doubt whether the Czar and his family were actually executed. Originally the Czar and his wife and five Grand Dukes, including Michael and Constantine, were brought here. The Czar with his immediate family was imprisoned in a private house. One day the Bolsheviki made the neighbors move and placed machine guns in the neighboring houses to prevent outsiders from stealing Nicholas, which they feared would be done.

Shortly before the Czechs approached the Czar disappeared. It is announced that he was executed. The only evidence to substantiate this were bullet holes in the walls and floor of the room where his family were confined. A special Ekaterinburg committee of three was appointed to investigate. They saw the room, but not before some one had cut the bullet holes from the room walls.

Princess Helena, wife of Constantine, was moved to Perm with the Grand Dukes, whose bodies were recently found in a well. She is now imprisoned in a hospital at Perm, very seriously ill from worry and fear. She believes her husband to be in Petrograd.

Today Ekaterinburg, the last home of the Romanoffs, is a busy military centre for the Czech armies, which are fighting the Bolsheviki and preventing them from reaching Siberia to again murder and plunder. But the Czechs ask, not without justice: When are the Allies going to redeem the pledges their officials made?

**An International Question.**

It is not a local question, but an international one, because military aid was promised to the Czechs by the official allied representatives when they began operations against the Bolsheviki five months ago. Not only was this assistance promised by the French and British representatives, but the Czechs received such assurances officially from the American diplomatic representatives in Russia and China.

Today with an armistice making for peace in Europe and while German officers still remain commanding the Bolshevist armies the Czechs ask whether and when the Allies will come to their assistance and what the Allies intend to do for them against the Bolsheviki.

The Czechs will not accept the Bolshevist promises permitting them to return home because they have had experience in trusting the Bolsheviki.

On the other hand, it is obvious that they cannot continue fighting in Russia indefinitely unless the Allies aid either here with troops or in other parts of Russia with troops, and, also, politically and morally, by adopting a firm attitude toward the Bolsheviki.

The Czechs look to Washington for an expression which, if already made, has not reached the armies.

# RED GUNBOATS RETIRE AS ICE BLOCKS DVINA

## But Northern Bolsheviki Are Reinforced and May Attack Over Frozen Swamps.

ARCHANGEL, Nov. 25, (Associated Press.)—Winter has begun in earnest over the whole Northern Russian front. All the rivers are ice-bound and the Bolshevist gunboats, which have long menaced the American and allied forces on the Dvina, have been forced to withdraw to escape being frozen in. The Bolsheviki, however, have mounted big guns along the front south of the allied armies.

Operations are limited to spasmodic artillery exchanges, but the Bolshevist forces are reported to be receiving heavy reinforcements. The freeze-up, while bringing relief on the Dvina front, increases the danger on others, as the once-impassable swamps are now frozen, making possible bushwhacking flank attacks by the enemy.

The correspondent has just returned from a trip along the front, where he found a general reversal of the opinion that the Bolsheviki would not fight. Near Kadish, a fortnight ago, a body of Bolshevist infantry maintained an advance against strong machine-gun fire. A Russian resident, in talking with American soldiers regarding this attack, said the Bolshevist officers threatened their men that they would be killed the next day if they failed to advance.

# TURKS FEEL HURT AT ALLIES' ACTIONS

## Thought They Were Coming as Friends, Not Conquerors, a High Official Complains.

## AMERICAN CONTROL URGED

### Deputation Seeks Permission to Present Program of Supervision to President Wilson.

By WARD PRICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The Turks are beginning to feel the iron hand inside the velvet glove, and it is hurting them a little. Turkish officials and the press are full of consternation because the Allies found it necessary to occupy certain barracks around Constantinople, as depots for garrisoning the Bosporus forts. They even show chagrin at the landing today of 400 men of a Middlesex regiment as an embassy guard.

"We thought," said a high official at the Sublime Porte to me today," "that the Allies were coming here as friends, not as conquerors. But we see troops constantly landing in Constantinople, while the French seized Alexandretta and the British occupied Mosul."

There is no doubt that the Turks counted a good deal, when they signed the armistice, upon the traditional easy-going amiability of the English, which has often let them down gently in the past.

**Great Allied Fleet Welcomed.**

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—There were fifty British, French, and Italian battleships, cruisers, and destroyers in the allied squadron which anchored today in the Bosporus. The newspapers and the population acclaimed the allied squadron as deliverers.

The headquarters of the British and French contingents have been established in Constantinople. A British aerial force is on the outskirts of the city.

One thousand Germans and Austrians, including General Liman von Sanders, German commander in the Turkish army, who fled from Damascus and Aleppo, remain in Constantinople and the neighborhood. Their exit across the Black Sea has been cut off by the Rumanians and disorders in Odessa.

Food prices in Constantinople, according to the Turkish Finance Minister, have risen twenty times above those obtaining before the war. Disorganization of the railroads in Asia Minor today compelled the Government to abandon the ration of cheap bread which it issued during the war.

**Press Urges American Supervision.**

CONSTANTIONPLE, Nov. 25.—American control of the Turkish gendarmerie and finances is being urged by a group of nine newspapers—seven Turkish and two French—in Constantinople. The group also advocates American supervision of the educational system and the separation of Church and State.

A deputation will request permission to present the program to President Wilson during his visit to Paris. The program will be announced this week.

Among the members of the new Turkish Cabinet headed by Tewfik Pasha, is Dr. Riza Tewfik, an instructor in the American College for Girls in Constantinople.

The proposed independent States for the Armenian and Jewish populations in Turkey should have a period of tutelage under another nation, preferably the United States, Dr. Caleb F. Gates, President of Robert College in Constantinople, declared to The Associated Press correspondent today. Dr. Gates has been a resident of Turkey for thirty-eight years. Several Cabinet Ministers and other leaders of the progressive element in Turkey and Bulgaria have been educated at Robert College.

**Heir Apparent Blames ex-Ministers.**

Abdul Medjid Effendi, heir to the Ottoman throne, who also received the correspondent, said that this last war had been the most disastrous in the history of Turkey, not because she was beaten "but because it made enemies of nations naturally our friends." He continued:

"The present Sultan and myself denounced the proposal that Turkey enter the war. Mohammed V., who was then reigning, showed weakness before a clique of adventurers like Talaat Bey and Enver Bey, then Cabinet Ministers and now fugitives, whom Germany had fed with dreams of power.

"I am more ashamed of the Armenian atrocities committed during the war than of anything in our history, but I must insist that they were against the will of the present Sultan and the nation as a whole. They were instigated by unpatriotic ministers who were guaranteed in their places by their services to German militarism. The fanaticism of remote tribes and their dislike for their neighbors and the brutality of provincial officers served as the medlums, while the censored press here concealed the facts from the general public. The members of the imperial family tried to make use of their prestige against this, but were imprisoned in the palace.

# DISCLOSURES AMPLIFY GERMAN WAR BLAME

## Lerchenfeld Documents Show Haste to Embroil Serbia, France, and Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 25, (British Wireless Service).—Publication of official reports from the Bavarian Minister at Berlin to his home government confirms and amplifies evidence already in the hands of the Entente that Germany and Austria conspired to bring about the war. It was for this reason that the terms of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia were made so drastic that hostilities were bound to follow.

These revelations have been published in Munich after permission had been asked by the Bavarian Premier and Foreign Minister of the German Federal Government. They are in the form of a report sent to Munich on July 18, 1914, by Count von Lerchenfeld, the Bavarian Minister at Berlin.

According to the report, the delivery of the ultimatum to Serbia was delayed, as previously intimated, until after President Poincaré and Premier Viviani of France had visited St. Petersburg, which would make it difficult fo rthe Entente nations to arrive at an understanding and take counter measures.

Count von Lerchenfeld said that "Serbia, obviously, cannot accept such conditions as will be laid down," and that as a consequence, "there must be war." He declared that action on the part of Austria could not be long delayed, "for that might give Serbia, under pressure from France and Russia, an opportunity to offer satisfaction."

In a telegram to Munich from Berlin on July 31, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld said that Sir Edward Grey's efforts to preserve peace would "certainly not succeed in arresting the course of events." Later on the same day he wired information as to ultimatums to Russia and France, forecast their rejection by both nations, and told of plans to hurl Germany's armies against France, which, he said, would be "overwhelmed in four weeks." He said that the morale of the French Army was poor and that it was poorly armed.

On Aug. 4, the Bavarian Minister outlined Germany's intention to violate Belgian, neutrality, saying:

"The Chief of the General Staff has declared that even British neutrality will be paid for too dearly if the price is respect of Belgium. An attack on France is possible only through Belgium."

# FOUND GERMAN MASSES JOYFUL OVER PEACE

## Russian Traveler Reports Hatred of Militarism and Sympathy With the Allies.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Nov. 26.—As a contrast with the obscure manoeuvres of Berlin politicians, a Russian travler who left Kiev a week ago gives me an interesting account of German popular feeling.

At Brest-Litovsk once haughty Prussian officers with almost servile politeness referred him to the Soldiers' Council, which promptly expedited arrangements for his journey.

In Berlin my informant, who is violently anti-German, was amazed at the change in the masses of the people, who were filled with simple, quiet joy at the end of the war and the overthrow of Prussian militarism, chaffed the sailors on the exploits of the fleet, and the sailors replied: "Thank God! We will have no big fleet now. Enough of Deutschland über Alles!"

The Russian saw a popular demonstration in honor of the victims of the revolution. Workmen in top hats and women in their Sunday best walked with great decorum, without pomp or display. The procession passed a railway carriage filled with Russian prisoners who were being taken to work. Moved by the sight of the prisoners' ashen-gray faces and their rags, the crowd cried: "Shame! We have a socialistic Government, and they make prisoners work on our holiday."

Between Berlin and Frankfort the train was crowded with soldiers, but no officers were anywhere visible. The soldiers talked bitterly of the ex-Kaiser and openly rejoiced in the defeat that had ended Prussian militarism. One sergeant said contemptuously:

"They talked of the English danger! Why, in Berlin we had more police than the whole British Army! The talk of the English danger was a lie."

When the train was crossing Baden, French troops were seen across the Rhine in Alsace. The German soldiers almost cheered and said: "Let them take it. We should never have fought to keep it."

Among the soldiers there was almost naive admiration for the Entente and hope for a renewal of friendly relations.

# SERBIAN CROWN PRINCE HEADS JUGOSLAV STATE

## Appointed Regent by National Council at Agram—Jugoslavs Protest Against Italy's Acts.

BASLE, Nov. 26.—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia has been appointed Regent of the Jugoslav State by the National Council at Agram, according to a Laibach dispatch. A State Council, comprising all the member of the Agram Council, fifty delegates from Serbia, and five from Montenegro, has been summoned to meet at Serajevo. This council will appoint a Cabinet for the Jugoslav State.

It has been decided further that Prince Alexander will appoint Governors at Belgrade, Serbia; Cettinje, Montenegro; Laibach, Slavonia; Serajevo, Bosnia, and Herzegovina; Spalato, Dalmatia, and Agram, Croatia. As soon as the situation is settled, elections will be held for a Constituent Assembly, which will sit at Serajevo and definitely decide upon the form of State that will be set up and adopt the constitution.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The carrying out of the provisions of the Italian-Austrian armistice on the Eastern and Northeastern Adriatic has aroused much friction and jealousy on the part of the Jugoslav populations, who ascribe to Italy the intention of permanently occupying these regions, which are virtually identical with those assigned to Italy by the allied agreement of 1915. The Jugoslavs contend that the occupation should have been by mixed allied forces and not solely by Italians.

The Italian occupation of Fiume has been followed by a strong protest to the Entente Powers from the Croatian National Council at Agram. It is reported that at some points the occupation led to regrettable incidents between the Italians and the Jugoslavs, and to these points mixed forces have since been sent.

The Associated Press learns that the allied Governments are doing everything possible to promote a friendly settlement between the rival parties pending the final adjustment of the conflicting claims at the Peace Conference.

# GIOLITTI BETRAYED ITALY, SAYS DEPUTY

## Charge Against ex-Premier Causes Uproar, but Evidence in Support Is Insufficient.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 23.—"Ex-Premier Giolitti, three Senators, several Deputies belonging to the intransigent Socialist Party, and the Giolitti Party betrayed their country," shouted Deputy Centurione in the Chamber today, causing the wildest excitement and an exchange of violent invectives between the supporters of Giolitti and the supporters of ex-Premier Salandra.

This accusation is the culminating point of a series of incidents which characterized Italian political life during the last four years. When Salandra became Premier, he decided that Italy would enter the war, because the general feeling of the nation demanded it, because Italy had the same ideals as France, Belgium, and England; but also because Giolitti maintained the opposite view, namely, that Italy by remaining neutral would have succeeded in obtaining the accomplishment of her aspirations without the risks, losses, and sacrifices imposed by war. As is known, Giolitti's point of view was defeated, and the ex-Premier was obliged to subordinate himself, as the resentment of the populace was so strong that under it he might have ended as did Tissa.

Now that the war is over, Giolitti and his partisans, supported by the intransigent Socialists, have taken new courage; whereupon came the attack against them by Salandra's supporters, which reached a climax in the denunciation for alleged treason by Centurione, who asserted he had documents to prove that Giolitti and his followers instigated an organized armed rebellion at Turin in August, 1917, helped by German money and arms.

A Parliamentary Commission, appointed immediately to examine the documents, decided that none of those presented was sufficient to consider the accusation founded. This is considered by Giolitti's followers as a great triumph. They cried, indicating Centurione:

"Put him out! Put the calumniator out!"

# PRUSSIANS HOSTILE TO FELLOW-TROOPS

## Americans in Luxemburg Hear of Bitter Dissension in Retiring Army.

## ENDING OF WAR THE CAUSE

### Supporters of Hohenzollerns and a New Conflict Do Not Eat with Comrades.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUXEMBURG, Nov. 26.—The American army of occupation is resting along the Moselle and Sauer Rivers, on the boundaries of Germany, waiting for orders to move forward. The Germans in front of us have withdrawn to the other side of the Sauer and Moselle. The perfect weather of the previous ten days was broken yesterday by a rainy spell and higher temperature.

Cordial relations between Luxemburgers and Americans continue. The march toward the Rhine so far has not been marked by a single untoward incident. Indications are that the Germans are making an orderly withdrawal, despite frequent quarrels between Prussians and German soldiers from other parts of the former empire. It is reported that they even refuse to eat together.

Prussians told the people of the countryside that they were going back to Berlin to re-establish the monarchy and renew the war. The rest of the Germans seem well satisfied with the new régime in Germany, and certainly have no desire to recommence hostilities.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—Bad feeling has developed between the Prussians and Bavarians in the German Army withdrawing before the American Army of Occupation. Responsibility for the loss of the war is one of the chief causes of dissension, according to reports.

The trouble is said to have reached such a stage that the Bavarians and Prussians refuse to divide their rations with each other or to share billets.

The Prussian officers continue to contend that they are returning home with the hope of being able eventually to bring about the reinstatement of the former Emperor to power.

The soldiers of a German division, according to reports reaching the Americans, said they first forced a monarchy. The ex-Emperor continues to be a popular idol, according to their views. The men said they believed William Hohenzollern eventually would be returned to the throne when the soldiers reached home and their influence was felt throughout the country.

Beyond Treves the withdrawing German troops are being received with open arms by the civilians in the villages. This is reported by British soldiers reaching the American lines. Everywhere, the Britishers said, the civilians had strung signs of welcome over the village streets and were receiving the German soldiers as heroes.

The 5d Division was the first to reach the German frontier, having established headquarters overlooking Germany Sunday. This division will remain along the line near Remich, on the southeastern frontier of Luxemburg, until the Army of Occupation moves ahead into Germany. Among the other units on the American front is the 26th Infantry of the 1st Division, which has its headquarters in the village of Ehnen.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is occupying a room in a hotel there formerly occupied by Major von Hindenburg, son of the Field Marshal. His room overlooks the Moselle and the bluffs on the German side, which are devoted to the raising of grapes.

# ASSAILS AMERICAN PRESS.

## Villard Declares War News Lacked Accuracy and Fairness.

Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher of The Nation, speaking last night at a dinner conference on "American Journalism and the Coming Conflict," under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, at the Civic Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, said the American press has touched bottom in its lack of accuracy and fairness during the war. The other speakers were Walter Weyl of The New Republic, Randolph Bourne of The Dial, Ellis O. Jones, formerly of The Royal Davis of The Evening Post Dr. Norman of The World Tomorrow, and Paul U. Kellogg of The Survey.

Most of the speakers criticised the "supineness" of American newspapers in accepting the rulings of Postmaster General Burleson in regard to the publication of certain news. Mr. Villard said that in their lack of discrimination and judgment during the war the newspapers of the country had been "almost beyond endurance."

"They have merely been an echo of those in power," he added. "If the President announced one position one day and subsequently reversed it, declared Mr. Villard, "the press solemnly approved both positions." He characterised the handling of the news of Russia as "unparalleled lying."

# BOLSHEVIST PLOT FOILED IN VIENNA

## German Austria's War Minister Prohibits Sending of Money Out of the Country.

## FEAR CZECHS, BAUER SAYS

### Foreign Minister Advances Self-Protection as Reason for Proposed Federation of Teuton States.

VIENNA, Nov. 22, (Associated Press.)—Preparatory to the public session of Parliament tomorrow the front door and windows of Parliament have been repaired and the last vestiges of the glass broken by shots of the Red Guard Nov. 12 have been removed.

A plot has been discovered by which the Red Guard intended to break up the republic and declare the rule of Bolshevism today, beginning with a general shooting up of the city. It is felt that danger is still imminent here.

The Minister of War announces that measures of extreme severity will be taken to prevent the transfer into Switzerland of gold or bank notes.

Dr. Otto Bauer, Secretary of State, today conversed with the correspondent on the subject of a union of the Austrian republics and the federation of German republics.

"It would appear," said Dr. Bauer, "to be our only means to preserve to us any political and commercial prosperity and to prevent our being encroached upon by the larger States near by. It must be admitted that the Germans are a wonderful business people, and also that they have coal and iron and also an outlet to the sea, facilities which would become ours. Also their language and literature are the same as ours."

The Secretary of State added that the hostility of the Czechs and Hungarians toward the Austrians, and the reports that efforts would be made by the Czechs even to take part of German-speaking Austria, made a union of the German States necessary for self-preservation. He said there was another proposal to create along the Danube new republics.

It was evident to observers here, Dr. Bauer continued, that the Peace Conference must aid in the settling of the difficulties of the new republics and lead them toward prosperity. He and other members of the Government had been rather relieved to learn that there would be a mission sent by the Allies to help in the adjustment of boundary disputes to the satisfaction of all concerned and with the chief object of preventing new wars.

As the Czechs have a strong army, Dr. Bauer continued, they are feared both in Austria and Hungary, whose war material was mostly abandoned on the Italian front or else seized during the retreat. The Jugoslavs, however, were Hungarians, and he felt that they would resist the efforts of the Czechs to take Pressburg and other points claimed by them.


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THE best florists in every city are our representatives. They are waiting at the other end of our 'phone for your orders, or we will reach them by telegram.

For this Reason

WITHIN TWO HOURS WE CAN DELIVER FLOWERS FOR YOU IN ANY CITY IN THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA. THE SAME AS IN NEW YORK CITY.

'Phone Plaza 1941.

Max Schling, Inc.
785 Fifth Ave., Cor. 60th St.

FOUNDED 1856

HOLIDAY REMINDERS—

For out of town trips—suits of uncommon design and pattern—over coats full of cheery comfort—hats for every head—shoes for all feet—sightly scarfs, gloves, shirts and other fixings.

For outdoor recreation—riding and golf clothes and accessories.

For motoring—every requisite for car comfort, clothes and trappings.

For formal functions—dress clothes—cutaway frocks—striped trousers—silk hats.

For Army Officers—Uniforms, overcoats, boots, caps and all essential equipage.

For every outfit—Trunks and Bags.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

SPECIAL NOTICE

The James Butler Grocery Stores and Markets will be closed on Friday, November 29, 1918, until 2 o'clock P. M., on account of the death of

Lieut. PIERCE H. BUTLER

Gimbel Brothers
37th St.-BROADWAY-33rd St.

*Food Served at GIMBELS Is Just as the Food in Your Own Home, for It Has the Flavor of "Home Cooking"*

Moreover, the food served at GIMBELS is bought with the same discrimination as that purchased for your own home.

This costs GIMBELS more, but it does not imply that GIMBEL prices are higher for the reason that GIMBELS Restaurant is run for the convenience of patrons throughout the Store, and not as a money-making activity.

*Try the Following:*

Business Luncheon Specials

For Today, (Wednesday)

*50c, 60c, 70c, $1.00*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Assorted Vegetables, Bread and Butter,* | 50c |
| *Broiled Boston Scrod, String Beans, Potato, Bread and Butter,* | 50c |
| *Philadelphia Deviled Crab, Baked Potato, Bread and Butter,* | 60c |
| *Browned Lamb Fricassee, Peas, Potato, Bread and Butter,* | 60c |
| *Broiled Fresh Mackerel, String Beans, Potato, Bread and Butter,* | 70c |
| *Chicken a la King, Vegetables, Bread and Butter,* | 70c |
| *Roast Saddle of Lamb, Vegetable, Brown Potato, Bread and Butter,* | 85c |
| *Roast Turkey, Cranberry Jelly, Vegetables, Sweet Potato, Bread and Butter,* | $1.00 |

GIMBELS RESTAURANT—Eighth Floor

His Christmas Overseas

will be made more enjoyable by the receipt of money from home. The limited size of the cartons which are permitted to be sent, precludes forwarding the material comforts from this side. Send him the means to make his own purchases.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

through its Paris office, offers franc circular checks payable without charge throughout France, at all offices of the Comptoir National d'Escompte, Credit Lyonnais, and Societe Generale. A prompt and reliable method of providing the money for the purchases.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street
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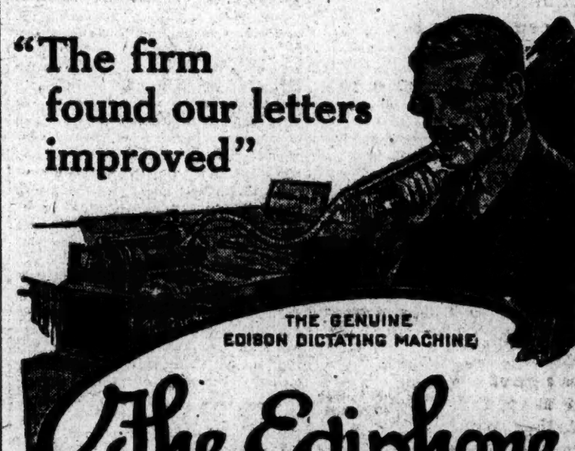
LONDON PARIS BORDEAUX

"The firm found our letters improved"



THE GENUINE EDISON DICTATING MACHINE

The Ediphone
BUILT BY EDISON FOR BETTER LETTERS

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"Your celluloid correction device, built in the machine, that automatically tells the stenographer about the dictation, is the key to this perfect system.

"By eliminating shorthand, we have corrected all our war difficulties in office help."

*(Quoted from the statement of one of the thousands of Ediphone users listed by name and business in our book "STABILITY.")*

Call Barnes—Rector 3598

Edwin C. Barnes & Bros.
114 Liberty Street
"Built by Edison—Installed by Barnes"
Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine
Newark office: 807 Market Street (Tel. Market 6083)

12 O'Clock (either way)

*At 12 noon*—home lunch or business lunch—Borden's Malted Milk is nutritious, time-saving and refreshing.

*At 12 Midnight*—when nerves are taut and lids are sleepless—a soothing, relaxing beverage. Serve piping hot.

*Insist on Borden's—at all drug-stores—in square packages only.*

**Borden's MALTED MILK**


# SUBMIT DESIGN FOR SOLDIER ARCH

**Committee Favors Madison Square Site for Memorial to City's Fallen Fighters.**

**PLAN IS ONLY TENTATIVE**

**Project Calls for Temporary Monument of Stucco to Illustrate Events of the War.**

The committee appointed by Mayor Hylan to undertake the erection of a memorial arch in honor of the soldiers of the city who died in the war recommended to the Mayor last night that a temporary arch be erected at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, at the northwest corner of Madison Square. A design by Thomas Hastings, the architect, was accepted by the Committee on Art, of which Rodman Wanamaker is Chairman and Paul W. Bartlett is President.

The committee called special attention to the fact that the design was for a temporary arch only, a permanent memorial to be given careful and deliberate consideration later. In giving out the design Mr. Hastings said it was only a sketch to be studied and restudied and that he counted upon the collaboration of the architects and sculptors, not only on the committee, but others, with the idea of producing the very best arch for the city.

Mr. Hastings said that the Madison Square site, which will be the entrance way to Fifth Avenue, seemed to be the only place where it would be practical to build an arch on so large a scale and where there would be room for two abutments, one slightly encroaching upon the park itself to the east and the other standing on the small island caused by the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, now occupied by the Worth monument. The arch is to be fifty feet high and will bridge the entire width of Fifth Avenue at that point, which is a little over fifty feet. The temporary arch will be designed in stucco, and according to Mr. Hastings will be very classic, almost Roman in character, with a considerable amount of sculpture, illustrating the events of the war. A great quadriga will crown the entire scheme, representing the Triumph of Justice, or Democracy.

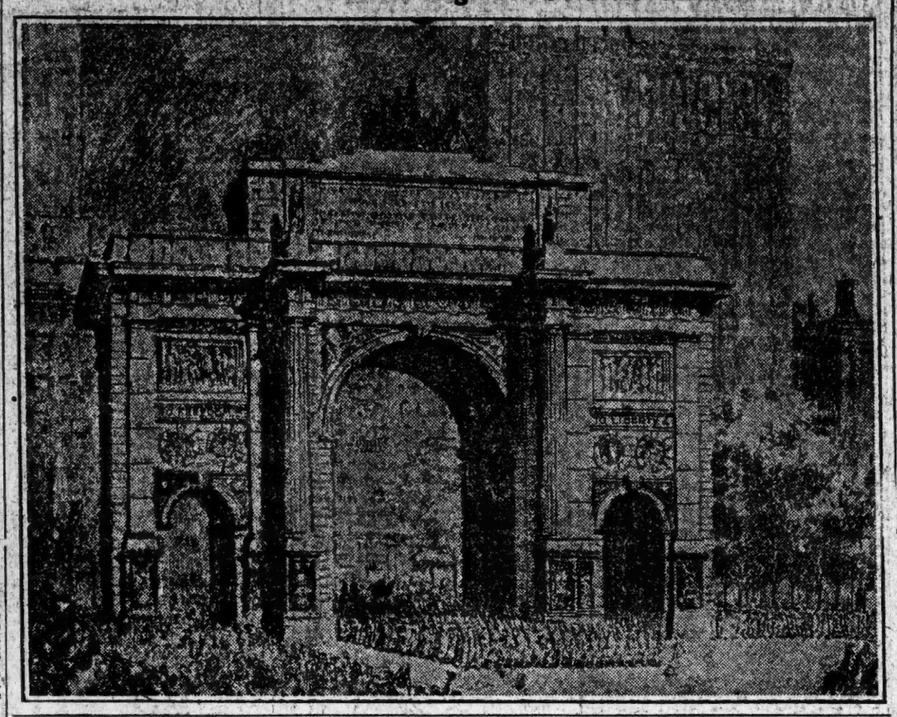
In a general way, said Mr. Hastings, it was proposed that the arch should be simple and so large in scale as to give great dignity to its design. Such triumphal arches, he pointed out, had been built in many cities; London, for instance, had three or four and Paris had four, the principal one being the Arc de Triomphe on the Place de l'Etoile.

"It is interesting to note," he said, "that this arch would be about the same width as the Arc de Triomphe, but much lower because the Arc de Triomphe is surrounded with so much open space that it would of necessity need to be larger than this one."

Chairman Wanamaker said that the construction of the temporary arch would be hastened as much as possible, so that in some form it would be ready to welcome the returning troops within the next few months.

"This arch," he said, "is to be a free-will offering of the people, and beginning Thanksgiving week the 20,000 members of the police and the police reserves will receive offerings of the people through pennies, dimes, and dollars, so that every one may have a part in its erection."

## *Tentative Official Design for Soldiers' Arch.*



## KEEP POLICIES, SAYS McADOO

**Urges Soldiers and Sailors to Retain Their Federal Insurance.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—With "hold on to Uncle Sam's insurance" as a slogan, a nation-wide campaign to induce soldiers and sailors to retain their Government insurance after they return to civil life was started today by Secretary McAdoo.

Every soldier and sailor, it was said, would have explained to him before he was discharged from service the rights and privileges held under the War Risk Insurance act. He would be impressed especially with the fact that he might continue his present Government insurance at substantially the same low rate for a period of five years, during which he would get ample oportunity to convert it into standard after-the-war forms of Government insurance.

Relatives of soldiers and sailors, it was announced, would be reached through an educational program conducted with the assistance of numerous national patriotic organizations.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Experience — over 21 years — building every variety of concrete structure, qualifies us to solve the problems involved in your next building operation.

Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE.

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Purchased Construction Company
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R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

*We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.*

*Following a custom established 20 years ago, this store will not remain open evenings.*

Store Hours, Beginning Friday 9 A. M. to 6.00 P. M. Store Closed Tomorrow, Thanksgiving Day

*Leather Automobile Coat*

With Detachable Fleece Lining—For Both Men and Women, At $69.50.

*Lower by 20%*

at least, than the same coat elsewhere.

*Specifications*

Genuine leather of a very fine, soft surface, finished in tan. Extra fleece lining easily unbuttoned and removed. Wind and storm proof. Belted. Tailored buttonholes. Large outside breast pocket. Side patch pockets with flaps. Storm collar with tabs. Tabs on sleeves.

$69.50

Macy's—Fifth Floor Front.

*Men's Bulletin Today*

ANGORA SWEATERS made in the prevailing popular coat style with pockets. An excellent garment for a gift, combining quality inherent and apparent. Displayed in grays, greens and khaki, with some two-tone effects, SOME HAVE BEEN REDUCED FROM $13.89, but are perfect in every way. Price..... $12.49

Macy's—Fifth Floor Centre.

*Fancy Striped Trousers, $4.49*

Fall and Winter bring requirements of dress that are met in many cases by the use of a pair of fancy striped trousers. We have them in the newer light and dark gray stripings, made of hard finish fabric. An article that will add new life to your odd coat and vest.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

Do You Know an Umbrella?

WHEN YOU MEET THE FAMOUS ENGLISH "MARTIN" YOU WILL—INSTINCTIVELY.

FINEST SPITALFIELD SILK OVER A FOX LAURUS FRAME.

WOOD SHANK RUNS CLEAR THROUGH. WITH NATURAL WOOD HANDLES OF MALACCA, CHERRY, FURZE OR GOLDEN BIRCH.

$11.89 to $14.89

Macy's—Main Floor Front, Broadway.



*When Your Back Aches*

WHEN your long day's work ends with a torturing pain in the back, you will find quick relief by rubbing on

BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ

the famous French reliever of pain, originated by Dr. Jules Bengué of Paris.

Baume is used also all over the world, to quickly relieve pains of muscular fatigue, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, gout and the like, and for colds and catarrhal affections of the nose and throat.

Be sure you get the original, still available at most drug stores in spite of war conditions.

Keep a tube handy for quick relief.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
American Agents New York



*You Don't Have to Suffer*

How about Soup

Sure to taste good, no matter whether they are meat soups, vegetable soups, or cream soups, if you add

A-1 SAUCE



ARTISTS ACCLAIM

The Christman (5-foot) STUDIO GRAND as marvelous for its VELVETY TOUCH and SONOROUS tone. Made in mahogany. Polished or art finish.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

New Mahogany Player Pianos of good make at $450. Exceptional value.

Bargains in Used Pianos

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| Steinway Upright | $200.00 |
| Kaabe Upright | 220.00 |
| Estey Upright | 200.00 |
| Schubert Upright | 140.00 |
| Christman Upright | 265.00 |
| Worthington Upright | 275.00 |
| Mathushek & Son Upright | 150.00 |
| Christman Upright | 300.00 |
| Butikoffer Grand | 125.00 |
| Busch & Gerts Player | 225.00 |
| Waiters Player | 290.00 |
| Christman Player | 400.00 |

CHRISTMAN SONS
35 West Fourteenth St.



THE sunny groves of Spain, the forests of Borneo, every clime gives its best for my FAMOUS SALTO NUTS. Is it any wonder that they taste Oh, so good!

Hafen
He pays the Parcel Post
30th St. at Herald Sq. B'way at 39th B'way at 46th



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## *MAY REDUCE NUMBER OF TELEGRAPH OFFICES*

***Reported Western Union and Postal Will Be Housed Together —Cable Service Delay.***

Though the Government continued yesterday to keep the officials of the telegraph and cable companies uninformed as to the actual methods to be followed in controlling the lines, an official asserted that some inkling of the Postmaster General's plans was being obtained. According to this official, Mr. Burleson contemplates a wholesale decrease in the number of telegraph offices throughout the country on the system applied to the railroad ticket offices.

Instead of the Western Union and the Postal using separate offices, the two companies will be housed in one store. This, it is pointed out, will mean that the public will be put to some inconvenience and delay in getting off messages, or, in receiving them, due to the longer distances the messengers will have to travel to and from the offices. While admittedly without information as to whether the Postmaster General had in mind the discharge of employes which the cutting down of offices would indicate, the official said he thought every effort would be made to keep men in their jobs.

A great increase in the amount of Government business being sent over the cables has put the transmission of messages away behind. At the Western Union offices it was said that the delay in ordinary cables from Europe was two and a half days, while the Postal, working at maximum, was nearly three days behind. The Western Union declared that there was no delay in messages from this side to France and England, while the Postal was said to be ten hours behind. Cablegrams from soldiers to relatives announcing their safety was given as the main reason for the congested cables.

In regard to Postmaster Burleson's statement that the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company would fail in an attempt to combat Government ownership as a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, an official yesterday said:

"The first point is that the companies are free to sell their properties to other companies. If the Postal Company sold its property to the Western Union, the Attorney General would quickly attack it, and properly so, as a violation of the Sherman law. Mr. Burleson further says that the Government could consolidate the physical properties without consolidating the titles. This is exactly what the Supreme Court of the United States condemned in the numerous 'trust' agreements between competing manufacturers and railroads."

## WORK OF CHILDREN'S AID.

**2,312 Boys and Girls Under Supervision During Year.**

A resumé of the work of the Children's Aid Society presented yesterday at the annual meeting at 105 East Twenty-second Street shows that during the year the society had under supervision in families 2,312 children, of whom 314 were placed in homes during the fiscal year. Five hundred and thirty-eight children with their parents were assisted to go West, 398 were cared for at the farm for boys, 2,504 boys and girls were sheltered in lodging houses, 469 homeless mothers with their babies were looked after, and nearly 8,000 children were benefited by the Fresh Air Fund, while more than 9,000 were taught in industrial schools. In addition to these activities the society distributed large quantities of clothing and cared for the teeth of many little ones in its dental clinics, beside serving 516,000 meals to school children.

Enthusiasm for patriotic service of various kinds almost emptied the society's lodging houses for homeless boys as the war progressed, and these buildings were converted into soldiers' homes, boys' clubs, and other useful places of welfare work. The officers elected yesterday were: William Church Osborn, President; Edwin G. Merrill, Treasurer, and Charles Loring Brace, Secretary. The following were elected Trustees for terms of four years each: William Church Osborn, Arthur Curtiss James, Dr. Eugene H. Pool, and Thomas W. Lamont.

## SELL ENEMY 'CHANGE SEATS

**Custodian Palmer to Act Under President's Order.**

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, announced yesterday that within a few days he would dispose of seats on the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges throughout the country held by enemy aliens. Under a recent executive order of President Wilson, according to the announcement, the seats may be sold at private sale. This procedure, rather than the customary auction sale of enemy-owned property, will be adopted because the rules of all Exchanges require that purchasers of seats shall be satisfactory to other members.

This is his list of the enemy-owned exchange seats now in his custody:

New York Stock Exchange: Henry Budge, Hamburg, Germany.

New York Cotton Exchange: Franz Schutte, Jr., Bremen; Emanuel Haas, Bremen; Herman Hagedorn, Bremen; Heinrich Muller Pearse, Bremen; Paul P. Schmitz, Bremen.

New York Produce Exchange: Paul Strauss, Budapest; William Voickens, (sometimes known as Claus Heinrich Wilhelm Voickens,) Hamburg and Altona.

New York Coffee Exchange: Edward Ludwig Behrens, Hamburg.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange: E. Haac, Bremen; Franz Schutte, Jr., Bremen; Alfred Niepenberg, Bremen.

New York Maritime Exchange: Hermann Sielcken, West Baden, Germany, now dead.

New York Butter, Cheese, and Egg Exchange: Estate of Karl Thalman, Mannheim.

## MARSHALL TRUSTS AMERICA

**Future Is Safe, He Says, at Boston Welcome to Gen. Edwards.**

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—All New England was represented in a welcome given today to Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, organizer and former commander of the 26th (Yankee) Division, who recently returned from France. At a series of receptions and other events in this city, the General was greeted by some of his former soldiers and by thousands of their relatives and friends.

At a breakfast given in his honor by the city, General Edwards said that when the soldiers came home they would be leaders, they would run the country, and, he added, "there is no body of men under whom I would be prouder to live."

More than 3,000 persons shook hands with the General at a public reception at the State House. Among the number was Vice President Marshall, who was here to give an address at the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

"I am glad to meet you, General," said the Vice President. "You know I have reached an age when I realize that it is good for those who have done nothing to do honors to those who have done so much."

At the City Club General Edwards spoke feelingly of the mothers of soldiers who went overseas with him but who will never return. Many of these mothers had greeted him since he had been in Boston, he said, adding:

"They held their heads erect. They made no complaints. Their sacrifice here was what sustained the boys over there."

Vice President Marshall spoke at a State banquet at which Governor McCall entertained General Edwards tonight.

"Some of us," he said, "are beginning to wonder into what untried paths the American people are about to go. I have had my own moments of doubt, I confess, but there comes also a revival of the spirits when I reflect that the men upon whom will devolve the support of the American Government are those who have dared all in the cause of their country.

"In spite of all fears and misgivings, this Republic of ours is going to be the Republic of the fathers, because those two millions of men who were prepared to die in the name of democracy 'over there' are going to see to it that they and their descendants shall live for the rights of humanity over here. 'God's in his heaven,' America is all right and the American has justified himself in the sight of God and man."

## DEMOCRATS SPENT $166,448

**State Committee Reports Receipts of $189,543.33 for Election Fund.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—The expense statement of the Democratic State Committee was filed here today with the Secretary of State. It shows receipts of $189,543.33 and expenditures totaling $166,448. The receipts included a loan from the First National Bank of Syracuse for $10,889.33 and one from John A. McCarthy for $30,000. The Alfred E. Smith Personal Campaign Committee contributed $29,500. The Democratic Committee of New York gave $50,000. These men contributed $5,000 each: Charles Morschauser, Samuel Untermyer, F. P. Garvan, John A. McCarthy, Charles F. Murphy, J. E. Dordan, Clarence Lester, and E. J. Burns. A. J. Johnson gave $2,500, David Knott $2,500, Norman E. Mack $1,454, William Church Osborn $1,000, and Jacob G. Cohen $1,000.

Among the $100 contributors were Louis F. Haffen, Charles F. Rattigan, Fay C. Parsons, H. G. F. Gould, John H. McCooey, John F. Ahern, P. J. Dowling, Ernest R. B. Ordwell, W. W. Farley, William H. Edwards, and Charles F. Murphy, Jr.

George W. Perkins contributed $25,000 toward the publication and distribution of the Whitman White Book, according to the statement filed by the Whitman White Book Committee. The committee's expenditures were $37,109.58, or 42 cents less than the receipts. C. H. Zehnder gave $7,000 toward the White Book, and Public Service Commissioner C. S. Hervey and F. J. H. Kracke each gave $1,000.

**Curtis Sale Yields $3,715 First Day.**

Yesterday, the first of a five days' sale of the collection of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman bronzes, potteries, and statuary, jewelry from ancient Syrian tombs, antique necklaces, Roman and Mohammedan potteries of the late Thomas E. H. Curtis, by H. Louise Curtis at the Anderson Galleries, brought returns of $3,715. An unsual bronze vase, credited to one of the Greek colonies of Southern Italy, fifth to sixth century B. C., brought the highest price of the afternoon, going to M. B. Henderson for $500. A nine-inch bronze pan, Syra, Hellenistic period, went to the same buyer for $200, and a bronze head of Jupiter Serapis, six and a half inches high, Greek, Hellenistic period, to Dr. Rosenthal for $150. The sale continues this afternoon.

## JEWISH CONGRESS DATE SET

**Committee Calls Meeting in Philadelphia Dec. 15.**

The Administrative Committee for an American Jewish Congress, which met last night at the offices of Nathan Straus, set the date of Dec. 15 for the conference to be held in Philadelphia. The congress, to which delegates were chosen a year ago, is to discuss the revival of Jewish nationality in Palestine and a guarantee of equal rights for Jews in all foreign countries in connection with the peace settlement.

Committees representing more than two hundred cities in America and all Jewish national organizations of the country are expected to take part in the movement and be affiliated with the congress. All the representatives of the different communities which took part in the work of organization and in the elections held in June, 1917, are to take part in the meeting.

The American Jewish Congress since the armistice was signed, has resumed its activities at 1 Madison Avenue, and has arranged for meetings of its various sub-committees.

## JEWS AND CHRISTIANS JOIN.

**One Thanksgiving for New Synagogue and Manhattan Church.**

Joint Thanksgiving service by a Jewish and a Christian congregation is to be held on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock in the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, under the auspices of the Manhattan Church and the New Synagogue. In perhaps the first service of its kind, the Gentiles are going to use the Hebrew hymn book, while the Jews are to use the Christian responsive service.

Both Dr. McElveen, pastor of the Manhattan Church, and Rabbi Frisch of the New Synagogue, are to speak, and the chorus choir under Robert L. Adams is to sing two anthems by Jewish composers.

**Aldermen Adopt Curfew Ordinance.**

By a vote of 57 to 7 the Aldermen yesterday adopted the "curfew" ordinance which provides that children under 16 years of age shall not be upon the streets after 10 o'clock in Summer or 9 o'clock in Winter except with an adult. A policeman finding a child unaccompanied is empowered to escort it to its home if it lives within the county. If it lives outside the county the child shall be placed in the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

## JELLICOE THANKS OUR NAVY

**Places High Value on Its Aid in Convoys and War on U-Boats.**

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Speaking as the guest of the American Circle Lyceum Club at a Thanksgiving dinner today, Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former Commander in Chief of the British Grand Fleet, said the situation in the Spring of last year was very critical, and had it not been for the assistance afforded by the United States Navy he was not sure that the dinner could have been held.

It was the assistance rendered by the United States Navy, Admiral Jellicoe continued, that had made possible the convoy system, and it was that system that had saved the situation. Another assistance rendered by the Americans was the offensive operations conducted against enemy submarines, operations which were more to the taste of the American officers than convoying, he said.

Later the American battle squadron had joined the British Grand Fleet, and Admiral Jellicoe said he was sure that the spirit of comradeship born by the presence of that battle squadron would endure forever.


Quality—Service—Price
DALE

BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY

*New Designs of Table and Floor Lamps.*
*Visit Our Display Rooms.*
109 West 13th St., New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.



R. H. Macy & Co.

*Third of a Series of Talks on the Problems of the Average Mother Concerning Her Young Hopeful.*

Watch Him Grow!

Here's Where He Attains the Distinction of a Stiff Eton Collar, a Bow Tie and a Suit to Wear With Them

Pockets! The word has a magic thrill. A discovery of no less importance than Columbus' own is the revelation of the possibilities of pockets to a boy. Everything from a piece of tinfoil to his fishing bait finds its way into his pockets. The rather conscious discomfort of finding his neck, (unaccustomed to a collar,) become rigid at its first introduction to that piece of linen, pales into insignificance at the joy of having pockets.

Wee Boys' Suits

We Have Them! They Have Pockets in Their Cute Little Coats Which Are Made to Fit Rather Miniature Shoulders, Yet Allow for Rapid Growth.

Junior Norfolk and Russian Models of Fine Wool Serges and Fancy Mixtures in a Variety of New Models. Sizes 3 to 10 years, $6.49 to $10.74

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Following a custom established 20 years ago, this store will not remain open evenings.

Store Hours, Beginning Friday, 9.00 A. M. to 6.00 P. M.

*Store Closed Tomorrow, Thanksgiving Day*

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York



Stern Brothers

WEST 42D AND 43D STREETS

FOR NEW YORK MEN

Storm Overcoats, Ulsterettes and Sack Suits at

$32.50

*Which is an especially low price for clothes of Kirschbaum quality*

TO group these Kirschbaum suits and overcoats for selling at $32.50 we have not hesitated to sacrifice profit—any more than we did in the case of army officers' uniforms where we eliminated it altogether... And keep in mind that these garments come from a maker whose standards not even the storm and stress of a world war could lower an inch.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

# PERU AND CHILE AVOID A CLASH

### Consul General Ruiz of Chile Says That Peru Has Apologized to His Government.

### FALSE NEWS OF OUTBREAKS

### Peruvian Consul at Iquique Said to Have Sent Misinformation to Officials at Lima.

Difficulties between Peru and Chile, which resulted in the recall of Consular representatives by each nation from the principal cities of its neighbor, have been overcome by an apology on the part of the Peruvian Government, Carlos Castro Ruiz, Consul General of Chile, announced here last night.

A cablegram informing him of the Peruvian apology was received last night by Mr. Ruiz, according to his statement, from the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The message, the Consul said, authorized him to announce that the Peruvian officials admitted that in making public reports of outbreaks against their citizens in Iquique and Antofagasta, Chile, they had acted on misinformation. This was furnished, he said, by the Peruvian Consul at Iquique, whose authority had been canceled for this reason by the Chilean Government.

The apology sent from Lima, Mr. Ruiz added, was wholly satisfactory to the Chilean officials, and "brought the misunderstanding to an end."

The Consul General stated that a series of messages received from Santiago yesterday denied reports of anti-Peruvian demonstrations in Chile. The cablegrams further announced, he said, that the dismissal of the Peruvian envoy at Iquique "had provoked in Peru a certain agitation that determined my Government to authorize its Consul in Chile to return home if the circumstances justified."

Despite a border dispute between the two countries, Mr. Ruiz declared that Chile had "the utmost sympathy" for Peru, and had taken steps to watch the frontier so as to prevent Peruvian revolutionists from receiving arms or ammunition from compatriots residing in Chile. His Government, he said, had taken active measures to assist Peru in maintaining a stable government.

**"Lost Provinces" the Cause.**

An Alsace-Lorraine problem of South America, with Peru in the rôle of France and Chile in the rôle of Germany, was the way that Aurelio Miro Quesada, editor and owner of El Commercio of Lima, Peru, yesterday characterized the situation in the two countries. Mr. Quesada, who is a brother of Antonio Miro Quesada, President of the Senate of Peru, is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"The differences between the two countries date back to the war of 1879 between Peru and Chile," said Mr. Quesada. "The war ended in 1881, and at the treaty of peace Peru lost the two provinces of Tacna and Arica. However, it was arranged that after ten years' possession of the provinces by Chile there should be a plebiscite so that the people in the territories might say whether they wished to return to Peru or remain with Chile.

"When the ten-year period ended Chile refused to assent to the plebiscite. Chile held that the treaty of peace stipulated that Tacna and Arica were to remain in its possession."

He then related the history of the various exchanges that had been conducted with regard to the two provinces.

"We want to call the attention of the American people to this question," he said. "This country will soon do a great business with South America, and it will be well that before the Allies make large investments in South America they learn of the true conditions in each country. Peru is willing that the American Government should act as arbiter in this matter. We are certain that the solution by the American Government of this question will be the right one. We accept it in advance. We do not want war with Chile. The South American countries have learned a lesson from the European war."

**Chilean Press Urged Settlement.**

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 26.—The newspapers in discussing the withdrawal of the Peruvian consuls from Chile and the Chilean consuls from Peru declare that the withdrawals were made in order to avoid more serious difficulties. The manifestations which caused the withdrawals, they say, were without any real reason in either country.

The Governments of both countries are advised by the newspapers to proceed quickly to the carrying out of the treaty of 1883, and to solve the open question of the definite possession of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica.

Luis Bargono, the new Foreign Minister, is urged by the majority party in the Chilean Parliament to propose a quick way of solving definitely the questions between Peru and Chile.

The Peruvian question was brought up in the Chilean Chamber of Deputies last night, and a stormy session resulted.

Señor Cardenas, the Second Vice President of the Chamber, suggested that the question be settled peaceably. The members of the new Chilean Cabinet, who were present, withdrew as a protest, and the President and First Vice President of the Chamber announced they had resigned. The session then had to be adjourned to prevent violence.

The sitting was reopened later and the Deputies voted Cardenas out of his office as Second Vice President, and annulled the resignations of the President and First Vice President.

After the meeting crowds in the street hooted Cardenas, calling him a traitor.

The Chilean Foreign Office declares that the Peruvian Consul at Iquique was accompanied aboard a steamer on Sunday by his friends.

LIMA, Peru, Monday, Nov. 25.—The Peruvian Government has not received official dispatches from its consular representatives in Chile for forty-eight hours, although it has recalled its Consuls from Chile. The newspapers here have received no news from their correspondents in Chile, and it is believed that a strict cable censorship is in force at all Chilean ports.

Peruvian Consuls in Chile have been ordered to return by the first steamer, and the Peruvian steamer Urubamba, now at Valparaiso, has been ordered to bring to Callao all Peruvians desiring to leave Chile.

The reported cancellation by the Peruvian Government of all the exequaturs of Chilean Consuls in Peru is incorrect.

Lima is quiet.

## FEARS STATE SOCIALISM.

### Spence Warns of Danger in Continued Governmental Control.

Lewis J. Spence, Traffic Director for the Southern Pacific Railway System, at the New York Traffic Club's annual dinner at the Waldorf Astoria last night argued that the evident desire to continue, in peace, the present governmental control of the great transportation systems is revealing a tendency toward State socialism threatening to undermine America's free institutions. He said that concerted action on the part of the public was necessary to avert the evil he pictured.

He pointed out in his address, copies of which will be forwarded to President Wilson and all members of Congress, the shortcomings of the experiment of unified control, and pledged the railroads under private management to continue in operation all possible economies while still maintaining satisfactory service. Discussing changes made in the service under Government control, Mr. Spence predicted the railroads would continue joint ticket offices, eliminate extravagant duplication of passenger service, and insure continuation of shipping cars loaded to maximum capacity if the shippers were willing to agree.

"It must be apparent to every one," said the speaker, "that some comprehensive legislation will have to be enacted to correct the intolerable burdens of the past and insure the successful development of the railroads.

"For example, labor difficulties have been greatly increased by the exigencies of war and the Federal control of railroads. There have been wage and adjustment commissions which have resulted in generous treatment of employes, and I believe it will be to the interest of the public, employes, and railroads to have such a tribunal of adjustment under private control. But I believe as firmly the findings of such a commission should be subject to review and approval by the same governmental agency which is charged with the regulation of rates, and that such governmental agency should also be charged with the duty of readjusting rates contemporaneously with any readjustment in wages it may approve and authorize.

"The longer the railroad and steamship lines are continued under unified control and operation the more completely their individualities will be obliterated, their organization disrupted, and their individual credit impaired."

## READY FOR MOONEY STRIKE.

### Organizers of Proposed Demonstration Say They Have 500,000 Backers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Approximately 500,000 workers in the United States have taken action favoring a strike for Thomas J. Mooney, and thousands are expected to follow, according to an announcement by the International Workers' Defense League, which is handling the Mooney defense.

The council was advised today that the Brotherhoods of Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers were preparing for demonstrations in fourteen Southern States, to be directed from Atlanta.

Mass meetings of workers to plan Mooney demonstrations are announced to be held in New York and Newark, N. J., on Dec. 5.

The unions that have voted in favor of strike action are located in Seattle, Atlanta, Birmingham, New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Boston, Portland, Ore.; Tacoma, Oakland, and San Francisco. Seventeen thousand metal trades mechanics in the San Francisco Bay region are reported to have taken a ballot favoring a strike. Most of the unions favor Dec. 9 as the date for beginning the strike.

Grand Jury action was continued from last night until next Friday on the published report bearing the signature of John B. Densmore, Federal Director General of Employment, charging that Mooney's conviction was brought about by fraud.

Mooney is in San Quentin Penitentiary awaiting execution on Dec. 13, in accordance with his sentence for murder in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb explosion.

# PROVOST GUARD NOT AT GARDEN MEETING

### Marshal Explains Reserve Was Sent to Harlem at Request of Police.

### ENRIGHT BLAMES SOLDIERS

### Says the Police "Don't Like to Do Anything to a Man in Uniform."

Why the Provost Guard, established to maintain discipline among soldiers on furlough in this city, did not take a hand in quelling the disturbance at Madison Square Garden on Monday night was explained yesterday by Major P. L. Thomas, Provost Marshal of New York. The efforts of soldiers in khaki to break up the meeting of Socialists, he said, were not checked by the Mobile Patrol, as the guard's reserve is called, because that body was in Harlem at the request of the police.

Major Thomas said that no soldier had been arrested by the Provost Guard. He added that by arrangement with the police the Provost Guard would be notified hereafter when meetings were to be held at which soldiers might cause trouble. The guard will probably be increased to 1,000 men and the Navy Department will put a guard of its own on duty here.

At present the Provost Guard consists of 300 men, 190 of whom are available for patrol duty. It is normally scattered in small detachments throughout the city, with the Mobile Patrol held available for emergency duty. On Monday night it was stationed at Lenox Avenue and 136th Street. In a general order issued to the guard yesterday, Major Thomas said:

"The general purpose of the Provost Guard is to obtain results in the most efficient and as quiet a manner as possible without attracting unnecessary attention or interfering with the general public. In correcting minor infractions of regulations consideration will be used, avoiding humiliating scenes in the presence of civilians. Courteous and reasonable corrections considerately given without wasting time will generally accomplish the desired purpose. Firmness, however, is necessary, and after making corrections, steps will be taken to see that they are properly complied with. In extreme and obstinate cases force may be necessary, and when necessary it will be used unhesitatingly and with determined decision."

Police Commissioner Enright issued a statement yesterday deploring the occurrence of Monday night. He said he thought it would be a good thing for all concerned if soldiers who are not members of the Provost Guard left the enforcement of law to the police and the proper military authorities. He added that he had written a letter to Mayor Hylan about the matter.

"I have said something in the letter about the actions of sailors and soldiers," he said. "From what I am led to believe, sailors and soldiers made most of the trouble last night. If men in uniform would mind their own business and act in an orderly manner the Police Department could handle the rest. The police can handle citizens, but they do not like to have sailors or soldiers interfere. They don't like to do anything to a man in uniform."

## PASS RED FLAG ORDINANCE.

### Resolution Bans Emblems Opposed to Organized Government.

With six Socialist and one Democratic Aldermen voting against it, the ordinance prohibiting the display of the red flag in parades and assemblages was adopted yesterday by the Aldermanic Board. There are seven Socialists in the Board, but one was absent on account of illness. The lone Democrat was Alderman McGarry of Brooklyn. Although a demonstration against the passage of the measure on the part of the large crowd present was expected, there was no disorder.

The Committee on Public Welfare amended the ordinance somewhat from the terms proposed by Alderman Kenneally. It now provides that no red or black flag or banner, ensign or sign bearing upon it any inscription opposed to organized government or sacrilegious in its nature, or opposed to public morals, shall be displayed in public parades or public assemblies. The penalty provided for a violation is a fine not to exceed $100 or imprisonment for not less than ten days, or both.

There was a crowd of several hundred people, mostly Socialists, present, and many could not get into the chamber. When the balcony overflowed and all the standing room on the main floor was taken the doors were closed and no one else admitted. The women outside loudly protested against not being allowed in the room, but they were told that the chamber was filled and that Vice Chairman Moran had ordered the doors closed. About one hundred seats were reserved for members of the Women's City Club.

There were fifty-eight votes in favor of the ordinance and it will take effect when it is signed by the Mayor.

**Chief Garrity Bars Red Flags.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 26. — Chicago's new soldier Chief of Police, Colonel John J. Garrity said today: "There won't be any red flag parades in Chicago while I am Chief of Police. The only flag anybody needs to fly in this city is the Stars and Stripes."

# SOLDIERS IN BATTLE AT BOLSHEVIK RALLY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

second load of reserves arrived in the nick of time, and once more Inspector Morris, who had been tossed about by the crowd, won the battle. The police had been reinforced by reserves from all the middle east side stations, and by hard pushing and much persuasion—not a man used his club—the soldiers and sailors were forced back into the middle of the street and eventually to the north side curb. There the police held, and the disturbers realized that they had lost so far as action in Fifty-eighth Street was concerned.

Accordingly they reformed their columns in Lexington Avenue, and before the police knew what was happening they had pounced upon five or six men, all but one of whom had been in the Bolshevist meeting. One man, apparently a Russian, with long hair and poetic aspect, was handled in the roughest sort of fashion before the police rescued him. No sooner had they pulled him away from the angry soldiers and sailors than a second group pounced on two more men whom they had seen leave the hall. They, too, were beaten and their eyes blackened before the police could effect a rescue. A fourth man received similar treatment, and then it was that the innocent man fell a victim to the excited youngsters in uniform.

This man was Walter Wright, a broker of 42 Broad Street. He was walking up Lexington Avenue with a young woman. As he neared Fifty-eighth Street Mr. Wright, seeing the crowd, went across and asked a sailor what the trouble was all about.

"Hey, fellows, here is another of the Bolsheviks, a great big one, too," shouted the sailor to whom Mr. Wright had addressed his inquiry.

A moment later a score of men pounced upon the broker. Mr. Wright is a big, athletic man, but the odds were too great, and he was quickly beaten to his knees. They ripped off his tie, tore his topcoat, and blackened an eye before the police could take him from the mob. He was nearly unconscious when rescued.

The provost guard, which was summoned after 5 o'clock, arrived on the scene about that time. The guard was a detachment of fifteen men, under command of Lieutenant J. G. Gannon and Sergeant John Fredericks. They all were their flaming red brassards with the letters "P. G." The guards lost no time getting into action and soon two soldiers, said to be among the ringleaders, were under arrest.

Several hundred men tried to rescue the second soldier arrested, and then for the first time the clubs came into action. The nightsticks were those of Provost Guards, and so quickly and effectively did they rap heads that the demonstration ended promptly.

The only woman who had an unpleasant experience had a little red flag in her hair. When a soldier shouted to her to remove it she obeyed without delay. At least a score of men left the hall without neckties. They had worn red ones. One woman wrapped her red lined opera cloak in a newspaper and went out into the cold street in bare shoulders to her automobile.

Inside the hall there was much speaking and cheering. The man who spoke longest was introduced as A. Rhys Williams, a newspaper correspondent, and his speech indicated that he had only recently left the land of Lenine and Trotsky.

"In Russia," he said, "I saw a picture of Abraham Lincoln, and on that picture was written the word 'Bolshevik.'" This drew great applause. He defended Bolshevism, and said that Russia was starving because the Allies had gone to the aid of the Czechoslovaks and had made it impossible for the Lenine-Trotsky Government to get wheat from Siberia.

Bernard and Louis Goldstein, proprietors of Palm Garden, said last night that they had rented the hall to the Bolshevist sympathizers under the impression that it was to be a thoroughly loyal American meeting.

"A young woman came to the hall last week in a big automobile," said Bernard Goldstein, "and rented the hall for the Woman's International League. Had we noted then, as we do tonight, that she had short hair, we would have refused to rent the hall. However, she got a contract, and although we tried to get out of it, we were unable to do so. They came here Saturday and asked us to take down the three big American flags that recorate the hall and we told them nothing doing, and the flags are still there tonight."

**Eliminated German Bequest.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—An estate of $2,800,000 is disposed of by the will of William C. Lobenstein, leather merchant of Chicago. Before the war Mr. Lobenstein made a large gift to the Gemeinde Rath of Stadt Elsfeld, Sachsen-Meiningen, Germany, but when stories of German atrocities began to appear he omitted this bequest from his will. The bulk of his property is bequeathed to his widow, Mrs. Belle W. Lobenstein of New York, and their five children.


## Hoarded Money

It is said that $400,000,000 of real money is at present in hiding in old stockings, under mattresses and in safe deposit boxes.

It does the owner no good and does the world no good. It costs the owner $80 per year to hoard each $1,000.

Much of this money was hoarded for fear of the result of the war. Most of us know that this fear was unnecessary.

The war is over and no one any longer can even imagine an excuse for not investing this money. We have good guaranteed mortgages and shares in guaranteed mortgages that will pay you 5%.

Interest and principal are guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company. If you have any money for investment we shall be glad to talk to you about it.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Capital $5,000,000
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176 Broadway, N.Y., 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
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Soldiers Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

A prominent British Government officer while talking about the war to a large body of business men in N.Y. City recently said, "After the tired soldier has returned from a 12 mile tramp, with swollen and aching feet, is there a mother, who, if she knew, would not go out and get some Foot-Ease to send to her boy?"

People everywhere should realize the comfort derived from Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic healing powder to be shaken into the shoes. It takes the friction from the shoe and gives instant relief to tired, aching, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises all men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their Shoes each morning. No soldier or sailor should be without it. Try it yourself and if you have a son brother or friend in the army or navy, why not mail him a package now. Sold by drug and dep't stores everywhere.

NEW HEAT

Solves Fuel Question
Price $12.50
Makes your own gas anywhere. Fits into any coal or wood stove. Cheaper than city gas for cooking and heating.
Agencies Open.
Keep This Ad.
See Exhibit Daily.
Kendalite Gas-Maker
1211 Broadway, nr. 29th St., New York

"Turner for Concrete"

$35 Overcoats That Not Only Fill The Bill, But Won't Be Shamed By A $50 Bill

IF you've made a fortune in pills, pickles or T. N. T., you might chloroform your conscience, patronize the dizzy-priced custom tailor, and pay $85 to $150 for a Winter Overcoat. However, if you don't get scissors cramp from cutting coupons—

Here are *Extra-Extraordinary Overcoats* at only $35, spruce enough for a Charlie Chaplin income and a Douglas Fairbanks figure. Wool can't be more wool than all wool. Tailoring can't be more gifted than the most gifted. Style can't climb taller altitudes than the Height of Fashion.

Figure-Tracing Chesterfields with Velvet Collar (Satin-Lined Yoke and Sleeves) or Close-Fitting Town Ulsters with Self Collar (Belted or Beltless). And—$15 change from a $50 bill.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

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For This Thanksgiving Day

With Victory and Peace an accomplished fact, and with every reason to believe that a period of continued prosperity lies before us, one good way for any man to celebrate is to

Buy a Kuppenheimer Overcoat

A good, warm, well made overcoat, such as only the House of Kuppenheimer can make. Hundreds of them are here, of every kind and description. All of them bear the stamp of Kuppenheimer Quality and offer rare value at each price.

Overcoats $30, $35, $40 and up to $80—Suits $30 to $60
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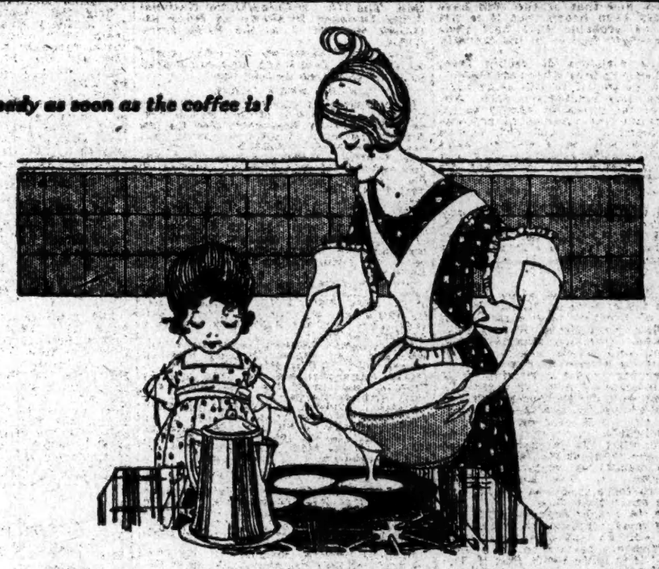

Ready as soon as the coffee is!

The best breakfast —and the easiest

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Their families love Aunt Jemima Pancakes better than any other breakfast they can serve! Such tender, golden-brown cakes they are! With a fragrance that brings the children pell-mell downstairs, and a flavor that makes them want more—more—more!

And this breakfast is so easy to prepare. Add a little water and the batter is made—pop them on the griddle and the cakes are done! No measuring, no mixing, no trouble at all. Perfect cakes—in two minutes!

And they are perfect *every time*. There's no chance of failure when you use Aunt Jemima. The flour is especially ground and blended, so the cakes are always the same.

**And the milk is already in it!**

Sweet milk has been powdered and mixed in Aunt Jemima Flour—it gives these cakes their famous flavor. And *you* are saved all that extra expense!

Order a package of Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour today. Besides the best pancakes you ever ate, it makes fine waffles and light, tender muffins for your morning coffee. And for buckwheat cakes there is Aunt Jemima Buckwheat Flour (in the yellow package). Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.

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Your Children's Table Drink

Regardless of your own choice in a table beverage you will agree children should drink neither tea nor coffee.

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answers the requirements of a hot drink for children, most admirably.

Its coffee-like flavor attracts and its purity and wholesomeness make it a safe drink for young or old,

"There's a Reason"


After a Loss Telephone Bryant 1000.
The best method of getting back lost property is a small advertisement in The New York Times.

# REPORTS THE 27TH ABOUT TO RETURN

## Press Dispatch Gives Information Which Is Not Confirmed in Washington.

## GLOWING PRAISE FROM HAIG

### New Yorkers Share with "Wildcats" Credit for Smashing the Hindenburg Line.

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—The 76th Division of the American Army, reduced by replacement drafts to sixty-one officers and 1,000 men, has arrived at the port of St. Nazaire and is embarking for home.

The 27th Division, totaling 484 officers and 12,081 men, and the 30th Division, totalling 488 officers and 12,009 men, both of which operated on the British front, have been withdrawn from the Le Mans (southwest of Paris) area and probably will embark in a few days.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—War Department officials said tonight that they had received no notification from General Pershing regarding the withdrawal from the Le Mans area of the 27th and 30th National Guard Division, or anything in confirmation of the press report from American Army Headquarters indicating that men of these divisions, as well as of the 76th, were on the point of embarking for the United States.

Secretary Baker in reply to a question this afternoon said that no active division of the Pershing army could be landed in the United States by Christmas. He said that the first men to be brought home from France would be casuals, wounded and injured men and American troops from England, nearly 7,000 of whose sailed Nov. 22 and were due to arrive in New York by the end of the present week.

General March said on Saturday that he would make announcements from time to time regarding the homeward movement of American units just as soon as he was advised from abroad. The first of these announcements came last night, when he heard of the departure of the aviation units, now en route to New York from Liverpool.

**Replacements Depleted Divisions.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—News from France today that the 27th and 30th Divisions, which have been fighting with the British Fourth Army, have been withdrawn with only approximately 12,500 officers and men in each does not mean that these organizations have been reduced to less than half of their normal strength in the severe fighting on the British front before the signing of the armistice.

Army officers recalled today that only the infantry and machine gun units of these divisions went into action with the British forces, the artillery being used elsewhere. It was also regarded as more than probable that the infantry and machine gun units were reduced in number so as to make the divisions conform in size to the British divisions with which they were operating. The British divisional unit numbers about 12,500 men.

The 27th is the New York National Guard Division commanded by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the only National Guard officer who has served through the war with that high rank.

Its losses and that of the 30th have undoubtedly been heavy, but it is not regarded as probable that half their original strength figured in the casualty lists.

When the divisions do return from France, they will bear little resemblance in enlisted personnel to the same divisions when they started overseas. Application of the one-army theory to all the forces and the systems of replacement employed to fill gaps in front-line organizations will oe found to have obliterated to a very large degree the lines which before their departure divided the divisions into National Guard, National Army, and Regular organizations.

The fact was sharply illustrated today by news from France that the 76th Division had reached its embarkation port on the other side with a strength of 61 officers and 1,000 men. It went over substantially at the full strength of 27,000 men.

The 76th is the National Army division trained at Camp Devens, Mass. It was composed of selective service men from part of New York State, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. From the time of its arrival in France, however, it has been a depot division, from which replacement drafts for regiments at the front were drawn, and which was in turn filled up by drafts of casuals from this side, sent over on a regular monthly schedule.

It may be that the extraordinary depletion in the ranks of the 76th Division represents casualties suffered by the 26th Division, the New England National Guard force that was the first of the troops other than those of the regular army to reach France. This division saw heavy fighting in many sectors and won an enviable reputation. Its casualties are certain to have been heavy, and it is quite likely that it was kept in fighting strength by replacement drafts from the 76th Division, which was composed largely of men from the same part of the country.

Nearly 7,000 American troops are expected to arrive in New York before the end of this week, constituting the first units of the Expeditionary Forces to be returned home.

These troops, consisting of 382 officers and 6,614 men of the air service and other training detachments, left Liverpool last Friday and Saturday. The units, all of which have been in training in England, are being brought home on three British liners—the Minnekahda, Lapland, and Orca.

[illegible] plans for demobilizing these units have not been announced. General March, however, gave notice several days ago that none of the expeditionary units would be permitted "to sneak into the country." So far as possible, it is presumed the units expected to arrive this week will be sent to camps near the homes of the men, and the demobilization will take place at those camps.

**Haig's Message of Praise.**

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN BELGIUM, Nov. 24, (Associated Press.)—The American Second Corps, which served with the British Fourth Army during the closing days of the war, has been rewarded for its work by a glowing letter of praise from Field Marshal Haig, the British Commander in Chief.

The Field Marshal's message to the commander of the corps reads:

"Now that you are leaving the British zone, I wish again to thank you and all the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men on behalf of myself and all ranks of the British armies in France and Flanders for the very gallant and efficient service you have rendered during your operations with the British Fourth Army.

"On the 29th of September you participated with distinction in a great and critical attack, which shattered the enemy's resistance on the Hindenburg line, and which opened the road to final victory.

"The deeds of the 27th and 30th American Divisions, which took Bellecourt and Nauroy and gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony, will rank with the highest achievements of the war.

"The names of Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, St. Souplet, and Wassigny will testify to the dash and energy of your attacks. I am proud to have had you in my command."

**Steamer Every Day This Week.**

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Is planning the withdrawal of American troops from England as soon as possible. American army officers have decided that the only units which will remain are a few of the Medical Service and the staffs of the rest camps. It is hardly probable, however, that these rest camps will be required, as troops are being sent home directly from France, and the few units now in England belong to regiments in France and may be sent there.

Steps are also being taken to clear hospitals here. It has been decided that patients who are not likely to recover within two months will be sent home as soon as suitable ships are available. When the Mauretania sailed today she took between 5,000 and 6,000 men from the flying corps. It is planned to dispatch a steamer to America every day this week.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, is returning on the Mauretania.

"I am returning to America after three months' association with the Allies in British, French, and Italian waters," said the Admiral before sailing. "The American Navy is very proud to have been associated with the Allies in the latter part of the war. We appreciate that it was sea power that won this wonderful victory, and it is impossible to pay too high a tribute to the great British Navy."

**1,500 Sail from Southampton.**

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.—As the Southampton docks are still a proscribed area, there were no public ceremonies in connection with the re-embarkation of the American troops for home, 1,500 of whom sailed today.

The local camps are being gradually evacuated. Winchester, however, is retained as a central base, and the big hospital at Harriaburg Court will remain American for some time to come. The evacuation is being expedited in order to provide for returning American prisoners.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Quartermasters at all base ports have been instructed by the Quartermaster General to exchange soldiers' French money for American before the troops sail. American money has been secured from United States and from French banks, and the exchange will be at the United States Treasury's current rate.

The Twenty-seventh is a National Guard division, composed of New York State troops, and was trained at Camp Wadsworth. This division took part with the British in the heavy fighting during the late weeks of the campaign, resulting in the breaking of the Hindenburg line south of Cambrai, and also on Belgian soil.

The Seventy-sixth is a National Army division comprising New England troops. It was one of those which General March, the Chief of Staff, announced on Saturday to have been designated to return to the United States.

The Thirtieth, known as the "Wildcat" Division, is made up of troops from Tennessee and North and South Carolina.

The Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions probably were the first American divisions to fight in Belgium, having crossed the border with the Fourth British Army.

## ARMY CORPS IN FRANCE.

### March Gives Organization—Has No Word of Orders to 27th.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—General March, as Chief of Staff, today issued a statement in response to numerous inquiries, showing the organization of Army Corps in France and the divisions, brigades, and regiments constituting them on Nov. 7. The statement says nothing of the newly organized 7th Army Corps and shows that on the date mentioned there were six divisions in the First Army Corps, two only in the Second Corps, five in the Third Army Corps, two in the Fourth Corps, four in the Fifth, and one in the Sixth. It shows that the 27th National Guard Division, composed of troops from New York State, was attached to the Second Army Corps.

Reports reached Washington today through press channels that the 27th Division had been ordered back from the front. General March said that the department had received no such notification. The 77th, or Camp Upton National Army Division, is shown as being attached on Nov. 7 to the First Army Corps.

The organization of the army corps on the date mentioned was announced by General March as follows:

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Sixth Division, composed of the 11th and 12th Brigades, made up of the 51st, 52d, 53d, and 54th Infantry Regiments; also the 6th Artillery Brigade, composed of the 3d, 7th, and 11th Artillery Regiments.

Thirty-sixth Division, composed of the 71st and 72d Infantry Brigades, made up of the 141st, 142d, 143d, and 144th Infantry Regiments; also the 61st Artillery Brigade, made up of the 131st, 132d, and 133d Artillery Regiments.

Forty-second Division, composed of the 83d and 84th Infantry Brigades, made up of the 165th, 166th, 167th, and 168th Infantry Regiments; also the 67th Brigade, made up of the 149th, 150th, and 151st Artillery Regiments.

Seventy-seventh Division, composed of the 153d and 154th Infantry Brigades, made up of the 305th, 306th, 307th, and 308th Infantry Regiments; also the 152d Artillery Brigade, made up of the 304th, 305th, and 306th Artillery Regiments.

Seventy-eighth Division, composed of the 155th and 156th Infantry Brigades, made up of the 309th, 310th, 311th, and 312th Infantry Regiments; also the 153d Artillery Brigade, made up of the 307th, 308th, and 309th Artillery Regiments.

Eightieth Division, composed of the 159th and 160th Infantry Brigades, made up of the 317th, 318th, 319th, and 320th Infantry Regiments; also the 155th Artillery Brigade, made up of the 313th, 314th, and 315th Artillery Regiments.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Twenty-seventh Division, composed of the 53d and 54th Infantry Brigades, made up of the 105th, 106th, 107th, and 108th Infantry Regiments; also the 52d Artillery Brigade, made up of the 104th, 105th, and 106th Artillery Regiments; also the 165th Artillery Brigade, made up of the 343d, 344th, and 345th Artillery Regiments.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Seventh Division, composed of the 13th and 14th Infantry Brigades, made up of the 55th, 56th, 34th, and 64th Infantry Regiments; also the 7th Artillery Brigade, made up of the 79th, 80th, and 8th Artillery Regiments.

Twenty-eighth Division, composed of the 55th and 56th Infantry Brigades, made up of the 109th, 110th, 111th, and 112th Infantry Regiments; also the 53d Artillery Brigade, made up of the 107th, 108th, and 109th Artillery Regiments.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

First Division, composed of the 1st and 2d Infantry Brigades, made up of the 16th, 18th, 26th, and 28th Regiments of Infantry; also the 1st Artillery Brigade, made up of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Artillery Regiments.

Second Division, composed of the 3d Infantry Brigade, made up of the 9th and 23d Regiments of Infantry; also the 2d Artillery Brigade, made up of the 15th, 17th, and 12th Artillery Regiments.

Twenty-ninth Division, composed of the 57th and 58th Infantry Brigades, made up of the 113th, 114th, 115th, and 116th Infantry Regiments; also the 54th Artillery Brigade, made up of the 110th, 111th, and 112th Artillery Regiments.

Eighty-ninth Division, composed of the 177th and 178th Infantry Brigades, made up of the 353d, 354th, 355th, and 356th Infantry Regiments; also the 164th Artillery Brigade, made up of the 340th, 341st, and 342d Artillery Regiments.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Ninety-second Division, composed of the 183d and 184th Infantry Brigades, made up of the 365th, 366th, 367th, and 368th Infantry Regiments; also the 167th Artillery Brigade, made up of the 349th, 350th, and 351st Artillery Regiments.

## MAKEUP OF THE 27TH.

### Many New York City Organizations Represented in the Division.

When the 27th Division, composed, except for scattering thousands, exclusively of this State's former National Guard, began to filter out of Camp Wadsworth, at Spartanburg, S. C., early last May, its strength in round numbers was 30,000 officers and men. It had spent nine months in intensive training, including work under a real barrage, and was ready, as its commander, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, said, "for any work that looms up ahead."

With the exception of Brig. Gen. Robert E. Lee Michie, since dead, and Colonel Stanley H. Ford, Chief of Staff, the division was officered entirely by guard officers and men who had won commissions in the training camp. Criticism about the efficiency of the guard had stung the men, and when they started for the front they were determined to prove the criticisms unwarranted.

In the 53d Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Bjornstad, were the 105th and 106th Infantry. The former was composed by consolidating the 71st and the 2d Regiments, and was commanded by Colonel James M. Andrews, a West Pointer, who had retired to civil life. The 106th was an all-Brooklyn unit, made up of the 23d and the 14th Regiments, and was sent over in charge of Colonel William A. Taylor. The machine gun complement of this brigade was the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, recruited from the dismounted members of Squadron A and the 1st Cavalry, and was led by Major Kenneth Gardiner.

The 54th Infantry Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, included the 107th Infantry and the 108th Infantry. The 107th was formed by the merger of the 7th and the 1st Regiments and was in command of Colonel Willard C. Fisk, who returned several months ago because of ill-health. He has been succeeded by Colonel Charles T. De Bevoise. The 108th was an up-State regiment formed by the merging of the 74th and the 3d, with Colonel Edgar S. Jennings in command. The 106th Machine Gun Battalion, partly made up of Squadron A men, partly of members of the 1st Cavalry, with the remainder from the 12th Infantry, was commanded by Major Mortimer D. Bryant.

Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate led the 52d Artillery Brigade, composed of the 104th, 105th, and 106th Regiments. The 104th, formerly the 1st, and the 105th, formerly the 2d, both field artillery units, were commanded, respectively, by Lieut. Col. DeWitt C. Wold and Lieut. Col. Maloney. The 106th, a motorized 6-inch organization, went over in charge of Colonel John D. Howland. The 102d Trench Mortar Battery, equipped with Stokes mortars and trained by a British expert, was in command of Captain Charles Pierson, Jr.

Auxiliary units included the 102d Engineers, which went over in charge of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt and on his promotion was commanded by Lieut. Col. W. S. Conrow, and the 102d Field Signal Battalion, Major William L. Flanagan commanding. The divisional units were the Division Headquarters troops, Captain Tristram Tupper commander, and the 104th Machine Gun Battalion, under Major Edward McLeer, Jr.

The medical troops of the division were made up of detachments of the four ambulance companies and the four field hospitals of the old New York National Guard. The 1st and 4th Field Hospitals and the 3d Ambulance Company of the old organization were from this city. Other auxiliary troops from this city were the 102d Ammunition Train, the two companies of military police for the division, and the divisional field bakery, also made up largely of men from this city.

# WILLIAMS DISCLAIMS BLAME FOR WRECK

## B. R. T. President, on Stand at Hearing, Says Under Officers Hired the Motormen.

## NICHOLAS F. BRADY CALLED

### Principal Stockholders' Representative Testifies That Williams's Word Is Law.

At yesterday's session of the inquiry into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit wreck on Nov. 1, in which nearly one hundred persons were killed, President Timothy S. Williams, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system was the principal witness before Mayor Hylan, who is sitting as a Magistrate in the case.

President Williams disclaimed knowledge of the employment of unskilled motormen in running trains, which was alleged by District Attorney Lewis. He refused to concede that it was part of his function to take personal steps to make sure that competent men only were employed.

"Did you know, Colonel Williams," asked Mr. Lewis, "that during the past six or seven months, motormen, who were not certified or qualified, have been employed on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit elevated and subway lines?"

"I did not."

**Nothing to do with Details.**

"Do you think it was your duty as President to inquire about the instruction given to motormen having crowded trains?"

"No, I left details of that sort to those in charge of it."

"Do you regard that as a detail?"

"I certainly do, yes."

President Williams said it was one of his duties as President to see that the B. R. T. had a proper system of training motormen, but not his duty to regulate the training or tests required of men qualified to run trains.

"I have felt that our training system has been a good one," he said, "because of its remarkable success in turning out efficient motormen."

President Williams was asked if he regarded William Weimer as a qualified man. Weimer was a train dispatcher who had testified that he had only two and a half hours' of training, but that on the day of the strike, he had, without orders or consultation with superiors, become a motorman and taken out a train. When Weimer was asked by District Attorney Lewis whether he was qualified to run a train, Weimer replied:

"I know more about running trains than two-thirds of the motormen on the line."

President Williams said he did not feel himself sufficiently informed to judge of the qualifications of Weimer as a motorman, but that he regarded him from the impression Weimer had made on the stand, as an unusually bright and competent man.

Mr. Lewis asked Colonel Williams if he believed A. E. Luciano, or Lewis, motorman of the train which met disaster in the Malbone Street tunnel, to be a competent motorman. Colonel Williams at first said he must refuse to pass judgment, but later said his information was that Lewis was qualified.

**Nicholas F. Brady on Stand.**

Nicholas F. Brady testified that Colonel Williams was subordinate to the Executive Board of the B. R. T., but that his word was law over the system. He refused to undertake to draw a line marking the ending of the authority of Colonel Williams and the beginning of the independence of Vice President Dempsey in matters of operations. Vice President Dempsey, who had previously given word through counsel that he would not waive immunity, was called personally to the stand yesterday and declined to waive.

President Williams of the B. R. T. issued the following statement:

"Since I was on the stand last I have seen in the newspapers reference to a letter sent to the Board of Aldermen by Mayor Hylan, in which he says that the noncompliance of the company with the recommendation of the National War Labor Board resulted in the Brighton Beach catastrophe by causing the strike.

"This is disproved by three facts:

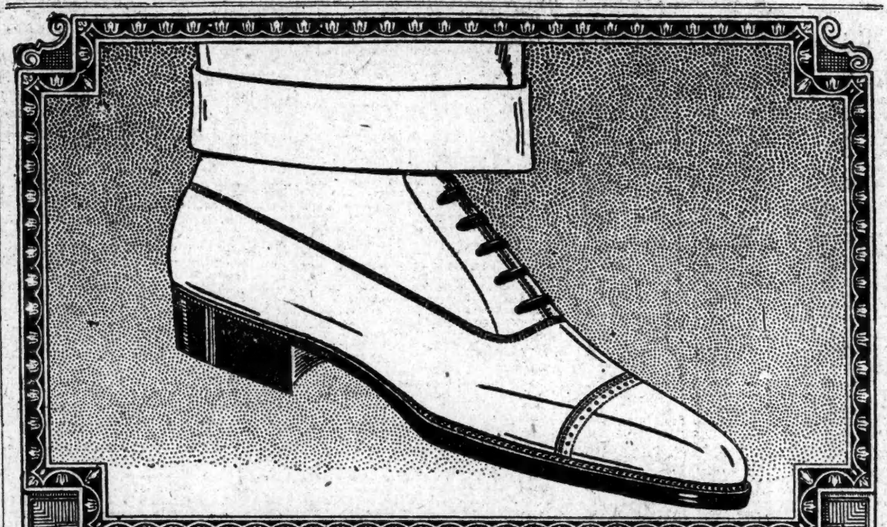
"First, by the fact that the strike ballot was taken Aug. 1, when all but five of the twenty-nine men were still in the employ of the company and before the [illegible] had been solicited by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. One of the two grievances stated in the strike ballot was Mr. Dempsey's refusal to reinstate Harry Kuhn, a motorman, against whose reinstatement the War Labor Board subsequently advised.

"Second, by the fact that the brotherhood controlled the departmental trustees, who had taken up the reinstatement of the twenty-nine men at the request of Mr. Dempsey, and by whose decision thereon he had pledged himself to be bound. These trustees were engaged in their investigation during the two days previous to the strike, and after the strike notified Mr. Dempsey that they could not act further because they had been ordered not to by the brotherhood.

"Third, by the fact that on the night of the strike, when, under the shadow of the great disaster, the Public Service Commission was attempting to persuade the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to call off the strike, and after the company had conceded the reinstatement of the twenty-nine men, the committee representing the brotherhood refused to terminate the strike unless the company made still further concessions, including a recognition of the union.

"At no time was the brotherhood concerned with the reinstatement of discharged employes so much as it was with the domination of the union in the relations of the company with its men, and to secure this domination it was willing to subject the public to the inconvenience of an interruption of transportation and to the risk of accidents. It did not even notify the company that a strike had been called, and the motormen who struck, with the exception of a very few, violated a written contract which they had made with the company in August last in consideration of higher wages."

The hearing was continued until next Monday.

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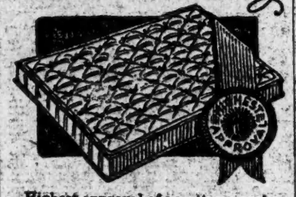

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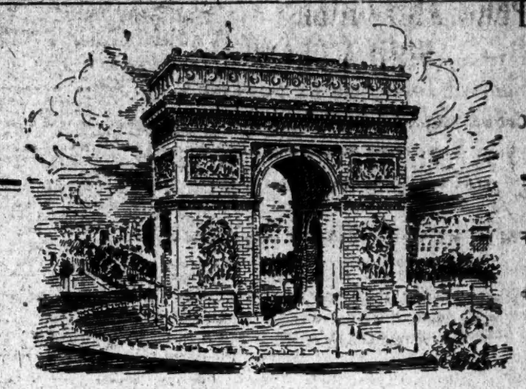

In This Hour of Triumph

Of national triumph and individual triumphs, we wish the heroism of a person in this organization to be borne in mind.

In France's darkest hours—when in depressed and saddened Paris—which is the soul of France—even her artists faltered in courage for inspiration—

The Gimbel Millinery Artiste

of her own free will, continued the journeys across a danger-laden Atlantic; making eighteen crossings; inspiring the Master-Artist Modistes in Millinery to take hope, to maintain their supremacy, to continue the fountain-head of fashion for America.

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# 2,620 NAMED IN NEW CASUALTY LISTS OF AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

## Reported Total Now Up to 94,891; 1,560 Dead in Lists Given For Today

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today which contained 2,620 names, bringing the total for the army up to 90,865. No Marine Corps list was issued, but the total for that branch previously reported was 4,026, making the total for both arms of the service 94,891.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 815 killed in action, 165 died of wounds, 28 died of accident, 557 died of disease, 128 wounded severely, 242 wounded to a degree undetermined, 132 slightly wounded, and 538 missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

| Deaths. | Previously Reported. | Nov. 26. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Killed in action | 16,602 | 815 | 17,417 |
| Lost at sea | 725 | .. | 725 |
| Died of wounds | 6,741 | 165 | 6,906 |
| Died of accident | 1,561 | 23 | 1,584 |
| Died of disease | 7,068 | 557 | 8,625 |
| Total | 33,697 | 1,560 | 35,257 |
| Wounded | 45,798 | 522 | 46,320 |
| Missing | 8,750 | 538 | 9,288 |
| Total | 88,245 | 2,620 | 90,865 |

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (DA) | Died from Accident or other Cause. | Gen. | General. |
| (DD) | Died of Disease. | Col. | Colonel. |
| (DP) | Died from Airplane Accident. | Maj. | Major. |
| (DW) | Died from Wounds. | Capt. | Captain. |
| (KA) | Killed in Action. | Lt. | Lieutenant. |
| (LS) | Lost at Sea. | Sgt. | Sergeant. |
| (M) | Missing in Action. | Corp. | Corporal. |
| (P) | Prisoner. | Bgl. | Bugler. |
| (RD) | Returned to Duty. | Mch. | Mechanic. |
| (WL) | Wounded Slightly. | Wagn. | Wagoner. |
| (WS) | Wounded Severely. | Mus. | Musician. |
| (WU) | Wounded (Degree Undetermined.) | Hrs. | Horseshoer. |

CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED NOV. 26.

### NEW YORK CITY.

ABBRUZZESE, R.; Miss Felomena Corpey 90 Macdougal St.....(WU)
ADAMS, A.; Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, 68 W. 102d St...(WS)
ALI, H. F.; Dansaal, 6,322 14th Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
ALTSCHULER, J.; Mrs. E. Altschuler, 396 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
ANZIANO, A.; R. Tarantino, 1,665 63d St., Brooklyn.(KA)
ARKIN, L.; Mrs. S. Arkin, 311 Lott Av., Brooklyn..(WU)
AVNET, H.; Mrs. R. Avnet, 74 Amboy St., Brooklyn.(WU)
AXELSEN, O.; C. Gulbrendsen, 8,725 17th Av., B'klyn.(DD)
BACHRACH, D.; W. Bachrach, 868 So. 3d St., B'klyn.(DD)
BARETSKY, L.; Mrs. M. Baretsky, 1,901 Washington Av.....(WU)
BAUM, I.; M. Moiddovsky, 133 Monroe St.....(WL)
BECK, CHARLES F.; Mrs. Anna Neef Beck, 1,335 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.....(WU)
BILLING, ALBERT EDGAR; Mrs. A. E. Billing, 6,807 Boulevard, Brooklyn—Lt.....(WS)
BOLAND, L. J.; Miss Nan Boland, 2,460 Creston Av.(KA)
BROSLOWSKY, P.; A. Broslowsky, 504 11th Av.....(KA)
BRUCHNER, J. A.; Bruchner, 510 West 42d St.....(WU)
BUECHLER, G. J.; Mrs. T. Buechler, 187 2d Av.....(KA)
BURKE, M. J.; Mrs. Creedon, 891 Hudson St.—Wagn.(DD)
CAMPBELL, J.; John H. Campbell, 1,834 3d Av.....(KA)
CANAVAN, E.; Mrs. E. Canavan, 331 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
CARNESI, J.; F. Carnesi, 351 East 52d St.—Bgl.....(KA)
CARNEY, F. J.; Mrs. A. Lechler, 546 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
CATERINO, P. D.; J. Caterino, 332 York Av., New Brighton.....(KA)
CICERO, J.; Joe Cicero, 419 E. 13th St.....(KA)
CICCHELLI, V.; Mrs. M. Zingliano, 611 E. 182d St.(KA)
CLAYTON, A.; Mrs. A. Clayton, 510 W. 122d St.....(KA)
COFFEY, P. J.; M. Coffey, 171 West St.....(KA)
COHEN, J.; Robert Cohen, 1,000 Lenox Av.—Sgt.....(KA)
COHEN, S. M.; Max Cohen, 20 E. 7th St.....(WL)
COLGAN, B. F.; Mrs. M. Colgan, 512 W. 130th St...(MA)
COLLMAN, S.; Jacob Collman, 331 E. 90th St.....(KA)
COLLINS, E.; Mrs. Nora C. Collins, 127 Halleck Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WS)
COLLINS, P.; Mrs. M. Collins, 241 E. 91st St.—Sgt.(WS)
COMER, M.; Miss E. Comer, 277 W. 134th St.—Corp.(KA)
FORTIGAN, F. E.; Mrs. E. Costigan, 10 Poplar St...(MA)
COUSENS, R. D.; Mrs. E. A. Cousens, 312 W. 127th St.(KA)
COWAN, B. S.; Miss Anna Hein 700 E. 158th St...(MA)
CUNNANE, J.; Patrick Cunnane, 30 Bradhurst Av....(KA)
CURRAN, J.; Mrs. E. Curran, 2,006 8th Av.....(WU)
DAVIS, J. A.; Mrs. Fred Davis, 1,195 Prospect Av.(WU)
DAVITT, J.; Mrs. James Davitt, 1,302 2d Av.....(KA)
DE BELLA, V.; Miss Rose De Bella, 216 Willis Av..(KA)
DE BENEDETTO, N.; Charles Di Pasqua, 29 1st St...(WL)
DISSICK, H.; Nathan Dissick, 278 E. 2d St., B'klyn.(KA)
DORAN, E. T.; Mrs. Anna Hofley, 211 17th St. College Point.....(WU)
DOUGLAS, J. F.; Mrs. M. Sarro, 121 E. 115th St.—Sgt.(KA)
DUANE, A. C.; Alexander Duane, 139 E. 67th St.....(KA)
EBERT, A.; Mrs. Emma Ebert, 280 St. John's Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
EGAN, JOHN; Coops Egan, 320 25th St.....(WU)
ELWORTHY, W.; Mrs. H. W. Elworthy, 164 Cypress Av., Flushing.....(KA)
ENRIGHT, J. J.; M. F. Enright, 424 E. 139th St.—Corp.....(WL)
EPSTEIN, W.; Mrs. B. Epstein, 511 W. 177th St.—Lt.(KA)
ERCOLAND, C.; A. Ercoland, 23 Downing St.....(MA)
EUSEPI, D.; N. Eusepi, 534 Fulton St., Brooklyn..(WU)
EUSTACE, RICHARD; James Eustace, 21 Grove St...(KA)
FANNING, J.; Mrs. McCormick, 785 Easterdan Av.(WU)
FIDLOW, BENNIE; David Fidlow, 548 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
FIFER, L. E.; Mrs. E. Fifer, 340 Humboldt St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
FIGGATT, J.; Mrs. A. L. Figgatt, 2,292 Bathgate Av.(MA)
FIORINO, J.; G. Trozzi, 1,038 Washington Av., B'klyn.(DD)
FITZGIBBONS, J.; Mrs. B. Fitzgibbons, 400 E. 25th St.....(KA)
FOX, GERALD; J. F. Bradley, 23 Liberty St.....(WU)
FRANKE, P. A., Jr.; Mrs. Mamie Franke, 1,035 Halsey St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
GALVAN, T. F.; Mrs. M. V. Galway, 132 W. 120th St.—Corp.....(KA)
GEIS, W. F.; Mrs. Minnie Geis, 440 10th Av.....(WS)
GERSON, LOUIS; Mrs. Fannie Lavine, 1,105 Castleton Av., West New Brighton—Bgl.....(WS)
GIENTY, A. W.; Mrs. Mary J. Gienty, 133 Chichester Av. Jamaica—Sgt.....(WU)
GILLIGAN, E.; Mrs. F. Gilligan, 448 E. 88th St...(DW)
GILROY, MICHAEL; J. S. Hennesey, 1,361 McCon. Road—Sgt.....(KA)
GOODMAN, W.; I. Goodman, 1,070 Simpson St.....(MA)
GREENBLATT, H.; P.H.Greenblatt, 207 W.118th St.(WU)
GREENSPAN, P.; Mrs. L. Wallach, 194 Rivington St.(KA)
HALL, W. J.; Mrs. Mary Hendriford, Monticello.(KA)
HARRMANN, D. H.; Mrs. M. Harrmann, 249 Forest Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
HEALY, E. F.; Mrs. W. McAvilla, 31 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
HECHTMAN, S.; Mrs. B. Kaiser, 102 Ellery St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
HICKEY, J.; Mrs.M.Hickey, 237 Stanhope St.,B'klyn.(DW)
HOGSTROM, ANDREW; Mrs. Katherine Hogstrom, 608 Albert St., Long Island City—Corp.....(KA)
HORTON, D. S.; E. W. Livingston, 1,715 Avenue J Brooklyn.....(WU)
HOWE, A.; Mrs. M. Howe, 514 W. 170th St.....(DD)
HUGHES, P.; E. McElroy, 12 Broome St.—Wagn.....(DW)
JAKUBAL, B.; Mrs. C. Rusicka, 527 E.72d St.—Corp.(WU)
JOHNSON, O.; Mrs. Johnson, 690 Alden Av.—Sgt.(KA)
JUDD, ROLAND; W. Judd, 921 St. Nicholas Av.....(KA)
KANE, F. B.; Mrs. Mary Kane, 418 Court St., B'klyn.(DD)
KALINOWSKI, P.; S. Kalinowski, 708 W. 186th St..(WL)
KASPARIAN, H.; F. Kasparian, 309 W. 42d St.....(MA)
KOEBLER, G. J.; Koebler, 424 E. 74 Ridge St.....(WU)
KOVAR, J. S.; Mrs. F. Kovar, 501 W. 122d St.....(KA)
KURLAND, B.; S. Brown, 233 Henry St.—Corp.....(KA)
KREMER, J. C.; R.Kremer,Sr.,507 E.148th St.—Bgl.(WU)
KURTH, GUSTAVE; Mrs. A. McCormick, 5022d St., College Point.....(WU)
McDONALD, J.; Miss K. McDonald, Manhattan State Hospital, Wards Island.....(WU)
McDONALD, WM.; Mrs. M. E. McDonald, Bridge Road—Corp.....(KA)
McENROE, M.; Mrs. M. McEnroe, care State Hospital, Kings Park—Mch.....(WU)
McGUFFIN, DENNIS; Mrs. Mary, 2,134 3d Av.....(DD)
McHUGH, H. T.; McHugh, 85 Woodhull St. B'klyn.(KA)
McKEEVER, JOHN H.; Mrs. H. McKeever, 147 1st Av.—Bgl.....(WU)
McMAHON, J.; Mrs. M. McMahon, 212 Kingsland Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
McNALLY, P.; T. McNally, 910 Dean St., Brooklyn.(DD)
McNIFF, J.; Mrs. M. McNiff, 225 5th Av.—Sgt.....(WU)
McQUILLAN, P. J.; Miss Rose McQuillan, 440 East 66th St.—Cpl.....(KA)
McTIGUE, P.; Mrs. P. A. Hynes, 110 8th Av.—Corp.(WS)
MACY, MORRIS M.; H. Macy, 163 West 127th St...(KA)
MAGUIRE, P. F.; Mrs. M. J. Maguire, 191 Winthrop St., Brooklyn—Mch.....(DD)
MALASCHEK, J. J. Matus, 129 West 128th St.....(WL)
MANGERI, J.; F. Mangeri, 156 21st St., Brooklyn...(WS)
MARKOWITZ, M.; D. Markowitz, 174 Broome St.....(WU)
MARKS, I.; Miss Rose Marks, 31 East Broadway.....(MA)
MARTINEZ, R.; Mrs. M. Martinez, 143 5th St. Long Island City.....(DD)
MAUS, PHILIP; Mrs. E. A. Maus, 271 W. 118th St(DW)
MEEHAN, C.; Mrs. A. Meehan, 136 Bay 7th St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
MICHOLOSKI, G.; Mrs. A. Zavacki, 47 Hudson Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DD)
MIODYNSKI, E.; C. Bedowski, 617 East 6th St.—Sgt.(MA)
MOLFETTO, G.; N. Zaak 118 Union Av., Brooklyn.(WU)
MOONEY, P. A.; J. J. Mooney, 40 North Lincoln Av., Rockaway Park.....(DW)
MURRAY, J.; Miss A. Murray, 301 West 150th St.(KA)
NIEMANN, F. A., Jr.; Mrs. K. Niemann, 463 West 164th St.....(MA)
NORTON, THOMAS F.; Mrs. C. Norton, 426 Warren St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(KA)
O'BRIEN, JOHN L.; Mrs. J. O'Brien, 61 Reeves Place, Brooklyn.....(KA)
O'BRIEN, JOHN O'Brien, 37 East 87th St., B'klyn.(KA)
OCHSNER, MAX; Mrs. E. Ochsner, 1,429 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
O'DOHERTY, WM. H.; Mrs. M. E. O'Doherty, 1,779 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
OLSEN, PAUL L.E2; Henry Wilkenson, 32 18th Av., Astoria—Sgt.....(WU)
PACE, DONATO; M. Pace, 131 Thompson St.—Sgt...(WL)
PALLETT, E.; Marie Pallett, 455 East 78th St.....(WU)
PALMER, MAX; Mrs. E. A. Fuller, 286 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
PHILIP, J.; Mrs. Emma Philip, 1,353 1st Av.—Corp.(KA)
PISANO, C.; Tony Pisano, 339 East 12th St.....(KA)
PRIESTER, HARRY C.; E. Preston, 885 West End Av.—Lt.....(MA)
PRIESTER, F. J.; Mary Sim, 1,758 Pacific St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
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SCHRECK, JACK; Harry Schreck, 2,174 Dean St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(KA)
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SHAIRO, SAMUEL; Morris Seitlin, 86 E. 110th St...(MA)
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SURIENT, FORTUNAT; John Minnowski, 3,851 Shoe Leather St., Wood Haven—Sgt.....(KA)
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HAIKINS, H. J.; Mrs. Bertha Haikins, Honeoye Falls.(KA)
HAWLEY, J. F.; Mrs. Florence M. Hawley, Medina.(WL)
HAYNE, J. F.; James Hayne, Cooperstown.....(KA)
HEITMAN, R.; Susie Briggs, East Aurora.....(WL)
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HODGE, H. J.; Mrs. Mary Smith, Blasdell.....(DD)
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HUTCHINSON, D.; Mrs. H. Hutchinson, Ithaca—Corp.....(WL)
ISHERWOOD, J. W.; Mrs. E. Isherwood, 255 South 5th Av. Mount Vernon.....(KA)
JAMES, J. H.; Mrs. John Harold James, Endicott...(KA)
JOHNSON, C. E.; Harry Johnson, Hayville.....(DW)
JOHNSON, J.; Colonel Johnson, Jamestown.....(KA)
JOHNSON, L. N.; Mrs. E. Johnson, 16 Park Row, Stamford.....(KA)
KANER, W. J.; Mrs. Mary Kaner, Rochester—Corp.(DW)
KANTLAN, M.; Mrs. Ida Kaplan, Port Jervis.....(KA)
KIBLER, F. R.; Mrs. Mary Kibler, Tonawanda.....(WS)
KNOWLES, J. G.; Mrs. B. Knowles, 233 Riverdale Av., Yonkers—Corp.....(KA)
KOCH, E. J.; Mrs. Gertrude Richter, Syracuse.....(KA)
KOWALINSKI, F. J.; Mrs. K. Kowalinski, Maspeth..(DW)
KOZERSKI, J.; Tony Felczak, New Hyde Park.....(KA)
KOZIOT, JAN; Mrs. Antonia Cekai, Niagara Falls..(KA)
KRELL, J.; Mrs. Emma Schwartz, Buffalo.....(DD)
KUHLMAN, C. W.; Mrs. Augusta Kuhlman, Buffalo—Corp.....(KA)
KUHUKE, A. F.; Mrs. Margaret Kuhuke, Buffalo.(KA)
KULERZA, F.; Czeslaw Kulersa, New Hyde Park...(DW)
LAMB, J.; James H. Lamb, Chateaugay.....(MA)
LAMB, R.; 53 Morris St., Yonkers.....(KA)
LAWSON, H. T.; Mrs. J. M. Lawson, Cannonsville—Sgt.....(KA)
HUDSON, A. G.; Mrs. A. Jster, Montevallo—Sgt.....(KA)
HUFFMAN, C. E., Jr.; C.E.Huffman, Gadsden—Sgt...(MA)
JENKINS, PRESTON; R. T. Jenkins, Dothan.....(KA)
JONES, JOHN R.; J. R. Jones, Montgomery—Corp....(DW)
KENT, OSCAR D.; Mrs. Ella Russellville.....(DD)
LOFTIS, JOHN W.; Mrs. D. Norvell, Birmingham.....(KA)
LUSK, WILLIAM M.; W. M. Lusk, Wilsm.....(WS)
MAYES, TURNER; Mrs. Fannie Mayes, Huntsville...(KA)
MILLER, CITY E.; Miller, Enterprise.....(MA)
NUGENT, ALONSO; Mrs. Sallie Oldham, Rosersville..(DD)
PANKEY, OSCAR; Thomas Pankey, Boos.....(MA)
PARK, CHARLES T.; John Park, Addison.....(KA)
PARKMAN, HARRY E.; Mrs. D. Parkman, Tuscumbia..(DD)
PEEK, SOLOMON D.; James S. Peek, Portersville...(KA)
PERRYMAN, FRED; Mrs. Ella Perryman, Langdale..(KA)
PORRY, ALBERT; Mrs. Mandy Baker, Birmingham..(WU)
RANDALL, P. M.; Mrs. Martha Randall, Talladega..(DD)
RICHBURG, E. N.; Mrs.M.S.Richburg, Castleberry...(DD)
SAVAGE, GREEN; Mrs. F. Savage, Town Creek.....(DD)
SHAW, JOHN; Harvey Shaw, Phoenix City.....(MA)
VINCENBBIE C.; Mrs.Kate Vines, McKenzie—Corp..(KA)
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WILLIAMSON, W. M.; S. Williamson, Bankstown.....(DD)

### ARIZONA.

ANDERSON, HERBERT; Buse Anderson, Phoenix...(WU)
FRANKOVICH, MILO S.; Mrs.E.Modlovich, Bisbee..(KA)
JUNGE, AUGUSTA A.; Miss Martha Junge, Pearce..(KA)
KUYKENDALL, S. A.; B.S.Kuykendall, Skull Valley.(DW)
MESSINA, LOUIS; Peter Pattigiesco, Morgnet.....(DD)
ROGERS, MARION E.; Otis Rogers, Mesa.....(KA)

### ARKANSAS.

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BENNETT, DEE; Dick Bennett, Lanty—Corp.....(DD)
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BRUMBELOW, H. E.; Mrs. Janie Carver, Fenter.....(DD)
COSTON, F. U.; Mrs. E. Nesbitt, Marked Tree—Sgt..(WL)
DAVIS, TOM; Mrs. Mattie Mink, Conway.....(WL)
FIELDING, G. W.; Mrs. Hogsette Fielding, Harrsita..(MA)
GIBSON, H. O. D. C.; Gibson, Blytheville—Sgt.....(DD)
GRAY, CLIFFORD; Mrs. N. J Gray, Hot Springs.....(KA)
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HODGES, H. G.; Mrs. Leslie C. Hodges, Guion.....(KA)
HOHIMER, SIDNEY; G. T. Hohimer, Borham.....(KA)
HUTCHESON, J. O.; John Hutcheson, Buckner.....(KA)
JOHNSON, TAYLOR; T. A. Johnson, Clarksville.....(MA)
KAUCHER, G. W.; Mrs. A. A. Kaucher, Little Rock.(KA)
KARNES, OSCAR O.; Mrs. Annie Karnes, Pilkin.....(KA)
KLEMM, JOHN L.; John Klemm, Devall Bluff—Sgt.(KA)
LAFFERTY, R. L.; Mrs. J. W. Lafferty, Lead Hill..(KA)
LAIRD, LEROY; Mrs. Emma Laird, Pine Bluff—Mch.(DD)
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MOORE, JOHN W.; Mrs. F. L. Moore, Spearman.....(DD)
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PIERCE, ALVIN E. M.; Mrs. Pierce, Atlanta.....(MA)
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SMITH, LEWIS; Mrs. Nancy Smith, Bigwell.....(WU)
SULLIVAN, JOE; Mrs. F. Sullivan, Berkley.....(MA)
SUMMERS, ROY; David Summers, Mist.....(MA)
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WILLIAMS, WALTER; Mrs. W. Williams, Clarksdale.(DD)

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GATTO, PETER; August Gatto, El Centro—Wagn.....(KA)
GAUDIN, ——; Mrs. Bruskofski, Danrren.....(DD)
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HALL, C. G.; Mrs. Alice E. Hall, Big Oak Flat.....(DD)
HANSEN, E. J.; Mrs. C. Esperson, Hollinsville.....(DD)
HANSEN, W. E.; Louis H. Chase, Glenham.....(WL)
HANSON, EARL C.; Peter Hanson, Los Angeles.....(KA)
HILLE, J. G.; R. H. Hille, San Fernando.....(WU)
JACOBSEN, A. C.; Mrs. Maria Mynes, Fresno—Sgt...(KA)
KENNEDY, VERNON; Frank Russell, Bayford.....(KA)
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HART, ROBERT; Thomas Hart, Crystal City.....(DD)
HAWK, JESSE J.; George B. Hawk, Farmington.....(WU)
HECKMAN, J. A.; Mrs. M. A. Heckman, St. Charles.(MA)
HOLLANDER, VEIL; John Hollander, St. Louis.....(KA)
HOWARD, W.; Mrs. Clara Howard, St. Charles.....(WE)
HURLBERT, D. L.; Dan Hurlbert, Waco.....(DW)
IGO, J. T.; Lafayette Igo, Lexington.....(KA)
ISENBERRY, C. W.; Daniel D. Isenberry, Leeton...(WS)
JACKSON, F. P.; Mrs. Mary Gossett, Mount Washington.....(DD)
KELN, H. E.; Mrs. Mary E. Camp, Rogersville.....(KA)
KELLENBACH, L. E.; J. E. Kellenbach, Tuscumbia.(WS)
KENNEDY, H. F.; Mrs. H. F. Kennedy, Kansas City.(KA)
KING, RUFUS; Mrs. Jennie Carrollton—Wagn.....(WS)
KINNARD, J. L.; Anderson Kinnard, Fremont.....(DD)
LAMB, HAROLD; Lawrence Lamb, Albany.....(DD)
LEMASTER, J. H.; Mrs. J. H. Lemaster, King City..(MA)
LESIEUTE, E. C.; C. L. Lesieur, Clarkton—Wagn.....(DD)
LYBARGER, T. F.; Daniel Lybarger, Seventy Six.....(WS)
McCABE, JOHN LEE; Edward McCabe, Turney.....(DD)
McEWIN, ALEXANDER; John McEwen, St. Louis.....(WU)
McQUIN, L. H.; Charles McQuoin, Kansas City.....(MA)
MOLEY, H. L.; Mrs. Ena McCoy, Kansas City.....(MA)
McSPADDEN, C. E.; Mrs. F. McSpadden, Van Buren.(DD)
MOUNTS, R. E.; B. S. Mounts, Poplar Bluffs—Cook.(DW)
MUELLER, J. E.; Joseph P. Mueller, Jennings.....(DW)
MURPHEE, EDDIE; Mrs. Ethel Duryer, Hannibal.....(KA)
MURRAY, S. H.; C. S. Murray, Liberty—Corp.....(DD)
NYSWANDER, J. H.; Mrs. F. Nyswander, Greentop..(DD)
PERRY, F. L. L.; William Perry, Crystal City.....(MA)
PLUMMER, C. C.; Miss Grace Neal, Matthews.....(MA)
REDDEN, JOHN; George W. Redden, Ryors.....(DD)
REYNOLDS, H. A.; John A. Reynolds, Wentworth...(MA)
ROWELL, H. A.; Almond A. Howell, Union.....(MA)
SAMS, MILTON; Mrs. Bessie Sams, Preston.....(DD)
SARTER, A. J.; Alma Hartman St. Louis.....(KA)
SMITH, C. L.; William C. Smith, Savannah.....(MA)
SMITH, E. L.; George C. Smith, Eaglesville.....(DD)
SMITH, LINDE; Mrs. Clara Smith, St. Louis.....(WE)
SMITH, W. L.; Mrs. Mabel W. Smith, Richland.....(DD)
SPARKS, S. F.; John W. Sparks, Hurdland.....(WU)
STEWART, R. T.; J. W. Stewart, Cross Timbers..(WU)
TALLEY, W. S.; Mrs. M. C. Talley, Caledonia.....(WL)
TILTON, A. W.; W. Tipton, Broadway.....(MA)
WARD, STERLING; John Ward, Creighton.....(KA)
WEST, W. A.; Mrs. Mira E. Griffith, Lima Creek..(WU)
WILKINSON, O. J.; H. Wilkinson, St. Louis—Corp..(WU)
WILLIAMS, F. W.; Steven Williams, Pomona.....(DD)
WINGFIELD, LOGAN; J. M. Wingfield, Collins.....(WU)

## MONTANA.

BOOTH, P. C.; Mrs. Charlotte Booth, Great Falls...(KA)
COLEMAN, R. E.; T. Coleman, Ual Heights—Corp..(KA)
FOX, FRED F.; Thomas F. Fox, Hedgesville.....(DW)
GINGRICH, T. J.; Mrs. F. J. Maxwell, Ashmoor.....(DD)
GRAHAM, H.; Thalmus Glassbow.....(DD)
HANKS, PETER A.; Mrs. Ida M. Hanks, Graham.....(KA)
JAPPE, AUGUST; Mrs. Augusta Jappe, Big Sandy...(KA)
JOHNSON, P. N.; Mrs. Oscar Johnson, Belt.....(WU)
LIK, Cossano; Fred Burlin, Mocassin.....(DD)
MARLIN, JESSE L. C.; Hall, Billings—Corp.....(WS)
MURDOCH, A. L.; Mrs. I. E. Murdoch, Fort Shaw...(MA)
OWENS, W. E.; Mrs. Amelia E. Twiford, Baker.....(KA)
PETERSON, WILLIAM; Gerrit Peterson, Wolf Point..(MA)
STRAND, HANS; Henry Rock, East Helena.....(KA)
ULNESS, OSCAR E.; Mrs. Annie Ulness, Saco.....(KA)

## NEBRASKA.

BAILEY, ERWIN M.; E. A. Bailey, Hayes Center..(DD)
BAIRD, VERNER A.; M. A. Baird, Brunswick.....(KA)
BARBERIS, A.; Mrs. Gulda Barberis, Broadwater..(WS)
BEAVER, HERBERT; John H. Beaver, Wahoo.....(WU)
BROKAW, GEORGE D.; W. D. Brokaw, Craig.....(MA)
BROOKS, C. M.; Hiram Brooks, Castrada.....(MA)
BURGENGER, FRED; Mrs. E. Burgenger, Fremont..(DD)
CARLSON, E. M.; C. J. Carlson, Omaha.....(KA)
CZENKUSCH, A.; Mrs. C. Czenkusch, Amherst.....(WS)
CZERWONKA, A.; Joseph Czerwonka, Richland.....(DD)
FRAHM, W. H.; Mrs. Hans Frahm, Omaha.....(DD)
HENDRICKS, W.; Mrs. Alva Hendricks, Lincoln.....(WU)
JOHNSON, H. B.; Gust J. Johnson, Wausa.....(KA)
KERWIN, C. R.; Mrs. Margaret A. Kerwin, Anderson..(WU)
MORGAN, DAVID R.; A. D. Morgan, Virdellton.....(DD)
MORGAN, H. J.; Joseph Morgan, Ellwood.....(KA)
NACHTMAN, F.; J. Nachtman, Pilsheliville.....(DD)
NELSON, L. H.; J. A. Nelson, Stanton.....(KA)
PFEIFFER, C. A.; Mrs. Pfeiffer, Columbus.....(WU)
PETERSON, J. S.; Mrs. Lars H. Peterson, St. Paul..(DD)
PHILBEN, G. R.; Mrs. Lillie Limsden, Broadwater...(MA)
PRENDERGAST, J. L.; J. Prendergast, Duff—Sgt..(KA)
ROCAL, J. F.; Frank Rocal, Archer.....(DD)
RANDALL, J. C.; A. Sandall, York—Field Clerk...(DD)
SLOAN, FRANK B.; Geneva State Bank, Geneva.....(DD)
SNELL, STEPHEN J.; Michael Snell, Greeley.....(KA)
STEWART, GEO. A.; Mrs. Ethel Stewart, Endicott...(DD)
WEIGERT, A. M. J.; C. Weiger, Hartington.....(DD)

## NEVADA.

BROE, LAWRENCE; Robert Nelson, Reno.....(KA)
DURENBERGER, P. O.; Mrs. G. G. Hamilton Silver City—Sgt.....(KA)

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BADGER, A. J.; J. Badger, Littleton.....(DW)
COOPER, RAY B.; H. E. Cooper, Sunapee—Wagn...(KA)
DELORY, FRANK J.; Mrs. R. Delory, Troy.....(DD)
GOULD, F. W.; Mrs. Rose A. Gould, Meredith.....(MA)
MITCHELL, G. E.; C. E. Mitchell, Hinsdale.....(WL)
PEEL, LYMAN F.; Lyman J. Peel, Hanover—Sgt.....(KA)
POWELL, D. P.; Mrs. Rosie Powell, Manchester.....(MA)
REID, F. M.; Mrs. Emily Cuthbert, Keene.....(WU)
ROBERGE, J. H.; Mrs. L. Roberge, Manchester.....(KA)
SINKINSON, C. J.; Mrs. Sinkinson, Hinsdale.....(MA)
THIBODEAU, E. C.; Mrs. M. Sweeny, South Stoddard — Corp.....(WU)
WHITTIER, WILLIAM; A. Whittier, Enfield.....(MA)

## NEW JERSEY.

ANDERSON, WM. A.; H. Anderson, 45 New St., Jersey City.....(WL)
AUGUSTINE, J. P.; Mrs. L. Augustine, 475 New Brunswick Av., Perth Amboy—Corp.....(KA)
BAGG, CARTON D.; R. Bagg, Hartford.....(KA)
BAKER, JOHN B. H.; Mrs. U. Keese, Camden.....(DD)
BANNAN, J. L.; H. Bannan, 13th Av. and Newton St., Newark.....(DW)
BEHRENS, FRED; J. Behrens, 64 Ludwig Place, Weehawken — Sgt.....(DD)
BENNITT, ELIAS S.; E. Z. Bennett, Jamesburg....(KA)
BERMAN, L.; I. D. Berman, 1,071 North Av., Elizabeth.(DD)
BERRY, FRANK; Mrs. Minnie Berry, Atlantic.....(KA)
BLUM, R.; A. Blum, 344 Passaic Av., Nutley.....(KA)
BOSTEL, F. L.; Miss L. Bostel, 814 Elizabeth St., Elizabeth.....(KA)
BRADY, BERNARD J.; James Brady, Union—Corp...(KA)
BRAND, F. C.; Mrs. M. T. Buckley, 184 Hollywood Av., Newark—Corp.....(MA)
BUCKLEY, E. J.; Mrs. M. T. Buckley, 184 Hollywood Av., East Orange.....(KA)
BURKE, W. J.; M. Burke, 211 Olean Av., Jersey City.(DD)
BURRAGE, P. F.; Mrs. H. McC. Burrage, 94 Glenwood Av., East Orange—Capt.....(DW)
BUSH, HARRY L.; A. S. Bush, Park Ridge—Corp...(MA)
BYRNE, J. B.; Mrs. N. Byrne, 434 Wayne St., Jersey City.....(DD)
CADMUS, T.; Miss M. Yahnke, 52 Camp St., Newark.(MA)
CAMPANA, M.; O. Campana, 215 Spring St., Hoboken.....(WU)
CAMPFIELD, G. F.; Miss R. Waldron, 16 Goble St., Newark.....(KA)
CASSIDY, J. J.; Patrick Cassidy, Princeton.....(KA)
CHODASH, J. M.; Louis Chodash, Carteret.....(MA)
CHRISTENSEN, G. A.; G. A. Christensen, 170 Market St., Perth Amboy.....(KA)
CILLO, A.; Petro Cillo, Tinnan.....(KA)
COHEN, SAMUEL; Mrs. Jenna Cohen, 207 16th Av., Newark—Corp.....(KA)
COYLE, J. V.; Mrs. M. Coyle, 180 Garfield Av., Jersey City.....(MA)
DANKE, H. J.; S. Danke, 15 Quincy St., Passaic.....(WU)
DEGNAN, T. G.; Miss M. Degnan, 682 Broadway, Bayonne—Corp.....(KA)
DELANEY, A. A.; F. Delaney, Port Jervis—Sgt.....(KA)
DELANEY, E. J.; Miss J. Delaney, 229 S. 10th St., Newark.....(MA)
DEBOLLAND, G. C.; V. Bliot, 112 Clinton Av., West Hoboken .....(DD)
DICKSON, J.; Mrs. S. Derlen, 245 Oak St., Passaic.(MA)
DUFFY, F. E.; Mrs. E. Hugg, Burlington—Corp.....(MA)
DZIENGELESKI, S.; B. Konczek, 644 Cortlandt St., Perth Amboy .....(MA)
EARLE, M.; Mrs. H. Farley, 454 South Orange Av., Newark—Corp.....(KA)
EGAN, J. B.; Mrs. M. V. Egan, 137 Madison Av., Perth Amboy.....(DW)
EGAN, L. L.; Mrs. C. Egan, 226 Norfolk St., Newark—Sgt.....(KA)
EPPLE, E. F.; W. Epple, Monroeville—Corp.....(KA)
FARDON, H. J.; Mrs. M. Collier, 185 Broadway, Paterson.....(DD)
FEARHARTY, F. J.; M. Fisherty, 1,080 Magnolia Av., Elizabeth.....(KA)
FRANK, L. L.; J. L. Frank, 154 Verona Av., Newarks—Mus.....(KA)
FRISCO, J.; Mrs. M. Zank, Wallington.....(WU)
FROM, G. P.; Mrs. Clara From, Woodbridge.....(MA)
FULLER, J.; Mrs. E. Shindler, 107 Walnut Av., Cranford—Corp.....(WL)
GARRETSON, W. B.; Mrs. O. Garretson, Franklin Park.....(WL)
GREELY, F. T.; T. Greely, 386 Central Av., Newark—Corp.....(MA)
GUREKI, J.; A. Valyoh, Sayreville.....(KA)
HANN, GROVER C.; John Hann, Flemington.....(DD)
HART, W. J.; Mrs. M. Hart, 58 Gaston St., West Orange.....(DD)
HEALY, F. P.; Mrs. A. Fisher, Belmar.....(KA)
HITCHINS, J. J.; Mrs. M. Hitchens, 49 Pleasant Av., Passaic.....(WL)
HOLLER, H. R.; Miss E. C. Holler, 662 Grand St., Jersey City.....(KA)
HOURIHAN, F. J.; Mrs. P. Hourihan, Cliffwood.....(DD)
IOPOLETO, ANGELO; Miss R. Ippoleto, 42 West 25th St., Bayonne.....(MA)
JENSEN, P. J.; Mrs. M. Jensen, Glen Rock.....(MA)
KALVIG, G. J.; Peter Kalvio Belleville.....(DD)
KANTZ, C. E.; Mrs. M. Kantz, Camden—Sgt.....(KA)
KELLOGG, B. H.; Mrs. R. Kellogg, Camp Merritt—Capt.....(KA)
KELLY, W. C.; Mrs. B. Walsh, 160 Parker St., Newark—Corp.....(KA)
KESTER, W. J.; Mrs. M. Kester, Somers Point.....(WL)
KRIM, B.; Mrs. G. Krim, 249 Spruce St., Newark.....(KA)
LENAHAN, JOHN; P. J. Barry, 614 Newark St., Hoboken—Sgt.....(KA)
LORINO, J.; T. Lorino, 188 Main Av., Passaic.....(KA)
McCHESNEY, E. D.; Mrs. F. McChesney, 84 Valley Way, West Orange.....(KA)
McCLAREN, T. H.; Mrs. B. Smith, Beverly—Sgt.....(KA)
McSHANE, F. J.; Mrs. S. Tryon, Union Hill.....(WS)
MANUCCI, V.; G. de Molo, 180 Forest St., Montclair.(KA)
MAHON, B. J.; R. Mahon, 417 Center St., South Orange.....(DD)
MAYER, A. L.; L. P. Mayer, Swedesboro.....(KA)
MORIARTY, E.; Miss R. Moriarty, 48 Seaview St., Jersey City.....(MA)
MULLER, MICHAEL; Mrs. M. Muller, 20 Romaine Av., Jersey City—Corp.....(KA)
NEWELL, C. S.; Mrs. L. D. Newell, 165 Leonia Av., Leonia—Sgt.....(KA)
NEWMAN, PERCY; C. H. Newman, Millville.....(DD)
PALSTED, Axel T. F.; Mrs. M. Palsted, Westfield —Corp.....(KA)
PATRICK, JOSEPH; Gus Patrick, Somerville.....(KA)
PEARSALL, A. R.; Pearsall, 11 N. 11th St., Newark.(DD)
PEER, J. A.; C. M. Peer, Denville.....(DD)
PHILLIPS, H. F.; Mrs. M. Phillips, Elizabeth—Mech..(MA)
PHILLISTORIK, A. W.; Cserapolo, Salt River.....(DW)
PINCKNEY, J. A.; M. Pinckney, Lyndhurst.....(MA)
POWERS, PETER J.; Mrs. M. Powers, 42 Leave St., Jersey City.....(DD)
PRICE, T. W.; Mrs. 65 Mill St., Bloomfield.....(MA)
RANUCCI, LOUIS; C. Ranuccei, Trenton.....(KA)
READING, H. A.; J. Reading, Trenton—Sgt.....(DD)
RIGGIN, C. H.; Mrs. C. H. Riggin, Herrick St., East Rutherford.....(KA)
RODEWALD, ERNEST; Mrs. E. Rodewald, 429 Jersey Av., Jersey City.....(DD)
RUSSELL, D. J.; Mrs. M. Russell, 53 Euclid Av., Hackensack—Corp.....(KA)
SAGER, OSCAR; Mrs. A. T. Sager, Irvington—Sgt.....(KA)
SARDONI, FRANK; Mrs. M. Sardoni, 482 Monmouth St., Jersey City.....(KA)
SAWELSON, W.; J. Sawelson, 328 5th St., Harrison —Sgt.....(KA)
SCHNATTERER, HERMAN; Mrs. P. Schnatterer, 443 North 7th St., Newark.....(DD)
SCHUURMAN, E. F.; Mrs. A. Schuurman, 79 Paterson St., Paterson.....(DW)
SHEILLER, M. F.; Mrs. M. Staudt, 214 4th St., Passaic.....(KA)
SHEETS, H. W.; G. L. Sheets, Flemington.....(MA)
SHORT, R. A.; Mrs. T. J. Short, 177 Laidlaw Av., Jersey City—Corp.....(KA)
SULLIVAN, C. J.; D. J. Sullivan, 167 Lembeck Av., Jersey City.....(WU)
SULLIVAN, M. P.; Miss J. Sullivan, 183 Ave. B., Bayonne—Corp. J. Sullivan.....(KA)
TERWILLIGER, J. E.; J. J. Terwilliger, Newfoundland.....(KA)
TOSCANNI, J.; Joseph Marone, Lambertville.....(KA)
WENSEL, O. J.; Mrs. A. Deskan, Elm St., South Amboy.....(WS)
WHITEHEAD, G. E.; W. Whitehead, 322 15th St., Paterson—Corp.....(KA)
WURST, F. B.; Mrs. M. Wurst, 420 Walnut St., Newark.....(MA)
ZANETTI, C. B.; Rose Zanetti, Clifton—Corp.....(KA)

## NEW MEXICO.

ESQUIBEL, J. A.; J. Esquibel, Sr., Tierra Amarilla.(WU)
HERRERA, T.; T. Herrera, Wagon Mound.....(KA)
LOPEZ, I. S.; Rafael Lopez y Luna, Socorro.....(WU)
MONTOYA, J. C.; Jacobo Montoya, Santa Fe.....(MA)
PETERSON, C.; Mrs. Sina Williams, Gallup.....(KA)
VIGIL, D.; Mrs. Daniel Vigil, San Juan.....(MA)

## NORTH CAROLINA.

ADAMS, A.; Charles M. Adams, Elon College.....(MA)
ANDREWS, H.; Mrs. Maggie Ward, Bethel.....(DD)
BALLANCE, L.; Mrs. L. Ballance, Elizabeth City...(DD)
BROWN, G. W.; Mrs. Mary Brown, Shulls Mills.....(WU)
BRICKELL, W. W.; R. B. Brickell, Halifax.....(DW)
BROOKS, R. J. M.; Broo.s, Spurgeon—Corp.....(DW)
BURRIS, J. B.; J. F. Burris, Concord.....(DW)
CARPENTER, T. C.; C. Carpenter, Hickory.....(DW)
CHEEK, G.; Mrs. Jean Cheek, Winston-Salem.....(DD)
COFFEY, L.; Mrs. Nan Coffey, Shuln Mills.....(KA)
COLLINS, A. J.; Miss Evie Collins, Lakesville.....(KA)
CROWELL, H.; Mrs. Canty Crowell, Monroe.....(DD)
CURRIE, J. T.; Wm. T. Currie, Enfield—Corp.....(KA)
EARP, D.; Julius H. Earp, Matthews.....(WU)
ELLIOTT, A.; Bert Woodbin, Marion.....(DD)
FARMER, R. E.; William F. Farmer Anderson—Lt.(KA)
FRADY, G. R.; Mrs. Rebecca Frady, Skyland.....(KA)
FRANCKS, M.; Miss Mara Francks, Preston.....(DD)
GATLIN, B. L.; Mrs. Garrett F. Gatlin, Erect.....(KA)
GRANT, J. P.; Mrs. Mary J. Grant, High Point...(KA)
HARGIS, W. M.; D. Hargis, Roxboro.....(WL)
HIGHSMITH, J.; Mrs. Highsmith, Williamston.....(DD)
HOLDEN, J.; Mrs. Stella Holden, Selma.....(DD)
HYDER, J.; John L. Hyder, East Flat Rock—Sgt...(WU)
JESTER, A. K.; Mrs. R. R. Jester, High Point.....(KA)
JOHNSON, W.; Robert B. McCoy, Statesville—Mech.....(KA)
McCOY, JOHN W.; Robert B. McCoy, Statesville—Mech.....(KA)
McFADDEN, FRANK; James McFadden, Dallas.....(DD)
McLEOD, ARCHIE; Randy Lea, Eagle Springs.....(DD)
MASHBURN, BENJAMIN H.; John Goodwin, Gay.....(KA)
MORTON, TAZEWELL N.; Joseph W. Morton, Oxford.(DD)
MUNFORD, WILLIAM; Handy Munford, Jacksonville.(DD)
NEAL, DAVID; Mrs. Louise Richardson, Fairfield.(DD)
OUTLAND, CECIL; Jerry Leland, Pine Knoll Shores.(DD)
OXENDINE, HARVEY; Gaston Oxendine, Fairmont...(DD)
PASCHALL, LEWIS M.; Arthur E. Paschall, Manson—Corp.....(WL)
PERRY, WILLIAM E.; Rev. B. H. Perry, East Durham.....(MA)
PRICE, EDWARD R.; Solpn G. Price, Lattimore.....(DD)
PRICE, JOHN W.; Mrs. Mary Price, Charlotte—Sgt...(DD)
PURCELL, DOUGLAS B.; Ralph L. Purcell, Marston—Sgt.....(DW)
ROUSE, EMORY P.; Thomas R. Rouse, La Grange...(WU)
RUSH, DAVID F.; Mrs. Mary Rush, Callison.....(DW)
SAUNDERS, ROWAN; William S. Saunders, Wilkesboro .....(KA)
SIMPSON, THERON HOIL; Sim Z.Simpson, Waxhaw.(MA)
SMITH, CARL W.; Mrs. Eugenia I. Smith, China Grove.....(KA)
SMITH, ROGER H.; Mrs. G. W. Smith, Atkinson—Wagn.....(WU)
SPEAS, CHARLIE AUGUSTINE; L. A. Speas, Canas—Sgt.....(DW)
SPRUILL, PETER A.; Peter A. Spruill, Littleton.....(DD)
TUCKER, WILLIE M.; John W. Tucker, Mount Pleasant .....(DD)
WELLONS, WILBERT F.; John F. Wellons, Selma...(DD)
WEST, WALTER A. W.; West Hope Mills.....(KA)
WETHINGTON, HOWARD; C. Augustus Wethington, Grifton .....(KA)
WICKER, WILLIE W.; John T. Wicker, Sanford..(MA)

## NORTH DAKOTA.

AADLAND, ALFRED G.; Mrs. Annie Aadland, Lidgerwood .....(MA)
ANDERSON, JOHN W.; Mr.Nina Anderson, Taylor..(WU)
BAUER, JOHN P.; Joseph Bauer, Hankinson.....(KA)
CLARK, ARLO; Henry Clark, McKenzie.....(MA)
COOLEN, WILLIAM F.; Mrs. Margaret Whitty, Des Loen.....(DD)
DE FOREST, ALVIN; Mrs. De Forest, Devils Lake...(MA)
FRICKSON, ERNEST J. A.; Alfred Frickson, Wilton.(KA)
GESEWEIN, ALBERT; Mrs. Pauline Gesewein, Bowden.(DD)
HAGEN, Iver D.; Mrs. Anna Hagen, Glen Campbell...(WU)
JENSON, LOUIS C.; Mrs. Myrtle Jenson, Ryder.....(DD)
MOORE, ERNEST L.; Mrs. Landon D. Moore, Raton—Sgt.....(DW)
HOLL, FREDERICK C.; Herbert G. Reil, Bridgeman.(DD)
SUTHERLAND, JOHN R.; Mrs. John Sutherland, Grand Forks .....(DD)

## OHIO

ALLEN, G. W.; Mrs. Carrie Austin, New Richmond..(KA)
ALLEN, J. H.; Mrs. Anna B. Allen, Toledo—Cook..(DW)
ALVEY, M. N.; Irs J. Alvey, Dayton.....(KA)
ANDREWS, J. C.; Mrs. Andrews, Sidney.....(WL)
BEATTIE, A. J.; A. M. Beattie, Norwalk—Lt.....(KA)
BERNHARD, H.; Mrs. A. S. Bernhard, Cleveland....(MA)
B.BLER, CHARLES; Mrs. Jessie Bibler, Etna.....(DD)
BLACK, G. E.; Mrs. Eliza Black, Lancaster.....(DW)
BRILL, C. W.; David Brill, Cincinnati.....(KA)
BROADICE, O.; Mrs. Susie Broadice, Cedarville....(DD)
BURKEY, J. C.; Mrs. Sophia Burkey, Uniohsville...(DD)
CARUSO, JOHN; Mrs. Grace Caruso, Niconuso.....(MA)
CIRMINARS, FRANK; Miss Grace Cirminars, Akron...(MA)
CORICE, J. E.; Mrs. Mary Corice, Akron.....(KA)
CORNPROPST, J. C.; Mrs. W. E. Bobenreith, East Palestine .....(DD)
COSS, FRANK; John Coss Bridgeport—2.....(WU)
COSTA, GIUSEPPE; Rosario Ciubliaro, Ramey.....(KA)
CREED, H. A.; W. J. Creed, Mount Airy.....(WU)
DAVIS, F. A.; Mrs. Jane King, Place Weehawken — Sgt.....(DD)
DAWS, JOHN R.; John B. Daws, Chillicothal.....(KA)
DETRICK, V.R.; McC. A. Detrick, Bellefontaine—Sgt.(KA)
DURKIN, J. F.; Mrs. M. B. Durkin, Youngstown....(MA)
DURSTY, G. R.; Elmer H. Dursty, Cortland.....(DD)
FIFE, VIRGIL; Mrs. R. H. Fife, New Haven.....(WU)
FISHER, C.; George Fisher, North Lucas.....(WL)
FLACK, M. D.; S. R. Flack, Chillicothe.....(WL)
FOY, AUGUST; Rose N. Foster, Cleveland—Corp.....(WU)
FRANTZ, R. H.; Michael Pratis, Youngstown.....(MA)
GAMERDINGER, J. T. C. Gamerdinger, Newark.....(MA)
GATES, HERMAN; Mrs. Luella Gates, Piqua.....(DD)
GATEWOOD, M. E.; Mrs. M. Gatewood, Crown Point—Sgt.....(KA)
GORTZ, D. J.; D. Mrs. L. Gertz, Cleveland.....(KA)
GRAY, L. A.; Mrs. Pearl M. Gray, Newcomerstown..(DD)
GREEN, HENRY; Charles Green, Plain City.....(DW)
GREENWOOD, JAMES S.; Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwood Snyder, Cuyahoga Falls .....(KA)
GRETZINGER, F. G.; Lotti Gretsinger, Bridgeport...(DW)
HAMMOND, G. C.; Mrs. S. C. Hammond, Cambridge..(KA)
HANDWORK, J.; G. J. Bradley, Kipton.....(DD)
HARPER, ALBERT; Willis Harper, Toney.....(DD)
HASECOSTER, A. H.; Mrs. F. Hasecoster, Cincinnati..(MA)
HEFFELFINGER, D.; Mrs. G. Heffelfinger, Dorset..(MA)
HOGUE, JAMES; Chas Butler, Beaver.....(DD)
HOOVER, M. F.; John Hoover, Lancaster.....(KA)
JA QUETTE, D. C.; Mrs. J. Ja Quette, Grover Hill..(KA)
JOHN SON; Nosho John, Alliance.....(KA)
JOHNSON, W. A.; Johnson, Centreville.....(KA)
KATONA, STEPHEN; John George, Barberton.....(KA)
KECK, W.; Mrs. M. Mundoff, Akron.....(KA)
KELLEY, KAIL H.; J. B. Mapes, Chicago Junction..(DD)
KIRST, A. J.; A. Kirst, Cincinnati—Capt.....(WL)
KLEKOTTA, F.; Mrs. Klekotta, Berea.....(WU)
KORCEE, J. P.; Mrs. Korcee, Toledo.....(WU)
KUBEC, J. J.; Mrs. M. Kubec, Cleveland.....(WU)
KUHN, R. C.; Mrs. F. W. Kuhn, Columbus—Corp...(KA)
LAUGHREY, P. C.; E. C. Laughrey, Dennison.....(KA)
LAUTH, F. A.; F. J. Lauth, Southington—Sgt.....(KA)
LEWIS, Owen; Owen Lewis—Sgt.....(KA)
LINEHAN, WM. J.; Mrs. E. G. Linehan, Dennison..(KA)
MARCONIS, J.; J. Petrsky, Lorain.....(DW)
MARINAN, P.; J. Cusack, Cleveland—Sgt.....(DD)
McCOY, W. G.; Miss C. McCoy, Clarington.....(DD)
MILLER, P. M.; Adam C. Miller, Washington...(DD)
MOORE, F. J.; T. F. Moore, Columbus—Sgt.....(DD)
MURRAY, J. B.; R. B. Murray, Spokane.....(DD)
NIEMAN, C.; H. Nieman, Pemberville.....(KA)
NIEMEYER, J.; Mrs. E. Niemeyer, Delphos.....(KA)
NORRIS, F.; G. Noll, Defiance.....(DD)
ORAVETZ, G.; Mrs. E. Oravetz, Cleveland.....(MA)
PEKAREK, S.; M. Pekarek, Cleveland.....(MA)
PENCE, G.; A. Pence, St. Paris.....(DD)
PHILBROOK, L. W.; W. Philbrook, Cardington.....(DD)
PIDCOCK, H. O.; Mrs. N. Pidcock, New Marshfield...(MA)
PLUMMER, C. L.; Mrs. C. L. Plummer, Canton.....(MA)
POWERS, H. J.; Mrs. A. Karrigan, Cleveland.....(WU)
QUEEN, GUY; Mrs. M. Queen, Newark.....(WU)
REED, H. J.; Mrs. M. Reed, Middleton.....(DD)
REITZ, J. G.; Mrs. S. Reitz, Blue.....(MA)
ROBINSON, E. J.; J. S. Robinson, Moore—Corp...(DW)
RODGERS, H. E.; Mrs. G. R. Allver, Maple Heights..(MA)
ROHE, B. F.; Miss G. Rohe, Newark.....(KA)
ROSATI, A. V.; Mrs. Sarah McCready, Grapeville Station—Corp.....(WU)
ROWAN, J. P.; Mrs. G. Dirr, Cincinnati.....(KA)
SAFRANEK, J.; Mrs. Anna Safranek, Canton.....(MA)
SAMMON, J. A.; Miss M. A. Sammon, Cleveland....(KA)
SAMSA, FRANK; Mrs. G. J. Samsa, Cleveland....(MA)
SARAN, S. J.; Skots, Toledo.....(WU)
SINGER, C. L.; M. Singer, Harrison.....(DD)
SILVERNAIL, L. E.; Mrs. P. D. Silvernail, Burton..(MA)
SKINNER, H. S.; Mrs. K. Bohme, Cincinnati.....(DD)
SLATTERY, J. F.; Mrs. A. Slattery, Columbus—Sgt..(KA)
SMITH, DOLE M.; Mrs. Ida McCoy, Van Wert.....(DD)
SMITH, R. H.; Isaac Smith, Dayton.....(KA)
SPEYER, EUGENE; Mrs. M. Speyer, Silverton.....(DD)
STREET, PETER D.; Mrs. J. Street, Newman.....(KA)
STRONG, ERNEST J.; Mrs. F. S. Strong, Findlay.....(KA)
SWEPSON, WM. S.; Mrs. Lena Swepson, Akron.....(DD)
TAYLOR, MARION L.; Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Lakewood (MA)
THOMAS, JOHN; Dan Thomas, Cleveland.....(KA)
THORNLEY, CHAS. E.; Chas. W. Thornley, Brookal(DD)
TIDD, CHARLES E.; Mrs. Sarah Tidd, Williamsfield(DD)
TOBENS, ALFRED J.; Mrs. Mary Tobens, St. Marys(DW)
TOLLE, EDWARD; R. T. Silverston, Lakewood..(DW)
TURNBULL, GUY; T. R. Turnbull, Boulder, Cadiay....(DD)
WAGENKNECHT, W.; Mrs. Wagenknecht, Cleveland..(MA)
WALTER, C. W.; Dr. F. Walter, Cleveland.....(MA)
WEAVER, JOHN W.; Mrs. M. Weaver, Baltimore....(DD)
WEHNER, R. Mrs. F. Nagl, Cincinnati.....(KA)
WELLING, THOMAS; A. Welling, Cleveland.....(MA)
WELLS, GUS; Fred Wells, Toledo—Corp.....(DD)
WHYTE, FRANK E.; Mrs. M. Whyte, Amherst.....(WL)
WYLAND, PAUL; Mrs. Rose Crawford, Sandusky.....(KA)
WILCOX, ALBERT H.; Mrs. M. Wilcox, Plain City..(DD)
WILKINSON, P., Jr.; P. Wilkinson, Sr., Akron.....(MA)
WOOD, MERL M.; Mrs. E. J. Wood, Zanesville.....(MA)
YORGES, L. C.; Fred J. Yorges, Columbus—Corp....(DW)

## OKLAHOMA.

ADAMS, CHARLIE; Mrs. M. Belline, Summerfield..(WU)
ALLEN, GLEN C.; S. W. Allen, Wynnewood.....(DD)
ARNOLD, P. B.; Mrs. L. Arnold, Ardmore.....(MA)
BAKER, M. H.; Mrs. T. J. Baker, Okmulgee.....(DD)
BARKER, ALBERT; Mrs. S. Hankstand, Bartlesville.(WS)
BEETS, JAMES H.; Rufus Beets, Vinta.....(DW)
BENNETT, ESTES; Mrs. Pearl Bennett, Ada.....(DD)
BOYER, JOSEPH; Oliver M. Boyer, Medford—Corp..(MA)
BRADY, CLIFFORD W.; Mrs. M. Brady, Enid.....(WU)
BRECHEEN, D.; D. C. Brecheen, Sulphur—Corp....(WL)
BROWN, OTIS; Mrs. Clara Burton, Tulsa.....(MA)
BROWN, V.; Mrs. Hattie Carr, Graft.....(KA)
BURNAM, B. J.; George O. Burnam, Glencoe.....(WS)
CARROLL, FRANK; Walter Carroll, Muskogee.....(DD)
CHERK, CHARLES O.; C. J. Cherk, Waynoka.....(DW)
CHESSER, CLAUDE; Mrs. R. Chesnewyh, Altus—Corp.(DW)
CLIMER, JOHN S.; Mrs. Climer, Yale.....(KA)
COOP, GEORGE W.; Robert Weddell, Sulpho—Corp.(WU)
COPHER, JOHN M.; J. W. Copher, Payson—Corp.....(WU)
COUCH, CLAUDE M.; Mrs. Couch, Big Cabin.....(WU)
DIETRICH, O. E.; George A. Dietrich, Sayre.....(MA)
DOOLEY, ARCHIE L.; R. E. Dooley, Chandler—Sgt..(KA)
DREW, WALTER W.; Byron Drew, Arnmore—Lt.....(KA)
FELTON, JOHN; John Felton, Sapulpa—Corporal.....(WU)
FIELDS, ALEXANDER; James Fields, Ketchum.....(DD)
FINN, WILLIAM F.; Mrs. W. F. Finn, El Reno.....(WU)
GAINER, HENRY; Mrs. Jo Gainer, Bristalle.....

# 2,620 NAMED IN NEW CASUALTY LISTS

Continued from Preceding Page.

DUNCAN, K. C., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....(WU) (MA)
DURAN, J. S., Winslow, Ariz.....(WU) (MA)
EBERT, OSCAR, Watertown, Wis.....(WU) (MA)
EHLERS, WILLIAM, Milwaukee, Wis.....(RD) (MA)
EMBREE, L. W., Sunnyside, Wash.....(WL) (MA)
ENCANDRACK, R., Buckholts, Texas.....(KA) (MA)
EURTRATIO, T., Tacoma, Wash.....(WU) (MA)
EVANS, A. D., Colorado Springs, Col.....(WU) (MA)
FESLER, E. A., Boston, Mass.....(WL) (MA)
FITZGERALD, BENJAMIN, El Paso, Tex.....(WL) (MA)
FOSTER, B. E., Pittsford, Mich.—Corp.....(DW) (MA)
FOSTER, C. H., Pittsburgh, Penn.....(WL) (MA)
FOSTER, RUSSELL, Quincy, Ill.....(RD) (MA)
FOX, F. J., Philadelphia, Penn.....(WU) (MA)
FRANCIS, W. A., Robyville, Ohio.....(WS) (MA)
GOLNIK, ANDREW, Detroit, Mich.....(WS) (MA)
GREEN, HORACE, Utsco, Texas—Corp.....(WS) (MA)
GRISWOLD, E. H., 30 Arlington Av., Jersey City, N. J.....(WU) (MA)
GRUBBS, R. P., Greensboro, N. C.....(WU) (MA)
HADDIX, HARRY, Marshall, Ill.....(DW) (MA)
HAMPTON, R. S., Chicago, Ill.....(RD) (MA)
HANDFORTH, A. W., Omaha, Neb.....(WS) (MA)
HANSEN, W. W., Aberdeen, S. D.....(WS) (MA)
HARTNESS, J. B., Collinsville, Okla.....(WU) (MA)
JOHNSON, CARLTON, Milwaukee, N. C.....(RD) (MA)
JOHNSON, THEODORE, Outlook, Mon.....(RD) (MA)
JONES, C. L., Edan, Utah.....(RD) (MA)
JONES, H. E., Deans, Ark.....(WS) (MA)
KAVANAUGH, F. H., 247 E. 52d St., N. Y.(WU) (KA)
KEATON, L., Traverse City, Mich.....(WU) (MA)
KELLER, R. E., Raspeburg, Md.....(RD) (MA)
KIEFER, H. S., Philadelphia, Penn.....(WU) (MA)
KLEVEN, HENRY, Hillsboro, N. D.....(WU) (MA)
KLIMOWICZ, EDWARD, Chicago, Ill.....(WU) (MA)
KNUDSON, C. H., Hillsboro, N. D.—Corp.....(RD) (MA)
KORANOVITCH, A., 106 Brook Av., N. Y.....(WL) (MA)
LAMAVY, MIKE, Springfield, Mass.—Corp.....(WU) (MA)
LEE, H. A., Indianapolis, Ind.....(WU) (MA)
LEHMAN, M. G., Detroit, Mich.....(WU) (MA)
LETTER, W. R., Harrisburg, Penn.....(WS) (MA)
McDONALD, A. E., Thomaston, Me.—Lt.....(WS) (DW)
MAHER, M. F., Chicago, Ill.—Corp.....(RD) (MA)
MEDEL, CHARLES, Detroit, Mich.....(WL) (MA)
MEDLIN, J. R., Louisburg, N. C.....(WU) (MA)
MOORE, ANSON, New Stanton, Penn.....(WL) (MA)
MURRAY, E. L., Altamahaw, N. C.....(MA) (MA)
MUSSELMAN, L. L., Argenta, Ill.....(WU) (MA)
NOVAK, STANLEY, Wausau, Wis.....(RD) (MA)
NOVINSKI, WILLIAM, Russia—Corp.....(RD) (MA)
O'BRIEN, BERNARD, Shamokin, Penn.....(RD) (MA)
O'HARA, M. R., Mill Valley, Cal.....(WU) (MA)
OPPENHEIM, A. C., Lake Park, Ga.....(WU) (MA)
PACINI, JOE, Memphis, Tenn.....(WU) (MA)
PAOLO, JOHN, Roxbury, Mass.....(WU) (MA)
PEARSALL, B. S., Quakertown, Penn.....(RD) (MA)
PERKINS, GARRETT, Gateway, Ore.....(RD) (MA)
PETERS, LEE, Apalachicola, Fla.....(WU) (MA)
PETTIT, AUBURY, Baltimore, Md.....(WU) (MA)
PETTEYS, F. E., Seattle, Wash.....(RD) (MA)
PHILLIPS, HASKELL, Little Rock, Ark...(WU) (MA)
PICKERING, J. C., Phoenix, Ariz.....(WU) (MA)
PINO, ELISEO, Albuquerque, N. M.....(WU) (MA)
POPINO, DOMINICK, Cleveland, Ohio.....(RD) (MA)
PRANTOW, STINEY, Shenandoah, Penn...(RD) (MA)
PRIDEMORE, WYATT, Charleston, W. Va.(WU) (MA)
PROBST, E. E., Berwick, Penn.....(RD) (MA)
PULOZNSKI, E., Greenbush, Minn.....(WS) (MA)
RECKER, N. W., Garrick, Penn.....(WU) (MA)
REID, ALLISON, San Leandro, Cal.....(RD) (MA)
REILLY, W. J., Cleveland, Ohio.....(WU) (MA)
REMMERS, H. E., Diller, Neb.....(WU) (MA)
RODGERS, W. E., Baxter Springs, Kan....(WL) (MA)
ROMEDNIK, JOHN, Pittsburgh, Penn.....(WU) (MA)
ROSS, NELSON, Corbin, Ky.....(WL) (MA)
SANDERSON, J. G., Hamilton, Ala.....(RD) (MA)
SCHUTT, JOHN, Springfield, Mass.....(WU) (MA)
SCHWARTZ, L. L., 48 Lenox Av., N. Y....(RD) (MA)
SHELTON, H. C., Palmersville, Tenn.....(WU) (MA)
SHORT, B. F., Trenton, Texas.....(WL) (MA)
SMITH, EARL, Seattle, Wash.....(WU) (MA)
STRASSER, O. M., Pittsburgh, Penn.—Corp.(WU) (MA)
STROUD, JOSEPH, Chicago, Ill.....(WS) (MA)
STROUSS, J. R., Franklin, Penn.....(WU) (MA)
STURM, C. A., Indianapolis, Ind.....(RD) (MA)
SUMMERS, FRANCIS, Higginsville, Mo....(RD) (MA)
SWEENEY, E. F., Richmond, Va.....(WU) (MA)
TIKAL, W. F., La Crosse, Wis.....(WU) (MA)
TOMANIO, PHILLIP, Danbury, Conn.....(DD) (MA)
TRAVIS, J. P., Marion, Ky.....(WL) (MA)
TRAYLER, L. E., Orwell, Ind.....(WU) (MA)
TUCKER, W. L., Harris, Cal.....(RD) (MA)
WAHELY, V. B., Mario, Ohio.....(WL) (MA)
WALKER, W. L., Thomson, Ga.....(WU) (MA)
WARMOUTH, BERT, Marshalltown, Iowa.(WU) (MA)
WATERS, L. J., Sebastian, Fla.....(WL) (MA)
WELLER, A. L., Lmler, Penn.....(WS) (MA)
WELLER, L. D., San Francisco, Cal.....(WU) (MA)
WENZLER, ENGELBERT, Sheboygan, Wis...(RD) (MA)
WHALEN, J. E., Sioux City, Iowa.....(WU) (MA)
WILLIAMS, HOWARD, Clinton, Mo.....(WU) (MA)
WILKSMAN, ALEX, Monessen, Penn.....(WU) (MA)
WORK, DANIEL, Columbus, Ohio.....(WU) (MA)
YOUNG, R. B., Pittsburgh, Penn.—Corp...(WU) (MA)

## LIST OF AMERICANS HELD AS PRISONERS

### Many New Yorkers Included Among Soldiers Detained in German Camps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A list of officers and enlisted men in German prison camps was announced today by the War Department. The officers in the list and their location when last heard from are:

**At Camp Neuenkirchen.**

CAPTAIN.

ROBINSON, A. S., Columbus, Ohio.

**Reported in Good Health at Camp Unknown.**

LIEUTENANT.

DANDY, J. M., Baltimore.

**In Reserve Hospital at Treves.**

LIEUTENANTS.

COOPER, M. C., Jacksonville, Fla.
WOODWARD, G. O., Riverside, Cal.
TODD, VAN WINKLE, 423 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J.
WELLS, H. P., Denver, Col.
RHODES, CARLYSLE, Terre Haute, Ind.
McCHESNEY, H. A., San Jose, Cal.
RATTLE, B. B., Columbus, Ga.
LEYSON, B. W., Boston, Mass.
HOLLINGSWORTH, R. L., Ocean Springs, Miss.

**Reported in Good Health at Camp Villingen.**

LIEUTENANT.

HAMILTON, E. P., 73 Halsted St., East Orange, N. J.

**At Camp Karlsruhe.**

LIEUTENANTS.

GINTER, C. A, 427 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.
FRANCIS, THOMAS, Warren, Ohio.
LARRABEE, E. P., Bellingham, Wash.
ADAMS, J. D., Stanford University, Cal.
WINKLER, M. H., Meridian, Miss.
GUILL, O. J., Jr., 30 Central Park West, New York.
BELLAMY, HARGROVE, Wilmington, N. C.

The enlisted men are:

**At Camp Karlsruhe.**

GOEDELMANN, H. C., Red Bud, Ill.
MASON, G. B., Montgomery, Ala.
MIVAS, WALTER, Chicopee, Mass.
MITCHELL, E. A., San Francisco, Cal.
GRIMES, A. T., Philadelphia, Penn.
KALLAHER, HOMER, Birmingham, Ala.
WAGONER, R. H., Reading, Penn.
DELILLA, GIRIACO, Italy.
CORMLEY, L. J., Philadelphia, Penn.
CHRISTIE, WALTER, Ireland.
BERGER, W. D., Healing Springs, Va.
LORETI, VALANTINE, 315 2d St., Ithaca, N. Y.
HUBER, EDWARD, Philadelphia, Penn.
CLARK, L. D., Reardon, Ill.
CANDRAR, JOSIE, Minneapolis, Minn.

**At Camp Rastatt.**

TORTORICI, CASPER, Peabody, Mass.
WARREN, WILLAM, Newport News, Va.
WIDMER, WALTER R., Appl, Wis.
WETZEL, R. B., Allentown, Penn.
RATZ, GORDON, Canada.
DRIESBAUGH, L. W., Dalton, Penn.
MELIA, WILFRED, Philadelphia, Penn.
DIAL, H. A., Ida, La.
CLARK, ERNEST, Guilford, N. Y.
BIENOVICH, ISRAEL, Waterbury, Conn.
GASTROCK, E. S., Philadelphia, Penn.
SPENCER, G. J., Terhune, Ind.
BENNETT, R. J., Coopersville, Mich.
VELDI, VELS, Old Forge, Penn.
TOOMEY, JAMES, Johnson Mill, Va.
BECK, A. A., Niles, Kan.
MORIN, CHARLES, Columbus, Ohio.

**Reported in Good Health at Camp Rastatt.**

RUNERS, ALWIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

**At Camp Muncheberg.**

GODFREY, H. C., Chicago, Ill.
CHAPPA, W. J., Saugatuck, Conn.
VAN STICKLE, M. E., Berwick, Penn.
JULIANO, JOSEPH, Philadelphia, Penn.
ICKES, LEO, Boswell, Penn.
YODER, F. E., Hooversville, Penn.
WARNICK, R. C., Bloomfield, Ind.

**At Camp Langensalza.**

SPANNUTH, E. L., Pottsville, Penn.

**At Camp Limburg.**

SALBITTI, PIETRO, Italy.
SUTHERLAND, JAMES, Wybaux, Mon.

**Reserve Hospital No. 3, at Stuttgart—Wounded.**

KANDAL, BENJAMIN, 1,049 Morris Av., New York.

**In Reserve Hospital at Kreuznach.**

LUBECK, HENRY, 528 West 47th St., N. Y.
KIENZLE, ARTHUR, Plainfield, N. J.

**At Camp Zerbst.**

FISHER, EDWARD, 228 E. 21st St., N. Y.

**In Festungs Hospital No. 9, at Germersheim.**

KUBLIE, FRED, Ridgeway, Penn.
MINSCH, E. L., Phoenix Ariz.

**At Camp Meschede.**

BROOKES, C., 498 Madison St., Brooklyn.
SIMON, SOLOMON, 463 171st St., N. Y.
STONE, C. W., 366 5th St., Brooklyn.
NAYLOR, W. B., 81 Pacific St., Brooklyn.
GRACE, W. A., 67 Java St., Brooklyn.
GILLEZEAN, C., 276 12th St., Brooklyn.
EVANS, J. H., 223 Albany Av., Brooklyn.

DALLMEIER, E. J., 2,406 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn.
CUNEE, B., 153 42d St., Brooklyn.
BYRNE, D. J., 858 Utica Av., Brooklyn.
BECKER, F. O., 825 Washington Av., Bklyn.

**In St. Clement's Hospital, at Metz.**

LUMMUS, W. E., Canton, Texas.
GALAGHER, J. H., Philadelphia, Penn.

**At Camp Unknown.**

KISILL, STEVE, Cleveland, Ohio.
BRALEY, ELIGE, Milan, Mo.
WATT, E. W., Scott, Kan.
BARTH, EDWARD, St. Louis, Mo.
PARSANS, JOHN, Barnard, Kan.
STOFFLE, E. F., Morrowville, Kan.
JOHNSON, R. J., Junction, Utah.
CARPENTER, D. W., Lansing, Mich.
HELLUM, A. C., Bar Harbor, Me.
SMITH, HOWARD, Freeport, N. Y.
BANTA, F. L., 539 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.
DOWNEY, F. J., 562 Morgan Av., Brooklyn.
MOORE, A. T., 444 Warren St., Brooklyn.
O'DONNELL, W. J., 284 E. 2d St., Brooklyn.
PHILLIPS, BENJAMIN, 1,711 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.
CLARK, E. E., 370 W. 30th St., New York.
MILLER, LAWRENCE, 197 Winona St., Buffalo, N. Y.
AULBACH, J. A., 249 Rivington St., New York.

**Reported in Good Health at Camp Unknown.**

WICKERSHAM, J. M., Hereford, S. D.
SENTZ, F. E., Westminster, Md.
SITES, LESLIE, Ironton, Ohio.
WACLAWEK, JOHN, Harrison, Penn.

## CAPT. DAVES ROSSELL IS DEAD OF WOUNDS

### Youngest Son of Gen. Rossell Was Among First American Troops Ordered to France.

**Capt. Daves Rossell**, a son of Brig. Gen. William P. Rossell, U. S. A., who was for several years chief of the Army Board of Engineers in this city, has died of wounds received in action. Captain Rossell was one of the three sons of General Rossell, all of whom were graduated from West Point, and all of whom were ordered to France in the first year of this country's participation in the war. Captain Rossell was the youngest of the Rossell boys, and was a member of the West Point class of 1917. Shortly after his graduation he married Miss Beatrice Sawyer of Elizabeth.

**Lieut. Albert E. Billings**, who is on General Pershing's staff, has been gassed, according to information received by his relatives at 6,807 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn. He was trained at Plattsburg.

**Capt. Harry Harsin**, who is now in a base hospital recovering from the effects of gas, went overseas with Co. L of the 114th Infantry of the 29th Division. In a letter to his wife, who lives at Asbury Park, he wrote that he was the only officer in his company who was not killed or wounded.

**Lieut. Albert Siessenger**, a son of Mrs. Rose Siessenger of 536 West 113th Street, has been killed. He was promoted from the ranks of the Upton Division, and was serving with Co. H of the 125th Infantry when he was killed.

**Lieut. Alfred R. Noon**, of the 306th Machine Gun Battalion of the Upton Division, was killed on Oct. 8. He was 28 years of age, and won his commission from the ranks. He was a graduate of Pratt Institute and was an architect when he was drafted into the army. His home was in Hempstead, L. I.

**Corporal Patrick H. McCarthy**, dead of disease, was a brother of Mrs. M. D. Ryan of 2,061 Eighth Avenue. He was a veteran of the 69th Regiment and went overseas with the 165th Infantry.

**Ernest Slattery**, dead of disease, was in Co. F of the 105th Infantry. He developed pneumonia while in hospital recovering from wounds received in action before Cambrai. His home was at 601 West 190th Street.

**Roland Judd**, killed, was a member of Co. A of the 306th Infantry. He was in the "Lost Battalion." His home was at 921 St. Nicholas Avenue.

**Nathan Fink**, killed on Oct. 16, was a son of Mrs. Dorothy Fink of 201 Madison Street. He was a member of Co. A of the 115th Infantry.

## 1,233 U. S. SAILORS KILLED.

### British Navy's Losses in Killed During War 33,361.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Deaths in the navy from "war causes" totaled 1,233, Surgeon General Braisted today told the House Naval Committee, which is framing the 1920 Naval Appropriation bill. No figures were given as to deaths from disease. The bodies of practically all navy men dying in foreign service, the Surgeon General said, have been returned home.

The Surgeon General said there were 15,000 patients in naval hospitals, and that institutions at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Norfolk were crowded. Appropriations for the navy medical department amounting to $15,000,000 asked for under plans for continuing the war were reduced to $9,200,000 by the Surgeon General.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The British naval casualties from the outbreak of the war to Nov. 11 numbered 29,766, the Admiralty announces tonight. These were divided as follows:

Killed or Died of Wounds—Officers, 2,446; men, 20,895.

Wounded, Missing, or Prisoners—Officers, 1,043; men, 5,363.

In addition, 14,661 officers and men of British merchant vessels and fishing boats lost their lives while pursuing their ordinary vocation by enemy action and 3,295 were taken prisoner.

## SAVED AMERICAN WOUNDED.

### Dr. Pope of Red Cross Found 45 in Metz After Germans Left.

PARIS, Nov. 26, (British Wireless Service.)—Among the first Americans to reach the City of Metz after the signing of the armistice were Dr. E. F. Pope of the medical service of the American Red Cross and Captain H. Hamilton, representative of the hospital service of the same organization. They arrived in the city on Nov. 17, a few hours after the last German soldiers had been withdrawn, and found at a hospital forty-five wounded American soldiers. The Germans had removed their sick and wounded and had taken with them all the medical supplies.

Dr. Pope is now on his way to Mannheim to investigate the condition of the wounded allied prisoners, the number of whom in this section is reported to be about 8,000.

## FRANCE HONORS GEN. GOUGH

### Bestows War Cross Upon British and Italian Leaders.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Italian and British military and naval leaders have been cited in general army orders by General Pétain, the French commander in chief, and will receive the French war cross with palm.

The Italians are the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin, General Cadorna, former commander in chief; General Horeau, former assistant chief of the Italian staff, General Morrone, former Italian War Minister; Admiral Corsi, former Italian Minister of Marine, and Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet and aviator.

The British officers cited are Lieut. Gen. Sir Hubert de la Poer Gough, former commander of the British Fifth Army, and Major Gen. Ivor Morse, commander of the Eighteenth Corps.


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is made for the purpose of maintaining "dental health." It produces a delightful sense of cleanliness in the mouth and retards decay. The first trial will convince you that your teeth are cleaner than ever before and that its continued use will preserve your teeth.
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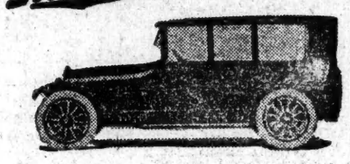
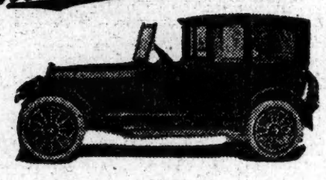

Mitchell Town Car

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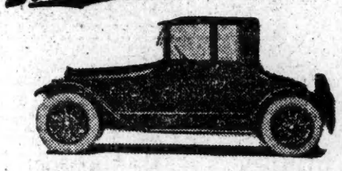
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Our allotment of production by the War Industries Board for the Fall of 1918 has been principally devoted to closed cars of unusual type and distinction.
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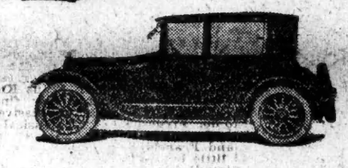
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The quality of Coca-Cola is our only insurance of business for the future and our best safeguard against the piracy of unscrupulous manufacturers who seek to take advantage of our reduced output by palming off concoctions colored and flavored to imitate Coca-Cola.
When you order Coca-Cola, ask for it by its full name and demand the genuine. Your palate will tell you whether you've been imposed upon. If you suspect that you've been served with a substitute, put the question squarely up to the dealer.
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—A Skin Cleared By—
Cuticura Soap
All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample of each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 42, Boston."

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FLI-BAC
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Guaranteed 15 years
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Don't you lose a minute buying this king-of-all popular priced underwear!
HANES Winter Weight Union Suits and Shirts and Drawers, in quality, workmanship, comfort, warmth, absolute satisfaction *and price*—cannot be equalled in America! Hanes is the greatest underwear ever sold at popular prices.
Quick as you read this advertisement go to your dealer and see for yourself this wonderful elastic knit underwear. Compare any one feature with any garment on the market at any price! Look for Hanes *guaranteed unbreakable seams*, tailored collarette that snuggles up to the neck, preventing gaps; shape-holding elastic shoulders that "give and take"; pearl buttons *sewed on to stay!* If you paid many times Hanes price you couldn't get more genuine wear-and-comfort value!
Union Suits HANES Shirts and Drawers
ELASTIC KNIT UNDERWEAR
Go right to your dealer. His stock is complete now, but you will be disappointed if you delay! Because, future supplies are uncertain. You can't afford to pass by the greatest underwear bargain you ever were offered!
Illustrated here are Hanes Union Suits—as unusual in quality and comfort as in price. *The closed crotch stays closed!*
Hanes for the Boys! Hanes Winter Weight Union Suits for boys are the very limit of value. In fact, they are the Men's Union Suits in boys' sizes. Such quality has never before been put into a boy's union suit! *See that for yourself!* If your dealer does not have Hanes Underwear, *write us immediately!*
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WARNING TO THE TRADE—*Any garment offered as Hanes is a substitute unless it bears the "Hanes" label.*
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GUARANTEE: *We guarantee Hanes Underwear absolutely—every thread, stitch and button. We guarantee to return your money or give you a new garment if any seam breaks.*

# 'OH, MY DEAR!' HAS A TINKLING SCORE

### Some of Hirsch's Numbers in New Show at the Princess Will Go the Rounds.

### LITTLE NOVELTY IN STORY

### Santley at His Best in Play Based on Theory There Is Nothing So Funny as a Married Man.

OH, MY DEAR! A musical comedy in two acts; book and lyrics by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, music by Louis A. Hirsch. At the Princess.

Hazel.....Evelyn Dorn
Dr. Rockett.....Frederick Graham
Broadway Willie Burbank.....Roy Atwell
Grace Spelvin.....Marjorie Bonner
Pagshot.....Joseph Allen
Grace Allenby.....Joseph Santley
Edna Rockett.....Ivy Sawyer
Georgie Van Alstyne.....Helen Barnes
Pickles.....Miriam Collins
Babe.....Helen Clarke
Mrs. Rockett.....Georgia Caine
Jenny Wren.....Juliette Day
Joe Plummer.....Francis X. Conlan

Like its various musical comedy predecessors at the Princess Theatre, "Oh, My Dear!" is tastefully costumed, daintily mounted, and calculated to appeal to a large percentage of the public which made the previous O-perettas so popular. Truth to tell, the new show is several notches below "Oh, Boy!" and "Oh, Lady! Lady!" It has two exclamation points fewer than the latter, in the first place, and ever so much less comedy. There were moments last night when it seemed as though the Messrs. Bolton and Wodehouse are beginning to find the going a trifle hard, and are, accordingly, skimping a trifle in ideas.

Certainly there is nothing particularly new in "Oh, My Dear!" The basis of its comedy, aside from an occasional well-turned phrase, is the familiar theory that there is nothing so funny as a married man, unless it be two of them. It was to preserve domestic peace that the proprietor of a health resort was obliged to introduce the impeccable Joseph Santley as a young man with a Broadway reputation—not altogether a new situation—and it was to sustain that falsehood that a number of others had to be evolved. And so grew the plot, embellished from time to time with such musical-comedy observations as "Husbands are like dollar watches—you're darned lucky to get them guaranteed for one year."

There is something more, however, to be said for the score and the lyrics. The melodies on this occasion are the work of Louis A. Hirsch, instead of the previous Bolton-Wodehouse ally, Mr. Kern. The score is quite Hirsch at his best, but it is quite tinkling enough, and three or four of its numbers will go the cabaret rounds. "Our City of Dreams" is one of these, and "You Never Know" and "Try Again" are others. Mr. Wodehouse's lyrics, as always, are workmanlike, although somewhat less intricately rhymed than usual, and accordingly not quite the customary treat.

Joseph Santley, who is singing or dancing most of the evening, is at his best in the piece, and is ably abetted by Ivy Sawyer, who has improved greatly and acquired assurance since her "Betty" days, although her voice is still a trifle inadequate. Roy Atwell sings a couple of characteristic numbers characteristically, and Joseph Allen is funny enough to arouse slumbering that more attention should have been bestowed upon his role. The unusually generous cast also includes Georgia Caine, contributing to the performance very substantial absence, but with little to do. Frederick Graham gives a good performance as the health resort man, and Francis X. Conlan, although he did little but walk across the stage, made himself felt. The chorus, of course, is pretty.

Up to 11:30 o'clock nothing had happened which justified the title "Oh, My Dear!" but there were several minutes still to come. Last night's was an invitation performance, the public première being scheduled for tonight.

## FOR ORPHANS IN PALESTINE.

### Dr. Lowenstein Tells of Work by Jews and Red Cross.

Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, who has just returned from Palestine, where he went as a member of the American Red Cross and as the representative of the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Fund for Jewish War Sufferers, spoke at the Biltmore Hotel last night before an audience gathered at the call of Felix Warburg, who presided.

Dr. Lowenstein told of the splendid work being done by the Red Cross and the committee in the caring for orphans. He said that in Jerusalem, with a population of 30,000 Jews, there are many new orphans as there are in New York with a population of a million Jews. Health conditions in Jerusalem, he said, are much improved, and in time malaria will be stamped out. The British have brought water into the city, and they are building a sewer system.

### Two Opera Revivals Next Week.

Josef Hofmann will play at next Sunday's concert at the Metropolitan, where two more revivals of operas heard last year will complete a month's record of sixteen productions, the additions being "Manon Lescaut," which Mr. Papi has rehearsed, and a matinée "Marta," conducted by Mr. Bodansky. "Le Prophète" will open the season's fourth week on Monday evening with Caruso, Homer, and others as before. "Thais" occurs again on Wednesday with Farrar, Dias, and Cousinou. In "Manon Lescaut," on Thursday, Martinelli will sing with Alda, Perini, Montesanto, De Segurola, and several others. A Friday "Tosca" has Farrar, Crimi, and Scotti, while the Saturday "Marta" stars are Caruso, Hempel, Homer, and Didur. That evening, Dec. 7, "Marouf" will be sung in Brooklyn.

### Plan to Fight Increase in War Tax.

To protest against increasing the theatrical war tax, the Hippodrome Theatre Club was organized yesterday by Earl Remington of Los Angeles, C. Johnston Smith of Chicago, and Walter Haggerty of Bridgeport, Conn., theatregoer from every State will be asked to join the club, and a protest will then be filed with F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Yesterday's meeting was held at the Hotel Biltmore.

### Vaudeville on Blackwell's Island.

The usual Thanksgiving vaudeville show will be given for the men on Blackwell's Island tomorrow morning by players of the Keith circuit. Among those who will make up the program will be Chic Sale, Milo, Henry Lewis, Avon Comedy Four, Harry Carroll, Nan Halperin, Belle Baker, and Jimmy Hussey. A performance will also be given on Riker's Island during the morning.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lee Ditchstein's engagement at the Vanderbilt in "The Matinee Hero," will be brought to a close on Saturday night, and the piece will be seen next week at the Plymouth. The succeeding attraction at the Vanderbilt is unannounced.

A professional matinee of "Good Luck, Sam," the Camp Merritt service show, took place yesterday at the Lexington.

The first performance of William Le Baron's comedy "Days of Real Sport" was given at the Belmont Theatre, Washington, on Monday night.

Bert Williams will return to the vaudeville stage at the Palace Theatre next week. Lieutenant Giles Rice, recently of "Getting Together," will also be on the program.

"Two Take Rex Al," a farce from the French, has been acquired by A. H. Woods for Florence Moore's use next season.

Ada Lewis has succeeded Emma Carus in the cast of "Listen, Lester," a musical revue on view. The piece will soon be seen in New York.

## THE FLONZALEY QUARTET.

### Charm with Beautiful Playing at Their First Concert of Season.

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER.

The Flonzaley Quartet made beautiful sounds in Aeolian Hall last night. Although they play more like angels than men—storied angelic hosts—their names are: Adolfo Betti, first violin; Alfred Pochon, second; Louis Bailly, viola; Iwan d'Archambeau, violoncello. After the rumble-tumble and grating machinery of grand opera, the playing of this unique organization is like seeing a sudden shy violet in a gloomy wood. The tonal balance, which is almost miraculous—one in four, four in one—the exquisite purity of the intonation, and the resultant euphony, these qualities would be rare enough; but when is added a commanding musical intelligence, more, a divination of the composer's innermost meanings, then you ask: Is there a second string quartet like the Flonzaley, and echo, an Irish echo, answers: Not yet!

It was their first concert of the season and a genuine musical audience gathered to enjoy and admire. The first offering was the familiar and inexhaustible Schubert Quartet in D minor. The one with the lovely melodies, with the variations on "Death and the Maiden"; the one that gave Wagner his anvil rhythms in "Rhinegold," and the one with a close suggested by the last movement of Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata. The work was played with plastic perfection and a delicate perception of values, rhythmic and tonal. The novelty was two movements from a quartet in E minor by Alberic Maynard, a French amateur whose tragic death during the recent war was related in a program note. The excerpts made the long for the entire composition. A pupil of Vincent d'Indy, the influence of the master is felt in the first allegro ("Animé"), and while there is no academic atmosphere—the profile of a fugato flits by on the mysterious current—yet there is more volition in this section than inspiration. The Serenade is individual. The composer communes with himself; the four instruments are given great latitude, not only in key contrasts, but as independent voices. It is a widely spaced polyphony, if we may be allowed the use of a phrase which attempts to describe the heterogeneity in homogeneity which is achieved.

The sharply spiced dissonances have their value as harmonic accents, high lights; it is, however, the line, the design, not the color, which holds the attention. Only a highly organized intellect of sensitive musical emotions could have written those pages. The concept, "Serenade," is of little use as a guide in the tonal labyrinth. But there is a pattern, and it has the vague and elaborate arabesques we may unravel in an old tapestry. Yet we are here far removed from Debussy, Verlaine hints the program; rather Baudelaire. Verlaine lacks structure, and there is architecture in this movement, though the form is cryptic and the musical argument elliptical. But music! Again the nuances of the Flonzaleys, and their grasp of the intricate and interior rhythms were present in the Serenade. The evening closed with a vigorous interpretation of the Glière Quartet in A; agreeable Russian music, though without much individual profile. The penultimate movement is the freshest. The Flonzaley Quartet is an oasis in the sandy wastes of our present musical season.

## SAMUEL GARDNER PLAYS.

### Young American Violinist Gives an Interesting Recital in Aeolian Hall.

Samuel Gardner gave his first violin recital of this season yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. It proved interesting, not alone because of the undoubted musical gifts of the concert giver, but also because of the program, which began with the Bohemian composer, Josef Suk, a son-in-law of Antonin Dvorak, and ended with a Mozart rondo. This was a pleasant topsy-turvy of the hidebound order—Bach to Sarasate et cetera. Mr. Gardner is the talented pupil of a great master, the Rumanian-born Franz Kneisel. He boasts an exceptionally finished technique, a tone less expressive than brilliant, and a sound musical intelligence. His solid style was best revealed in the Vivaldi concerto, A minor, edited by a brilliant Hungarian violin virtuoso, Tivadar Nachez. Any one who recalls Naches in his best estate will testify to his abundant gifts and remarkable technique.

The César Franck sonata for violin and pianoforte, which followed the old concerto, did not go so well; it lacked the true Franck character; it was neither potent nor plastic, nor yet dynamically forthright—that is, until the final allegretto, with its remarkable use of the second subject from the rondo in Chopin's E minor pianoforte concerto. Franck employs it skilfully—the second member of a phrase—and, evidently, quite unconsciously. Mr. Gardner was ably assisted by Francis Moore at the pianoforte and by Edward Rechlin at the organ.

But in the group of smaller compositions Mr. Gardner displayed both technical facility and some charm, though his is hardly a wooing tone. He was compelled to repeat Kreisler's "Serenade," in which he suggested at least a moiety of the magic of the magical Fritz; and his own Rocky Mountain nocturne also made an impression. Wienlawski's famous Caprice, too, was repeated; nevertheless, it was wiry in its muted tone. At best it is a virtuoso trifle, but, as Hove the Pole who composed it could play it when he was in his best fiddling form. Samuel Gardner belongs to the vanguard of the young American violinists. He is a serious artist.

## SIX HOOVER MENUS ISSUED.

### "Home-Grown" Thanksgiving Dinner Urged by Food Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving dinners of "extreme simplicity" are advocated by the Food Administration, which calls to mind that more than 200,000,000 people in the Eastern Hemisphere need food. The Food Administration says that a "home-grown" dinner is recommended, with simple menu, no waste, no imported food, and economy in the use of fats. "Feasting" during the holiday season is discouraged.

"Even with the armistice in effect, the need for food saving with a view to world relief is greater than ever," says an announcement today.

The Food Administration suggests any one of these six simple menus as "appropriate and patriotic":

1.
Roast Turkey, Potato Stuffing.
Glazed Sweet Potatoes, String Beans,
Pickles, Turnips, Onions.
Pumpkin Pie.

2.
Roast Chicken, Potato and Celery Stuffing.
Cranberry Jelly.
Steamed Squash, Oyster Plant, Nuts,
Celery and Apple Salad.
(Use locally grown nuts.)
Plum Pudding.

3.
Roast Pork, Baked Apples,
Cranberry Jelly, Squash, Turnips,
Tomato Salad, (home canned tomatoes.)
Marshmallow Pudding.

4.
Roast Rabbit, Creole Stuffing;
Glazed Sweet Potatoes, Cranberry Sauce,
Head Lettuce Salad, with Mayonnaise;
Celery, Locally Grown Nuts.
Indian Pudding, with Raisins.

5.
Roast Goose, Potato and Walnut Stuffing,
Apple Sauce, Giblet Gravy;
Fried Carrots, Canned Peas;
Fruit Salad,
Sweet Potato Pie.

6.
Roast Wild Duck, Stuffed with Apples;
Belgian Baked Potatoes, Stuffed Olives,
Fried Tomatoes, Scalloped Eggplant,
Cabbage Salad;
Cranberry and Apple Pudding, with Cranberry Pudding Sauce.

## DAY BLAMES FUEL BOARD.

### Tells Senators That City's Contracts for Culm Supply Were Disapproved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Fuel Administration blocked the efforts of the city officials of New York to obtain an adequate supply of coal for use there this Winter, according to evidence given today by Dr. Jonathan Day, Commissioner of Markets of that city, before the Senate Manufactures Committee. Dr. Day testified that after he had arranged to get coal from the culm banks of Pennsylvania, the Fuel Administration abruptly withdrew its consent, and the effort had to be abandoned.

"The only reason given us was that they had 'changed their minds,'" said Dr. Day.

Dr. Day asserted that if this Winter proved to be severe the suffering among the poor of New York would be acute through lack of coal supply. The Fuel Administration, he said, had promised that there would be an ample supply for New York, but it was not in sight.

"I have reason to doubt that the promises of the Fuel Administration will be kept," he added.

Dr. Day estimated that, because the Fuel Administration would not allow the culm bank contracts to stand, the poor of New York would have to pay approximately $3,000,000 more than under the contemplated municipal distribution.

And who gets those profits?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"The jobbers and distributers," replied Dr. Day.

## CUTS OUT MOTOR TAX.

### Senate Committee Removes License Clause from Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In further revision of the War Revenue bill the Senate Finance Committee today struck out entirely the proposed Federal license tax on use of automobiles and motor cycles, which ranged from $10 to $50 annually. This eliminated about $75,000,000 the House had planned to raise from this source. The tax on sales of automobiles, however, remains in the bill.

The tax on patent medicines and similar articles was changed. Instead of the 3 per cent. tax proposed on manufacturers' sales at the request of the interests involved the committee decided to impose a stamp tax upon retail sales of one cent for each 25 cents paid by consumers for such articles.

Over the protest of Republicans, the Democrats today began work on the tax provisions for 1920. Chairman Simmons presented his 1920 program, recently announced, and it was printed for use and a vote taken on adoption. It provides for reduction of the excess profit rate to about one-third more than those under existing law, elimination entirely of war profits taxes, continuation of the special miscellaneous taxes as now contained in the bill at reduced rates, and reduction of the normal rate on individual and corporation income taxes from 12 to 8 per cent., with a rate of only 4 per cent. applying to individual incomes up to $6,000.

Does everything bore you?

If you look with dull-eyed indifference on work and pleasure, your blood is probably in a sluggish, torpid condition. Take measures to enrich and purify it. You will have a much keener interest in life.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Gude's Pepto-Mangan supplies the depleted red blood cells with elements they need. It purifies, and invigorates the circulation. Cells and tissues are supplied with the rich, red nourishment greatly needed. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is a splendid general tonic and appetizer, easy to digest, promptly assimilated by the blood, pleasant to taste. Endorsed and prescribed by the medical profession for the weak and run-down of all ages.

Friendly Warning
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Tonight Friday Night PIRATES of Penzance
Thurs. Mat. PINAFORE
Sat. Mat. MIKADO
Society of American Singers.
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Gilbert & Sullivan
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French Theatre 66 W. 38th St. Phone Bryant 9560
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This Week Columbia Bill
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Le Monsieur Malgre Lui and "Grinsoire."
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GOOD LUCK SAM!
The Season's Funniest and Brightest Musical Comedy With the Soldiers' Own Bevy of Chorus "Beauties"
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Seats 25c to $2

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Smokers Succeed at the Winter Garden
AL JOLSON
And Incomparable Company of 150 in 50th Week in New York. SINBAD Times Dec. 2nd

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CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT AT REVUE
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 'N' EVERYTHING
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Returned to the Spoken Stage in
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BRING THE YOUNGSTERS TO SEE "LITTLE ORPHANT ANNIE" AND "THE RAGGEDY MAN" in
James Whitcomb Riley's
HOME AGAIN

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat.
48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
The BIG CHANCE
With MARY NASH

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
UNDER ORDERS

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD
in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

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ROBERT EDESON in THE LONG DASH HENRY B. DIXEY.

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BETTY AT BAY
From the Strand Theatre, London, with Doris Rankin, Alison Skipworth
J. H. Barnes, Charles A. Stevenson

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
Pop. Mat. Today, 50c to $1.50
Nothing West's Thriller of Thrillers, Not a War Play
The Season's Hit
UNKNOWN PURPLE
With RICHARD BENNETT.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat., 2:30
A Secure Seat Early for Mat. Today
FLORENCE NASH in "REMNANT"

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
A STITCH IN TIME Happy Play with IRENE FENWICK

44TH ST. Thea., just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat.
MANTELL MAT. TODAY ROMEO & JULIET
Tonight, King Lear; Thanksgiving Mat. & Sat. Night, Merchant of Venice; Thurs. Night, OTHELLO; Fri. Night, Macbeth; Sat. Mat., Hamlet.
Prices 50c., $1.00, $1.50. Boxes $2.00.

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow at 2:15.
Highest Price Orchestra Seats Even., $1.00.
Blanche BATES in Holbrook BLINN Getting Together

John Barrymore in TOLSTOI'S "REDEMPTION"
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WALTER HAMPDEN as HAMLET
"At last a really extraordinary Hamlet."—Globe.

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## LABOR UNDER GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

The conversion to Government ownership of Mr. JOHN J. MITCHELL, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Company, is easily explained. He explains it himself. He is not only the head of a financial institution, but he is a member of four railway boards of directors. Plainly, his interest lies in stabilizing railway security values. Hitherto, he has opposed Government ownership of railways, now he believes that it is necessary for the salvation of the railroads. "Under present "conditions it would mean almost "bankruptcy for a number of lines to "be given back to the original own-"ers," he says. Those who have considered this question know very well that there are many owners of securities who would be glad to sell out to the Government.

The opposition to Government ownership of Mr. SAMUEL REA, President of the Pennsylvania Lines, is also understandable. Mr. REA declares that "the experience of the world and "within our country convinces me "more than ever that the financial "and political results in every coun-"try emphatically condemn Govern-"ment ownership and operation of "the railroads." That is the belief of most students of the problem who make facts, not theories, the basis of their conclusions. In this country the interests of the people and those of the Government are inseparable, and it is for the interest of the people that the Government so far as possible should keep out of business undertakings. Government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, ocean cables, and so on, everything which Mr. BURLESON would like to bring under Federal control, would mean an addition to our war debt of something like $25,000,000,000 more of Federal obligations, a total approaching fifty billions. Experience tells us that there will be heavy deficits, which the taxpayers will have to make up. Shippers would have to prepare themselves for higher rates and inferior accommodations. Mr. JAMES J. HILL once told the lumbermen of Washington and Oregon that the rates they had agreed upon and offered to pay were too high, they could not afford to pay so much and he made the rate lower. A Federal director of railroads would never do that.

One important interest from which little has been heard thus far is that of labor. In 1916 there were in this country some 1,600,000 railway employés. Their influence in determining the question would be very considerable. Wage-earners may easily be deluded by the advocates of Government ownership. They will be told that under Federal control they will have security of employment, always at high wages; that their mass influence in politics will be so great that demands for better wages and shorter hours will receive most respectful attention at Washington. The well-remembered success of the brotherhoods in enforcing their demands two years ago will be cited as an example in proof.

Such hopes would be delusive. If we are to have 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 railway employés able to secure better wages by putting Congress and the Administration under the duress of a political threat, then we shall have a favored class of wage-earners always raised above other classes by their higher scale of pay and by their ability to control the conditions of their employment by the exercise of an organized power not possessed by others. That cannot be in this country, it would not be endured. We might just as well attempt to set up an order of nobility. Equilibrium would be re-established, almost at once, by the votes of all the rest of the people, outnumbering ten times over the railway employés.

The conditions of railway employment under Federal control, it is much more probable, would be very little to the liking of organized labor. The unions would be broken up. The right to strike would have to be abandoned, most likely it would be surrendered as a condition of employment. The Federal Government, charged with the duty of carrying mails, the duty of all transportation, would brook no interference with its authority. The French Government took the short way with a threatened railway strike by putting all railway employés upon the status of soldiers. A striker who faces the stern penalty for desertion will think twice about the matter, more than twice. In the long run wages and conditions of labor under Government ownership would be controlled not by the politicians, but by the public sense of what was fair, by the opinion of the great mass of the voters. There would be no favored class.

Abuses would spring up of which the employés would be the victims. In spite of civil service reform laws, in spite of everything, the poison of political control would creep into the Federal railway system. Employés who were voters would be expected to surrender their political liberty, to give their support to the party in power. When the abuse became unendurable, there would be an overturn and the new control, pursuing the same old road, would seek to make the working force of the railways its henchmen, turning out those who were intractable and putting in more obedient men in their places. Wage-earners may have views of their own about becoming a part of a vast political machine, with all its risks and humiliations. Sensible workingmen who candidly examine the question will probably reach the conclusion that they are better off in private employ.

## AMBASSADRESS SCHWIMMER.

The new republic of Hungary has given a reward to feminism and injected desirable "jazz" into the stagnant art of diplomacy by the appointment of Mme. ROSIKA SCHWIMMER as Ambassador, or -dress, to Switzerland. Mme. SCHWIMMER is mistress of the high, the middle, and the low diplomacy; an expert in the secret and the public, the open and the shut. From every point of view it is a crafty appointment. For one thing, Ambassadors take precedence over Ministers. France is the only other nation which maintains an embassy in Switzerland, and surely the French Ambassador would yield the doyenage of the Diplomatic Corps to a lady.

Mme. SCHWIMMER will be an Ambassador of the type beloved by the writers of a certain school of fiction. Diplomacy, according to these fictioneers, consists largely of gold and secret documents. Mme. SCHWIMMER is an expert on secret documents—instance the famous papers proving that the warring Governments were only waiting for HENRY FORD to come over and ask them to stop; which documents, though never displayed, succeeded in luring an automobile manufacturer into angelship and the expenditure of three-quarters of a million dollars. Few greater diplomatic triumphs are recorded in recent history than that of the lady whose lecture tour had broken down and left her stranded in Detroit, and who yet used this fortuitous catastrophe to put herself at the head of an expedition that spent more money foolishly than any other of our times.

Mme. SCHWIMMER, on that expedition, preserved the principle of diplomatic secrecy with regard to her plans and her facilities for stopping the war. She sedulously withheld facts from the public, but carried with her a dozen or so of private Creels who discharged by wireless every night many thousands of words on the ambient atmosphere, presenting the news from her official viewpoint, and clogging the channels of communication on which disinterested chroniclers depended. She seems to have set a fashion.

Like a good Ambassador, good at least according to the Central European tradition, she knew how to foment enthusiasm for her cause. Who can forget the spontaneous outpouring of citizens of Copenhagen to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" in Danish as the Ford party left town—thrifty Danes hired for the purpose at the price of 1,500 crowns? Ambassadors may have to handle great sums of money. Mme. SCHWIMMER almost obtained $200,000 from Mr. FORD for woman's international peace work. Some of her associates in Holland made heavy expenditures, relying on this fund for reimbursement. The golden flood was dammed at the last moment; there was no $200,000; and Mme. SCHWIMMER's achievement in spending three weeks with those who hoped for reimbursement, evading their threatened prosecution, and getting away to leave them holding the sack, was worthy of TALLEYRAND himself. Diplomacy is likely to learn much from this feminine incursion.

## THE RIOT AT THE GARDEN.

The police of this city are never so much to be admired as when they are putting down disorder and riot. It is then that they are matchless. They have added a leaf of gold to their credit by the workmanlike manner in which they first drove back and afterward baffled the unlawful attack of soldiers and sailors upon the Socialist mass meeting at Madison Square Garden. We like to be proud of our police, and we have a police to be proud of. As for the soldiers and sailors, they acted lawlessly, as it was perfectly certain they would act when a temptation beyond the power of the ordinary man to resist was held out to them. The condemnation justly due them for yielding to the temptation should be applied in much greater measure to those who held it out.

Is this a time for revolutionary meetings in this city or anywhere else in the United States? Do not the projectors of such meetings know that they are inciting riot? Revolutionary meetings were held before the war, and will be held again when things have settled down to normal; but at this moment, with men's feelings in the state they are in, only a fool could imagine that revolution can be openly advocated without making trouble, without, in fact, challenging and demanding it. And this was a meeting at which not only was revolution advocated, but sympathy was extended to the armed enemies of the United States in Russia, who are at this moment shooting down comrades of the men the Socialists tempted to riot on Monday night.

We have said that only a fool could imagine such a thing, but we are quite sure that the Socialist leaders are not fools and do not imagine it. They must know as well as all other men know that to hold a meeting in sympathy with the Bolsheviki at a time when American soldiers are encountering the Bolsheviki in the field is a provocation to assault and battery; that to hold a meeting demanding a revolution within the United States is the same kind of provocation, and that to unite the two is to exceed the limits of ordinary provocation.

When, in 1916, it was proposed to hold a meeting on the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, the meeting was prevented by the authorities on the ground that it might provoke riot. Riot by whom? By the Socialists and pro-Germans and Sinn Feiners. Does this incident give them any feeling of diffidence about holding a meeting of their own when the shoe is on the other foot? Not at all. They invite riot in the most audacious manner they can employ. That their language was "mild" does not affect the question at all. It is not safe for a man to demand revolution mildly, to sympathize with the armed enemies of his country mildly; it is not safe because putting on a soldier's uniform does not take away from the heat of men's temper or from their love of their country. If, in that heat, they express that love lawlessly, they are to be censured and curbed, but no man in his senses can feel any surprise. They are human beings, and experience teaches us that to insult and wound a human being in his most cherished affections is not the best way to make him obey the law.

We have spoken of the Socialist leaders. As for the Socialist followers, they who tried to exhibit the red flag in the Garden and did exhibit it whenever they got a chance, they are far worse than their leaders, who in any real Bolshevist revolution would be quickly swept aside and marched out in squads to be shot as Girondins. The red flag, the Socialists used to tell us, was the color of the blood which is the same in all men's veins. But if it ever represented that, it represents it no longer. It now represents the blood that flows out of the veins of the doomed wherever the Bolsheviki gain power. If it ever was a flag of brotherhood, it is now a flag of murder. It is the symbol, in Russia, of the massacre of the business man, the teacher, the professional man, and even the Socialist himself, if he is a Socialist who follows MARIE SPIRIDONOVA or Grandmother BRESHKOVSKAYA and refuses to follow JACOB PETERS. Even LENINE is becoming suspect, and soon may be listed as a "bourgeois."

## A CELEBRATED CASE.

The people of Vermont, proud of the fair name of their State, do not like to be reminded that Governor HORACE F. GRAHAM is under indictment for larceny and embezzlement of the State's funds, but refuses to resign. They do not like to be told that the Governor's friends have made restitution in the sum of $20,000. Impeachment proceedings were not possible, because the Vermont statutes do not provide for such a course. It is the custom for a Governor retiring from office to make a farewell address before the Legislature at Montpelier and recommend, among other things, changes in the penal laws. "The thing," in Governor GRAHAM's case, "is unthinkable," says one of the newspapers, calling upon the Governor to get out before the time comes for the usual valedictory. The people of Vermont are naturally nervous about the behavior of a Governor who promised the Republican State Committee some time ago to resign—that was before the indictment—but still lingers, superfluous and a painful incumbrance.

The demands from all parts of the State that Governor GRAHAM relieve the Commonwealth of his official presence are pathetic, because the belief is general that he intends to brazen it out. It is a curious case, psychologically and juridically. The offenses charged did not occur during HORACE F. GRAHAM's term as Governor, but while he was Auditor of the State, an office he filled for fifteen years before his election as Governor. It was because of faith in him as a capable and trustworthy Auditor that the people of Vermont elected him Governor. If Auditor GRAHAM was guilty of embezzlement and larceny as charged, there was no more unfit man in the State to be Governor, an honor very much coveted in Vermont. If he was guilty and lived in fear of exposure, what must have been his feelings when, a few months ago, it was said that he could succeed himself as Governor, that he had only to say the word and other aspirants would defer to his wishes? When the scandal was out, at last, the Governor denied everything and asked the people to suspend judgment. The scandal was an issue in the Gubernatorial primary campaign. Strong as was the pressure upon the accused to resign, he went no further than to give his promise. A week after his indictment he was still Governor, although told in the press that if he did not know "what "kind of a document bearing his sig-"nature would give the people of "Vermont the greatest cause for "thanksgiving at this particular time "he ought to be told that it was his "resignation."

The indictment of Governor GRAHAM contains 160 counts, on the theory that if he is guilty there must be no loophole of escape. For the month of March, when GRAHAM will no longer be Governor, the trial was set; perhaps to save the people of Vermont the humiliation of having a holder of an office, august to them, prosecuted for criminal acts. The reason given by the Governor's counsel for postponing the case was that the defense needed time for preparation, which was singular. Counsel said it would be a long trial. Considering the fact that the Governor's friends paid to the State a large part of the money he was charged with converting to his own uses, the people assume that there will be a conviction. Yet this celebrated case is not so simple, or there would not be 160 counts in the indictment. It will interest the lawyers intensely, weavers of fiction hardly less so. For the present, Vermont finds satisfaction in her "refusal to recognize one law for the "weak and poor and another for the "highly placed and favored suspect."

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Enough Ships Already Have Sunk.**

A London dispatch announces, on what authority it would be hard to guess, that after the coming Peace Conference has settled the ownership of the surrendered German fleet, all these vessels, big and little, will "probably" be taken out into deep water and sunk. The reason suggested for this remarkable action is that the Entente Powers do not care to risk the controversies that would attend an attempt to divide these ships among the victors.

No mention was made, it will be observed, of the possibility that they will be given back to the original and present owner—an omission explicable, presumably, by the fact that such a disposition of them is a purely theoretical or academic possibility, and can be thought of only in the way that mathematicians think of extracting the square root of a negative number.

Germany, if she were wiser than she is, might well thank whatever stars she still has—if any—that in addition to her other burdens, moral and material, there is no chance of her being called upon to bear that of keeping up a navy or of increasing one in accordance with any old or new standards of strength or superiority. To be without any navy at all will be humiliating, indeed, but there is no very clear evidence that Germany minds humiliations much, and certainly the exercise of a firm compulsion by her neighbors to leave the mastery of the seas, as distinguished from their use, to her betters will be money in her pockets. Lack of a navy will not prevent her from resuming, under the kindly, or at any rate tolerant, oversight of those betters, the operation of the excellently managed floating hotels which were her maritime specialty in the past, and again, probably, she will be able to get the profitable patronage of the travelers who think the dining salon of a steamer is its most important compartment.

For most minds, however, it is not easy to expect with any confidence the sinking of the German warships. They cost a lot of money, and there is a way to avoid controversy over their distribution. The way is not to distribute them at all, but to give them to the League of Nations. It will need a navy in its business, and these ships would do as well as new ones.

**We Are Not to Save for Germans.**

There will be next to complete agreement all over this country with what FRED C. WOLCOTT, who represented the Federal Food Administration at this week's meeting here of up-State Food Administrators, had to say about what the United States is going to do in the way of relieving the hungry folk in what used to be the Central Empires. He saw clearly, and as clearly expressed, the whole of our duty in that matter.

"They can take only what is left after others are served," he said, "and they are perfectly able to get what is left. We don't have to give them any concern whatever. We are going to give our attention to the starving nations around Germany—the nations that Germany tried to destroy."

That will be called a hard, even a cruel, policy by the queer people who thrill with compassion every time they think of a hungry German, but with amazing success keep their minds free from any thoughts about the millions in France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Poland, Armenia, and ten or a dozen other countries who are homeless as well as hungry—peoples whose property of all kinds the Germans systematically stole and carried home, where much of it still remains.

But there! even to mention the woes of Germany's victims is denounced as the preaching of "revenge," and to demand, or even to expect, the restitution of stolen property is to prevent the restoration of peace and good will. Meaning, of course, the peace and good will of Germany! The feelings of the lands she ravaged, of the survivors of her massacres and outrages—they, apparently, count for nothing with the several groups who are sure to pull long faces when they read what Mr. WOLCOTT said, and to condemn his lack of generosity and a forgiving spirit. Others will heartily applaud the doctrine he formulated—that of letting the Germans get what is left after other people have dined and pay full market rates for it, too.

**Victory Is What We Celebrate.**

Cordial commendation is deserved for the proposal of the National Council of Women that one "feature" of Thanksgiving Day all over the country be a gathering of people in some public and convenient place out of doors and for the singing by them there of songs expressive of their joy and gratitude for the return of peace. Certainly this is an excellent idea, and while not quite all of us have voices much better adapted for "community singing" than for any other, enough have been in some degree favored with musical capacity to make gladsome noises on an occasion when they will be so appropriate.

The proposal is that the songs shall be "Victory Songs," and that is a good idea, too. For it is far from peace alone that we celebrate, or should celebrate. Peace would also have been ours if the Allies had been defeated. But what a peace! War till the end of time, or until we were all dead, would have been infinitely better than peace of that sort. Our rejoicing is for victory, with peace as an incident, highly satisfactory, of course, but by no means of first importance.

**No Children Abroad After Dark.**

There is now under consideration by a committee of the Board of Aldermen an ordinance the object of which is to bring about a decrease of juvenile delinquency—an object which its provisions, in the belief of the social workers who drew the ordinance, will attain if they are enforced. If adopted it would be unlawful for any child, "actually or apparently under the age of 16," to be in any place of public resort or in any street or highway after 10 o'clock at night in Summer or 9 o'clock in Winter, unless accompanied by a parent, guardian, or other proper custodian.

Whether or not this is going too far in the restriction of personal liberty is a question on which opinions will differ, and that such a law would work occasional hardships cannot be doubted. That the streets at night have their special dangers for both boys and girls is certain, however, and that those dangers are now more than ordinarily numerous is more than probable because of the family dislocations due to the war.

It is not proposed that this ordinance continue in force for more than twelve months after the establishment of peace. It will therefore be in the nature of an experiment, and, according to the experts in such matters, it is one promising good results.

### The Kaiser Before the President.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It has occurred to me that Mr. Wilson, having decided to assist at the Peace Conference, might not, on account of the traditions of his high office, do so as President of the United States, but rather that he should appear as the representative of the American people, the living image and embodiment of their spirit of justice, the temporary sovereign of our nation; as such his status is far more eminent than that of any of the statesmen he will be called upon to act with, and, this being the case, may I, as a loyal and patriotic American woman, suggest that inasmuch as the points which he propounded have been accepted, and his principles universally approved, the time has come when they should be applied without fear and without favor: the guilty must be punished and, as far as humanly possible, they alone; thus it behooves him to call before the tribunal of the Allies those sovereign heads of the guilty nations whose rank is only matched by his. He alone can in full conscience of his dignity demand of the Kaiser that he explain the part he played in bringing about the unholy strife which has shaken civilization to her deepest foundations.

Civil strife was only eradicated from European countries the day when the Central Governments forebore punishing the weak and struck at the heads. Today the world seems ripe for a loftier conception of international relations, not only in the material interest of the people, but because right can be proved the supreme factor, dominating personalities and individuals. A great exemplar can be handed down to posterity, transforming this war into a mighty and unforgettable lesson that nations are not above the law and that neither numbers nor power can weigh down the scales of justice.

Alone among men today our President can stand up and demand the whole truth without presumption or rancor—nay, more, he should demand it, and it seems to me the duty of all lofty-minded Americans that they entrust him with this, the noblest and most solemn mission a great people ever confided to their spokesman and leader.

New York, Nov. 25, 1918. READER.

### Americans to See Treves.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In writing of the advance of the American Army of Occupation into Germany, the newspapers have made mention of the importance of Coblenz as a historic town, overlooking the fact that the route passes through Treves, one of the oldest cities of what is now, or was up to a few days ago, Germany. This city of less than 50,000 inhabitants has more Roman remains than any place in Central Europe. The Porta Nigra, a massive gate, in good preservation in what was the city wall, is built of blocks of stone clamped together with iron bands, like the construction of the Colosseum of Rome. There are also remains of a Roman palace and baths. In the latter can be seen evidences of the method of heating water.

The city library contains some very rare books, among them a Gutenberg Bible, the Catholicon, the Codex Aureus, a wonderfully illuminated manuscript in a remarkable jeweled binding, dating from the eighth or ninth century, and many others of equal note.

LOUIS I. HABER.

New York, Nov. 25, 1918.

## WORLD-CROWNED.

The Hun went forth to ravish and to slay!
The Hun went forth, clad in the Devil's steel,
To plant an iron crown on green earth's brow,
To chain free peoples to his triumph-car,
To force Kultur down our unwilling throats.
He staked his all upon a loaded die—
All for himself—and he has lost the whole!

A hundred millions, moving as one man,
Clad in one glory that can never fade,
We rose to right the wrongs of centuries—
We rose to set earth's trampled peoples free,
Bearing the charter of their liberty,
The Magna Charta of the future world,
The Declaration of humanity.
We said to all, "You shall be ever free!"
We sought no inch of land besides our own;
Sought no reward save that of duty done;
Sought not ourselves. We hope to win a crown—
A crown of love and honor for all time
From every people on the face of earth.

C. S. BRADLEY.

## SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS.

### Seven Organizations Which Will See That It Is a Good One.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Only one package to every man, this Christmas, when he's more cut off from home and friends than he'll ever be again. It's a shame! What can we do about it? Just read the headlines and watch for the boys to parade down Fifth Avenue?

No—thank goodness! We can send him seven different packages, and these as many times over as we want; no need for even so much as an address or a 1-cent stamp in the corner. In camp, in hospital, on shipboard, in a day coach in America or a troop train in France—the packages will reach him without fail, on the day.

How? Through the seven great parcels delivery organizations that are handing out the goods, every hour, every day, to hundreds of thousands of hands reaching out of khaki sleeves.

You Y. M. C. A. and War Camp Community workers in this country think you know the smile that glorifies the husky "Thank yer"—for cigarettes, sandwiches, books, &c.

But you've only guessed what a smile of appreciation can be. Wait till you've been in France for thirteen months, as I have; till you've watched the flooding in of the first Americans, dazed and dauntless, than their reinforcement by armies of brothers from the furthest corners of our continent. Wait till you've seen them huddling around a faggot fire in some French peasant's tiled cottage, talking of home and movies, candy, and smokes. Wait till you've watched the red arrows springing up: "This way to the Y. M. C. A." on the corner of a Paris boulevard, on the crossroads of a cobbled village. Wait till you've noticed soldiers stranded in a big city, or dust-caked camion drivers in a little village, quicken their steps to follow that arrow. Wait till you've heard a hundred engineers, bursting with spirits after their leave at Aix-les-Bains, say, when you ask if they had a good time:

"Gee, all we can say is: 'What's good enough for Carnegie and the King of England's good enough for us!'"

Wait till you've tried to push into the "Y" hut where Elsie Janis is booked for "this night only," and have turned away for the simple reason that the doorway no longer existed! Wait till you've seen nurses, newly detailed to a bleak corner of France, cling to the Y. W. C. A. worker who is leaving, after furnishing a hostess house for the hospital, hemming curtains for the nurses' own rooms, making tea, supplying music and cushions and home for them, during their first lonely weeks. Wait till you have turned a soldier's pneumonia into convalescence by finding him the one thing in all the world he longed for:

"Lady, you haven't got 'The Little Lady of the Big House,' by Jack London, have you? I'm too sick to read it, but I'd just like to hold it." Your war library has it; you bring it. He is radiant; speechless for a minute. "You see, it's because she's my lady, and Jack London was my best friend; I was foreman of his ranch for five years before he died. This is the only book of his I hadn't read. Makes me feel, somehow, as if he was here with me."

Wait till you've heard and seen these things! Yes, because if you shut your eyes they are all there, and they will keep on being there for many months to come.

I've no axe to grind. I serve none of the parcels delivery companies. A Red Cross searcher and nurses' aid, though, knows her allies. In a ward at Neuilly last August I was nursing men desperately wounded at Château-Thierry. One lay very still and pale, but he had freckles and a grin. "What's your wound?" I said.

"Oh, left leg gone. But if you ask me if I'm lucky, I'll say I am. Why, I was a mechanic before the war, and I can go right back to it. Then, it isn't as if the folks at home wouldn't make it all right. Why, my leg, I don't even think about it!"

That was how one American answered the call, "Give till it hurts." He gave his youth, his comfort, his comeliness, and two weeks later he had forgotten that he gave. Aren't we remembering too carefully what we have given? To give money, what is it but to postpone getting something we are sure to have later? A man said yesterday: "Of course they won't get the War Work Fund. It's not like the loan, there's no come-back on your money." "Come-back!" Just wait till the boys come back, and you'll reap, then, the return on your investment.

Next week I sail for France. When I left in August I told the men I was going home, and asked what I should tell you about them. "America! Say that again, lady," they exclaimed. "Just say 'Hullo' to the Statue of Liberty for us—and tell the folks—well, tell 'em we're still grinning!" What shall I tell them from you? That you're still grinning, but that you've begun to stop caring?

The "folks at home" will make it all right. Yes, unless they are the only laggards in our nation's armies. Don't wait to give that one-legged boy a pension two years from now; give him a detective story, a Salvation Army doughnut, K. of C. cigarettes, a good "Y" show—this very Christmas Day, while his wound is still healing and his heart is still in a strange country. Send your packages by wireless.

SHIRLEY PUTNAM.

New York, Nov. 23, 1918.

### Two Harden Views.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The two following passages from a well-known German writer seems to gain a certain enhancement of interest by being brought into juxtaposition:

Maximilian Harden in the Zukunft, August-October, 1914:

"Let us drop our pitiful efforts to excuse Germany's action. * * * Not against our will were we thrown into this gigantic adventure. It was not imposed on us by surprise. We willed it; we were bound to will it. We do not appear before the tribunal of Europe; we do not recognize any such jurisdiction."

Maximilian Harden in the Berliner Tageblatt, Oct. 9, 1918, (reported in THE TIMES, Nov. 24:)

"No matter how the verdict of the world's conscience will some day read concerning the genesis of this war, the mass of the German people honestly believed that they rose in defense of their endangered rights at home. Otherwise they would not have fought so invincibly nor suffered so patiently in body and soul."

A. O. L.

New York, Nov. 25, 1918.

### Pullman Porters for McAdoo.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Pullman porters feel that it is a calamity to the country to have Mr. W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, to leave this office at this time. We have subscribed to the limit to enable the Allies to win the war. We shall be willing to give these subscriptions to keep Mr. McAdoo on the job. I believe this to be the sentiment of 8,000 Pullman porters.

GEORGE YOUNG.

Rochester, Nov. 23, 1918.

## CARRANZA TO RETIRE.

### President of Mexico Declares He Will Not Serve a Second Term.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26.—President Carranza in an interview in a local paper says that under no consideration would he accept a nomination for a second term as President. He said the Constitution prohibited a second term. He expressed pleasure that he could finish his term with the knowledge that he had not accepted a foreign loan nor granted concessions to exploit the natural riches of the people.

Norwegian capitalists will establish a bank in Mexico with branches in all the large cities, the headquarters to be in Norway. It is rumored that several oil companies are satisfied with the proposed new law and have decided not to push suits now pending in the local courts.

The Government of Mexico has decided not to accept the propositions of the Department of Agriculture not to permit the planting of cotton in the Laguna region near Torreon. Owing to the lack of wool and the great necessity for cotton it is impossible to prohibit planting.

## PLANS NO AID FOR GERMANY

### Red Cross Finds Allied Sufferers More Needy and Deserving.

The following cable message from a committee representing the Bonanza Mine Subscribers of the Red Cross in Alaska, was received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The message, which was delivered to the local Red Cross authorities, is as follows:

Kennecott, Alaska, Nov. 23-24.

American Red Cross Society, care Editor The New York Times, New York:

Is it the intention to give the German people foodstuffs and supplies as have been given other nations after the awful atrocities committed upon innocent noncombatants and prisoners? If so, a vigorous protest will be forthcoming from about five hundred miners who have been contributing generously to Red Cross drives, Liberty bonds, and many subscriptions to assist the Allies in winning the great war. Answer prepaid.

BONANZA MINE SUBSCRIBERS,
Chas. L. Anderson,
Edwin L. French,
Wm. F. McKay,
Committee.

In a speech delivered in East Orange on Monday night Albert W. Staub, Director of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, said that the American Red Cross had "no plans for work in Germany."

"If any persons raise the question," said Mr. Staub, "that they do not want to make refugee garments because of the belief that they might get into Germany, you can tell them that I have even had requests for the return of contributions if Germany was to get any of the money. Other people are more in need of help and are more worthy."

Mr. Staub referred to the great increasing need of aid for France, Belgium, Serbia, and other countries of the Allies.

## WON'T BUY GERMAN GOODS

### Nor Feed Germans, Says Federation —New Protest Over Toys.

Two resolutions were passed without a dissenting vote at the meeting of the Woman's Republican Club at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon, one opposing the feeding of Germany by the United States and the other protesting against all trade with Germany. Elizabeth Marbury told the members of the club that already German products were appearing in this country, among which she mentioned Christmas cards from Bavaria.

"We do not believe that Germany is starving," said Mrs. Hayes Griswold Wentz, the President. "It is the allied prisoners who are dying from lack of food on their way home. When the time comes for raising crops Germany will have plenty of land and plenty of men. It is not her land which has been destroyed."

The club voted for the return of all German aliens in this country to Germany, and opposed the immigration of Germans in Europe to the United States. Miss Mary Wood and Mrs. Eugene Grant were speakers.

Another indignation meeting was held in the Crystal Room of the Ritz-Carlton yesterday to protest against the importation and sale of German toys. The meeting was under the auspices of the American Relief Legion, and the speakers were Captain Herbert Mathis of the Canadian Overseas Division, E. N. Quigg, Roy Soule, President of The Hardware Age; Mrs. John Francis Yawger, President of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, and Mrs. J. T. Plummer, Chairman.

## MEMORIAL TO MITCHEL.

### Class of 1899 to Present Bronze Tablet to Columbia University.

A bronze tablet in memory of John Purroy Mitchel is to be erected at Columbia University. It was announced last night. The tablet will be designed by Jo Davidson, the American sculptor, who was a personal friend of the Mayor. It will be presented to the university by the class of 1899 of Columbia College, of which Major Mitchel was a member.

The tablet will be placed between the pylons in front of Hamilton Hall. The proposed design shows a bas relief portrait of the Major, beneath which the chief facts of his career are set forth. There also probably will be some ornamentation symbolic of New York City and Columbia.

Major Mitchel entered Columbia in the Fall of 1895. As a member of the Philolexian Society he won one of its prizes for oratory. He received his A. B. in June, 1899. The offer of the memorial was made by Earnest A. Cardoso, President of the class of 1899.

## SOON TO DROP EXTRA FARE.

### Half Cent on Pullman Service to be Eliminated on Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Elimination of the half cent a mile extra railroad fare for Pullman transportation, effective Dec. 1, has been decided on by Director General McAdoo.

The order to be issued soon also will remove other differentials imposed by the passenger rate order last June on tourist sleepers and other special accommodations. It will not affect any of the charges imposed by the Pullman Company.

This will mean a loss to the railroads of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 it is estimated.

### Scientists in Conclave in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—An allied conference to discuss the question of international scientific relations opened here today. All the scientific academies of the allied countries and the National Academy at Washington are represented.

### Nice's Homes Open to Our Men.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Every family in Nice will have an American soldier as its guest for dinner on Thanksgiving Day. A religious ceremony at the American church at Nice has been arranged by the Rev. Burgess.

### Caillaux Moved to New Prison.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who is charged with treason, has been removed from the military prison to the Prison de la Sante because the jurisdiction over his case is political rather than military.

### All France to Honor King George.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Thursday, Nov. 28, has been declared an official holiday in France in honor of the visit of King George and Queen Mary.

# REST WORLD PEACE ON BASIS OF JUSTICE

## League of Free Nations Would Recast International Law and Practices.

## SAYS OLD POLICIES FAILED

### Equal Rights and Opportunities for All Peoples Foundation of the New Order.

The League of Free Nations Association, organized after six months of study by fifty editors, publicists, students of international affairs, and business men, in the initial statement of its principles issued yesterday said that its object was to promote a more general realization and support by the public of the conditions indispensable to the success, at the Peace Conference and thereafter, of American aims and policy as outlined by President Wilson.

The statement was signed by 100 men and women, including Winston Churchill, Judge Learned Hand, Hamilton Holt, Jacob H. Schiff, Ellery Sedgwick, Edward A. Filene, William L. Ransom, Allen T. Burns, Dorothy Whitney Straight, Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, John Dewey, Norman Hapgood, Henry Bruère, John Graham Brooks, Walter Damrosch, Robert J. Moton, Charles A. Beard, Julius Henry Cohen, Felix Frankfurter, Helen Marot, Professor Michael I. Pupin, Lawson Purdy, Dean Howard C. Robbins, Professor E. R. A. Seligman, John G. Agar, Herbert Croly, and Stephen P. Duggan.

Emphasis is laid by the league on national security and equality of economic opportunity, both of which purposes, it was said, "demand for their accomplishment profound changes in the spirit and principles of the older international statecraft." It was said that the league was working in co-operation with the League to Enforce Peace, but in a somewhat different field. The difference between the two, it was explained, is that the League to Enforce Peace conceives the maintenance of peace as a matter of restraining disturbers of the existing order. This would be well enough, say the proponents of the League of Free Nations Association, if the old international law were just and workable. But that the old law has not been just and did not work was proved by the fact that through the war twelve new nations were created.

The League of Free Nations conceives the maintenance of peace as the problem of determining by legislation what shall be done to make just and necessary changes in the structure of the law of nations rather than as a union of Governments to maintain the status quo. "The first task is legislative in its nature," the statement said. "The problem is to modify the conditions that lead to war. It will be quite inadequate to establish courts of arbitration or of law if they have to arbitrate or judge on the basis of the old laws and practices. These have proved insufficient."

The following conditions are laid down as necessary for anything approaching freedom of economic opportunity as between great and small, powerful and weak nations:

a. No State shall accord to one neighbor privileges not accorded to others; this principle to apply to the purchase of raw materials, as well as access to markets. Equality of economic opportunity does not mean the abolition of all tariffs or the abolition of the right of self-governing States to determine whether free trade or protection is to their best interests.

b. States exercising authority in non-self-governing territories shall not exercise that power as a means of securing a privileged economic position for their own nationals; economic opportunity in such territories shall be open to all peoples on equal terms, the peoples of nations possessing no such territories being in the same position economically as those that possess great subject empires. Investments and concessions in backward countries should be placed under international control.

c. Goods and persons of the citizens of all States should be transported on equal terms on international rivers, canals, straits or railroads.

d. Landlocked States must be guaranteed access to the sea on equal terms, both by equality of treatment on communications running through other States, and by the use of seaports.

Such a realignment of the world's economic traditions and principles, the memorandum sets forth, will require the delegation of an actual part of sovereignty by every nation to the international league.

"It is obvious that any plan of insuring national security and equality of economic opportunity will involve a limitation of national sovereignty," the statement continued. "It is here particularly that the success of the league will demand the doing of the 'unprecedented things' mentioned by President Wilson. States possessing ports that are the natural outlet of a hinterland occupied by another people will perhaps regard it as an intolerable invasion of their independence if their sovereignty over those ports is not absolute, but limited by the obligation to permit of their use by a foreign and possibly rival people on equal terms.

"Yet if, after the war, States are to be shut out from the sea, if rapidly expanding populations find themselves excluded from raw materials indispensable to their prosperity, if the privileges and pre

# SISSON SEES DANGER IN ULTRA IDEALISM

## Banker Warns of Government Ownership and "Philanthropic Restraint of Foreign Trade."

## DREAMS UNSAFE GUIDES

### Prefers the Facts of Human Experience and Human Nature as Basis for Human Relations.

The United States is as unprepared for peace as it was for war, according to Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who addressed the Essex County Bankers' Association last night in Newark on "Mobilizing for Peace." After brief reference to the international problems arising from the war, Mr. Sisson said:

"The most vital problem confronting business men is that regarding the relations which shall be established after the war between the Government and industry. It will undoubtedly be necessary to retain a certain amount of control over industry until the process of readjustment has proceeded to the stage where such agencies are no longer needed or desirable. But the fundamental issue involved in the problem is whether we shall return to the policy of private ownership and management of industries generally, or whether we shall experiment with State socialism. The solution lies in determining which policy will yield greater efficiency in production and greater equity in the distribution of wealth.

"Apropos of this question it is interesting to note that the first nine months of Government operation of the railroads have cost, almost $200,000,000 in excess of receipts, in spite of greatly increased rates.

"Stringent Government control in peace times would certainly constitute a deadly menace to commercial and industrial interests. It would stifle competition, undermine ambition, and discourage initiative. It would offer no incentive to high endeavor. A reasonable protection of the public welfare by the exercise of a proper co-operation on the part of the Government is quite another matter. That would not result in a repression of business, but rather in a relationship under which the ownership and management of industrial concerns would remain in private hands, competition which causes economic waste would be eliminated, and capital and labor would each prosper in proportion to its contribution to national production, and in proportion to the public interest served.

"Under such a system we should, indeed, have national reconstruction—reconstruction which would create understanding and recognition of sound principles and methods, a high sense of justice and fairness, and a general co-operation for the best results attainable for all concerned and for the nation, which has a new and great part to play in world affairs.

"It would dispel the overhanging menace of impractical idealism which exists at Washington, and to some extent elsewhere, and of which business men must take cognisance. The obvious intention on the part of some to force Government ownership of transportation and wires, if possible, and the announcement of a policy of philanthropic restraint in foreign trade, are but straws indicating the direction of the wind. In pursuit of such economic will-o'-the-wisps unbalanced minds are led astray, and would lure us on into the bogs of Bolshevism.

"The facts of human experience and human nature have always proved a safer basis for human relations than the tissue of dreams or the visions of what ought to be. Justice and fair dealing are not impossible in a world of sound economics, and these standards furnish us a sounder platform than parlor socialism or political expediency. If the spirit of common equity and reason can pervade Government bureau and legislative hall, as well as business office and bank, we may hope for a readjustment to the conditions of peace which will bring prosperity to our own people of all classes, and render useful service to the entire world."

## HENDERSON PECK DEAD.

### Law Partner of Late Gov. Black Stricken While Running for Train.

Henderson Peck, a lawyer, formerly the partner of the late Governor Black and recently associated with Judge Alton B. Parker in the practice of law in New York, died suddenly yesterday morning at 8:20 o'clock at the station at Lynbrook, L. I., as he was about to board a train for New York. Heart disease was given as the cause of death.

In his haste to catch the 8:21 train for the city, Mr. Peck forgot a book which he desired to bring with him, and went back to his home a short distance away for it. On his return he noticed the approach of the train and ran to catch it. Just as he was about to board the car he was seen to throw up his hands and fall over dead.

Born on a farm near Clarksburg, W. Va., Jan. 2, 1850, Mr. Peck was educated in Ohio, and returning to West Virginia was for four terms District Attorney of Ritchie County.

Removing to Troy, N. Y., Mr. Peck became a law partner of Wesley O. Howard, now a Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1900 he came to New York and joined the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, and in 1907 he and Governor Black formed a partnership under the name of Black & Peck. Since the death of Governor Black in 1913 Mr. Peck had been associated with Judge Alton B. Parker.

Mr. Peck is survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen A. Peck; a daughter, Mrs. Herbert Garlock, Malverne, L. I., and a son, Roscoe C. Peck, of New York.

The funeral will be held Friday at Fort Plain, N. Y. Following services in the Episcopal Church there the Masons will take charge of the burial.

### Rev. J. F. Lehy, S. J.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 26.—The Rev. John Francis Lehy, S. J., former President of Holy Cross College, died today in St. Andrew's-on-the-Hudson, Poughkeepsie. He retired as President of the college in 1901, and since 1906 he had been Treasurer of the institution. Father Lehy was born in South Royalston, Worcester County, Mass., 68 years ago. He had been Vice President of Gonzaga College, Washington; President of Holy Cross College, and President of Woodstock and Boston colleges.

## Obituary Notes.

CHRISTIAN E. JAHN, formerly for twenty-five years proprietor of the Franklin House, opposite the Fulton ferryhouse in Brooklyn, died at his home in Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. John was a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 288, F. and A. M., Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

JOSEPH KANE, employed in the New York Custom House for thirty-three years, died at his home, 409 Forty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, on Monday.

WILLIAM BABON, a member of Sayville Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Connetquot Lodge, F. and A. M., died on Sunday at his home in Sayville, L. I.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND SEAMAN, 36 years old, in the real estate business and a son of Dr. Richard F. B. Seaman of Locust Valley, L. I., died of pneumonia on Sunday in the Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. CORNELIA MIDDAGH HENSHAW, widow of George Holt Henshaw, a civil engineer of Montreal, Canada, died on Monday at her residence, 79 State Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-third year. Mrs. Henshaw was one of the oldest members of the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

ROBERT SHERMAN, Vice President of the Remington & Sherman Company, makers of vaults and safes, and a veteran of the Seventh Regiment in Manhattan, with which he had been connected for twenty years, died on Monday at his home, 363 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 80 years.

EDWARD M. SHEEHY, for many years with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty-five years, died at his home, 160 Ross Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 73 years old.

PARMENAS S. PETERS, cashier for George Leask & Co., in Wall Street, died on Monday at his home, 458 Third Street, Brooklyn.

EVERETT WHEELER JONES, 27 years old, office manager for the Canal Construction Company in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Monday at his home, 723 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

Miss JULIA A. SMITH, formerly Principal of the Watleigh Hills School and the oldest member of the Baptist Temple in Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Sunday in her eighty-sixth year.

Miss ELIZABETH H. BACON, daughter of the late Daniel D. Bacon, died Sunday at her home, 119 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mrs. HENRIETTA M. STERN, wife of Morris H. Stern, died Sunday at her home, 615 West 162d Street, in her seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. AMELIA C. LEMONT, widow of Seward Merrill Lemont, a Louisville financier, died Sunday at her home, 440 West End Avenue.

ISRAEL B. COHEN, manufacturer, importer, and exporter of feathers, and President of the New York Feather Dusting Company, died Monday at his home, 1,340 Madison Avenue. He was 51 years old.

WILLIAM GILL FITZPATRICK, for several years with the transportation department of the Santa Fe Railroad, died at Albuquerque, N. M. He was 37 years old.

OTIS PAYNE ALDRICH, 67 years old, for more than thirty years a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, died Monday in the Flushing Hospital.

CHARLES J. SOMERS, 63 years of age, a member of the Jersey City Street and Water Board, died Monday of heart disease at his home in Jersey City.

WILLIAM N. WARNER, conductor on the Long Island Railroad, died Monday at his home, 10 Cooper Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. He was 80 years old.

JOHN GRANT SMALL, a fur merchant, died yesterday at his home, 507 Madison Avenue. He was 62 years old.

Mrs. ANNA H. BOWERS, widow of Arthur Bowers, former city editor of The New York Tribune, died yesterday at a private sanitarium at Stamford, Conn., of which she was one of the managers. Mrs. Bowers was 45 years old.

# FIGHT ON PENROSE AND FORDNEY BEGUN

## Republican Factions in Senate and House Plan to Upset the Seniority Rule.

## BITTER QUARREL POSSIBLE

### Not Only Chairmanships, but Post of Speaker Involved—Mann to Face Opposition.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—With a majority in the House of 41 over all parties, the Republicans, through some of their most important leaders, are discussing plans to overcome the seniority succession rule, and eliminate through selection Representative Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, who is the ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee. If the seniority succession rule in practice in the House and Senate is followed, Senator Penrose will be Chairman of the Finance Committee and Representative Fordney Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Those who are behind the move to overcome this rule in the House say that it happens that the ranking members of important committees do not represent the best material, and that the time has come when the selection of Chairmen should be made by members of the respective committees who know the worth of their own members.

The fight in the House, now being made under cover, is aimed chiefly against Representative Fordney. His opponents say that the country will not tolerate a revenue bill bearing his name and that of Senator Penrose, and, therefore, if the Republican Party is to start on a period of usefulness, it must brush aside precedent and reform itself.

It is pointed out that a tariff bill, no matter what its worth, prepared by the Ways and Meaps Committee with Mr. Fordney Chairman and revised down by the Senate Finance Committee, with Senator Penrose as Chairman, would meet with almost universal opposition in the States west of the Mississippi, and that success to the Republican Party in 1920 depends greatly upon the organization the Republicans make in the next Congress.

The opposition against Mr. Fordney also applies to Representative James R. Mann for Speaker, although the belief exists that Mr. Mann will not demand the Speakership, on account of his health. If he should enter the caucus as a candidate he will find himself strongly opposed by members who have been classed with the Old Guard element.

## FROWN ON EXTRA SESSION.

### Republican Leaders Do Not Approve Plan to Open Ballot Boxes.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee did not take kindly to the suggestion advanced by the lawyers representing Governor Whitman in the pending procedings for an examination of the ballots that the Legislature be called into extraordinary session for the purpose of amending the Election law so as to provide some short cut into the ballot boxes. As a result, it is believed that the Governor's counsel will be compelled to abandon their plan.

The Executive Committee was in session behind closed doors for about an hour at State headquarters in West Thirty-ninth Street. After adjournment Congressman Bertrand H. Snell of St. Lawrence, the chairman, said that "the condition of the party" had been under discussion principally.

### Newberry's Plurality 7,567.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—Truman H. Newberry, had a plurality of 7,567 votes over Henry Ford in the United States Senatorial race. According to the official count made public by the State board of canvassers today the vote stood: Newberry, 220,054; Ford, 212,487.

### Compulsory Voting in Bay State.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The constitutional amendment granting the Legislature authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections appears to have been adopted at the recent election. Tabulation of returns from all but eighty-nine cities and towns in the State showed 109,656 votes in favor and 77,277 against.

## ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND

### Death of Sister of Late President in Italy Is Reported.

A news report was received in New York yesterday of the death in Lucca, Italy, of Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of former President Grover Cleveland. It was reported that she died of influenza and that she would be buried in the cemetery planned by Carlo Lodovico, where the French author, Ouida, is buried.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland was born in Fayetteville, N. Y., in 1846, and received her education at Stoughton Seminary. She taught school for several years and then went on the lecture platform. Miss Cleveland was mistress of the White House from March, 1885, until June, 1886, when her brother, President Cleveland, married Miss Frances Folsom.

Only a few days ago it was announced that the students of the Ossining School for Girls were planning to equip a hospital for war sufferers in response to an appeal from Miss Cleveland in Italy. Miss Cleveland wrote several books and also contributed a number of magazine articles.

### J. J. Cohn, Jewish Welfare Worker.

The Jewish Welfare Board yesterday announced the death of Julian J. Cohn of Los Angeles, Cal., of Spanish influenza, in a base hospital near Los Angeles. Mr. Cohn, who was 25 years old, was the first Jewish Welfare worker to die in the service of the organization. He volunteered a month ago and contracted the disease while nursing influenza sufferers at the hospital. Colonel Harry Cutler, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board, yesterday sent a message of condolence to the young man's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohn, at 121 Georgia Street, Los Angeles.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Engaged.

TAYLOR—WEBER.—Mrs. H. L. Weber of Ashburton Av., Bayside, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss M. Marion Weber, to Ensign Mallville W. Taylor, U. S. N., son of Mr. George Taylor of Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Married.

GUSSOW—DIAMANT.—Corporal Nathan Gussow of the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army, and Miss Gertrude Sylvia Diamant were married on Sunday evening, Nov. 24, 1918.

## Died.

ADLER.—Susan, on Nov. 25, at her residence, 26 West 85th St., beloved mother of Elizabeth and Blanche Adler. Funeral private. Uniontown and Montgomery papers please copy.

BENJAMIN.—At her residence, Irvington-on-Hudson, on Sunday, Nov. 24, 1918, Mary Isabel, wife of the late Rev. William Henry Benjamin, D. D., and daughter of the late John Kearny Rodgers, M. D. Funeral service will be held at St. Barnabas Church on Wednesday, Nov. 27, on arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 2:10. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent. Paris and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BENNETT.—William Ross, aged 68, Nov. 25, 1918, at 406 Hillside Av., Nutley, N. J.; survived by wife, Margaret, and two daughters, Mrs. A. B. Ayers, and Mrs. D. H. Searle. Services at home Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Burial Thursday.

BIERSACK.—Christian, on Monday, Nov. 25, at his residence, 280 East 201st St., beloved father of Lillian, Peter, Daniel F., and Christian, Jr. Member of the Erinnerung Society and Schwaebischer Saengerbund of New York. Services on Wednesday at 8 P. M. Funeral on Thursday, Nov. 28, at 10 A. M. Interment Lutheran. Auto cortege.

BLOCH.—Mrs. Eugene Bloch, nee Gertrude Lichtenstein, of pneumonia, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26. Funeral from 270 Convent Av., Thursday, 2 P. M. Richmond, Va., Tarboro, N. C., papers please copy.

BOOTH.—In Surbiton, England, Amy, wife of Arthur Olcott Booth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Humeston of New Milford, Conn.

BOWERS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Nov. 24, Anna H., beloved sister of Mrs. Alice D. Tilden and Mrs. Helen Hariness. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BRADBURY.—On Oct. 17, 1918, at a base hospital in France, of pneumonia, Captain Samuel H. Bradbury, Jr., C. A. C., Res. Adj. 40th Coast Artillery, husband of Tilita Burke, and son of Samuel H., and Minnie A. Bradbury of Waukegan, Ill.

BREEN.—Suddenly, Nov. 25, Alice A. Breen, daughter of Margaret and the late Thomas Breen. Funeral services at her late residence, 435 West 119th St., Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

BROTHERTON.—On Nov. 26, Kathrene E. wife of William Brotherton, and mother of Sergeant John G. Brotherton, killed in action in France, Oct. 14, 1918. Funeral from her late residence, 1114 West 63d St., on Thursday morning, 9 o'clock.

BROWNING.—On Monday, Nov. 25, 1918, John Eugene Browning. Funeral service will be held at his residence, 102 West 80th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1918, at 2:15 P. M.

BUTLER.—About Nov. 4, in France, of wounds received in action, Lieutenant Pierce H. Butler, Company 312th Infantry, aged 23, beloved husband of Maud O'Brien Butler and son of James Butler. Memorial requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Friday, Nov. 29, at 10 A. M.

CALLAHAN.—In France, Oct. 20, Joseph F., beloved son of Matthew and the late Sarah Callahan, of 119 West 122d St. Mass at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Friday, at 10 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—At Valhalla, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1918, Stephen F., beloved husband of Estella Brundage Campbell, in his 41st year. Funeral services will be held at the Valhalla M. E. Church, on Friday, at 2 P. M.

CARY.—In France, Oct. 30, 1918, Lieutenant Arthur B. Cary, 2 M. C., N. A., beloved son of Daniel and Caroline Cary of 16 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

CHAMBERS.—On Nov. 25, at Portland, Conn., Isabella Chambers, aged 87. Funeral service at Kensico Cemetery, Friday, Nov. 29, on arrival of 12:55 train from New York.

COLDEWEY.—On Oct. 10, killed in action in France, Lieutenant George Coldewey, elder son of August and Marie Coldewey and beloved husband of Sophia Boechen Coldewey. Notice of memorial service later.

CRAUFURD.—Russell. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., Wednesday, 12:30 noon. Auspices Actors' Fund.

DELAMARRE.—Louis, Secretary of the Alliance Francaise, at Portland, Me., Nov. 24. Notice of funeral in tomorrow's papers.

DE TERESA.—At his residence, 1,921 7th Av., Graham Court, on Nov. 25, 1918, Fernando de Teresa y Miranda, of Mexico City, at the age of 54 years. Requiem mass at St. Thomas Church, 118th St. near St. Nicholas Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M. Funeral private.

DUSSORD.—Jennie M., daughter of David and Mary Jane Dussord, 57 years of age, on Nov. 25. Funeral services at her late residence, Main St., Hackettstown, N. J., Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Mount Olive Cemetery, Mt. Olive, N. J.

DYETT.—On Nov. 23, Emily E., widow of Albert H. Dyett. Funeral private.

EHLERS.—On Monday, Nov. 25, 1918, William C. Ehlers, beloved husband of Gertrude E. Ehlers, (nee Rhoner,) in his 48th year. Funeral services will be held Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, at 9 o'clock at 114 West 124th St.

EHLERS.—William C., husband of Gertrude E. Ehlers, (nee Rhoner.) Funeral services at 116 West 124th St., on Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock.

ELDERKIN.—Monday, Nov. 25, at 516 Washington Av., Brooklyn, in his 71st year, William Wallace Elderkin, husband of Julia Kerwin. Funeral at Careline Episcopal Church, Setauket, L. I., Thursday, Nov. 28, at 12:30 o'clock.

EVANS.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Nov. 25, 1918, William T., husband of Mary J. Evans, in his 76th year. Services at his late residence, 106 Osborne St., near Erie R. R. station, Glen Ridge, at 3:45 P. M., Wednesday, Nov. 27, after arrival of Erie train leaving Jersey City at 3:01 P. M. Interment private.

FAGAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 24, 1918, Marie A., beloved wife of Hugh J. Fagan, Jr. (nee Klein,) aged 23 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 913 Summit Av., Jersey City, thence to St. Paul's of the Cross R. C. Church, where solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the happy repose of her soul.

FELDSTEIN.—The Board of Directresses of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Lebanon Hospital is deeply moved at the untimely death of their fellow Directress, Mrs. Zama Feldstein. For several years before the onset of her illness Mrs. Feldstein was an active and valued member of the board and much loved and respected by all. We extend to the family in their hour of greatest trial our heartfelt and deepest sympathy.
Mrs. ALFRED M. HELLMAN, President.
Mrs. MORTIMER ALTMAYER, Secretary.

FELDSTEIN.—Janet G., (nee Cohen,) of 62 West 82d St., dearly beloved wife of Dr. Zama Feldstein, and devoted mother of Elwood G. Feldstein, daughter of Simon and Anna Cohen, and sister of Samuel C., Lawrence B., the late Maxwell G., Harold H., Florence H., and Harriet E. Funeral services will be held at Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., Thursday, Nov. 28, at 10 A. M. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

FERGUSON.—Danforth Brooks, private in Battery A, 42d Artillery, C. A. C., at the front, of pneumonia, on Oct. 29, beloved son of Juliana Armour and the late Dr. Farquhar Ferguson, in the 24th year of his age.

## Died.

FREEDMAN.—Isaac M., aged 28, Sergeant, Machine Gun Company, 307th Infantry, son of Hyman and Ella Freedman, killed in action Oct. 14. Rochester, Montreal, and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

GALLIE.—George William, of wounds received in action in the service of his country in France, Oct. 29, dearly beloved son of Margaret M. and the late George W. Gallie of Upper Montclair, N. J.

HENSHAW.—Cornelia Middagh. Funeral service in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, at 2 P. M., Friday, Nov. 29.

HERSH.—On Oct. 23, 1918, Austin H. Hersh, son of Edmund S., and Lily H. Hersh, 254 First Av., Elizabeth, N. J., 26 years old, gave a brave young life for his country, somewhere in France.

HOSTETTER.—Lieutenant Theodore Rickey, Royal Air Force, killed in action, Manicres, France, Sept. 28, 1918. Memorial services at the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Av. and 50th St., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.

HURLEY.—Nov. 26, 1918, Robert, suddenly, at his residence, 85 West 181st St. Funeral notice later.

HYDE.—Nov. 24, Annie V. Hyde, dearly beloved wife of John Hyde. Services at home in Smithtown, Wednesday morning.

IMLAY.—At her home, 1,055 Bergen St., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1918, Margaret Rockhill, widow of W. Ten Broeck S. Imlay, in her 63d year. Funeral services from the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., to St. Bartholomew's Church, Pacific St., near Bedford Av., where services will be held on Friday, Nov. 29, at 2:30 P. M.

JACOBSON.—Nov. 24, in her 72d year, Emily, (nee Kraus,) widow of Abraham and devoted mother of Florence Davis, Lena Oswald, Rebecca Weinberg, Morris and Isaac Jacobson. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral at Bath El Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 11 A. M.

JOCHIM.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1918, Agnes, wife of the late Anthony Jochim, aged 66 years. Funeral from her late residence, 48 Lienau Place, Jersey City, on Friday, Nov. 29, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Nicholas's Church at 9:30 A. M.

KANE.—On Monday, Nov. 25, 1918, Joseph, beloved husband of Mary Coughlin Kane. Funeral from his late residence, 466 47th St., on Friday, Nov. 29, 1918, at 8:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Michael, 4th Av. and 42d St., Brooklyn, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

KELLY.—Nov. 24, Loretta Cecile, beloved wife of Henry Kelly, Jr., at her residence, 670 Park Av. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 27. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, Lexington Av. and 66th St., at 10 o'clock.

KNIGHT.—On Monday, Nov. 25, Maud A. Knight, beloved wife of Joseph P. Knight; services at late residence, 400 Riverside Drive, Wednesday, at 2 P. M.; interment Brockport, N. Y., Thursday. Rochester and Buffalo papers please copy.

KOELLMER.—Oscar. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Thursday, 11 A. M.

LEVY.—Nov. 26, aged 73 years, Manasseh M., beloved husband of the late Henrietta and devoted father of Estelle Levy, Ruth Friedman, Fanny Judelson, Mitchell and Louis Levy. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., Thursday, Nov. 28, at 10 A. M.

LIPPE.—In the service of his country, in action, Aug. 29, Sergeant Oscar Paul Lippe, beloved son of Therese Radley and the late Henry J. Lippe. Requiem mass 10 A. M., Thursday, Nov. 28, Church of the Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

MOFFAT.—Jennie Brewster, widow of John Newton Moffat, and mother of Walter Moffat, at her residence, 255 West 90th St., New York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1918. Services will be held at the late residence on Thursday, Nov. 28, at 4:30 P. M., and also at Washingtonville, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 29, at 2 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—At his residence, Jamaica, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 24, Michael E. O'Connor, husband of Frances E. Miller. Services at St. Mary's Church, Jamaica, N. Y., Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

PERLMUTTER.—On Nov. 26, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Joseph Perlmutter of Jersey City, and sister of Mrs. Bertha Chase, Lena Keller, Rose Maas, Flora Lippman, Lottie Kaminoer, and sister of Maurice Cohn. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St.,) on Friday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Washington Cemetery.

REIN.—Nov. 25, Leah H. Barton, beloved wife of Samuel G. Rein. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Members of Miriam Chapter 120, Order of the Eastern Star, invited.

RICHARDS.—Nov. 24, Thomas Richards. Services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—Mrs. Robert E., (nee Janet McF. Palmer,) at Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 26, 1918. Services at residence, Brookside Drive, Thursday, 28th inst. Private.

ROSSELL.—Captain Daves, 15th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., in France of wounds received in action.

ROTH.—On Monday, Nov. 25, 1918, Bertha L. Roth, (nee Schweinfurth,) beloved mother of Ida Roth, at her residence, 414 Central Park West. Funeral services Thursday evening at 8:15. Interment at the convenience of family.

SEAMAN.—Of Bayside, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 24, 1918, Franklin Townsend Seaman, beloved husband of Anna J. Seaman and son of Dr. Richard F. B. Seaman, in his 36th year. Funeral service at the home of his father, at Locust Valley, L. I., Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1918, at 3:30 P. M.

SHEEHY.—On Monday, Nov. 25, 1918, Edward M., beloved husband of the late Margaret Sheehy, father of James J., Edward G., and Mary T. Sheehy. Funeral on Thursday from his residence, 160 Ross St., Brooklyn. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Transfiguration, 10:45 A. M. Interment Cavalry Cemetery.

SHERMAN.—At his home, 363 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 25, 1918, Robert Grant Sherman, son of the late Elijah T. and Katherine M. Sherman. Funeral services and interment at Brimfield, Mass., on Friday, Nov. 29.

SIMON.—Ray, on Nov. 26, in her 34th year, daughter of the late Louis and Fanny Simon, mother of Louis, sister of Jacob, Samuel, Kallman, Leon, Ella Alexander, Pauline Greenberg and Miriam. Funeral from her late residence, 545 West 111th St., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.


BOWERY MISSION
227 BOWERY. 7:30 P. M.
Great Thanksgiving celebration, also commemorating 39th anniversary. Happiest family gathering of the year. Thanksgiving dinner to men of the Bowery.
A special feature of the meeting will be the presence and performance of
HANS KRONOLD
The World's Famous 'Cellist.
His selections are sermons in themselves. Mr. Kronold regards himself as one of us.

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BROADWAY AND FULTON ST.
American Thanksgiving Eve.
AND
British Harvest Festival
WEDNESDAY 12 M—1 P. M.

Oldest Lutheran Church in America
CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW
Convent Ave. and West 145th Street
To-morrow, Thanksgiving Service, 11 A. M.
At Chapel, 76 Grand Street, at 10:30 A. M.
REV. A. WISMAR, Pastor.

CONGREGATION B'NAI JESHURUN,
257 WEST 88TH ST.
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, Rabbi.
Thanksgiving service Thursday morning, Nov. 28, at 10:30 o'clock.
Address by Hon. JULIAN W. MACK.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Henry St., N. Y. Contains Museum, Slave Galleries, Tweed Scratch, City Hall, Duane Car to Scammel. Thanksgiving Service, 10 A. M. HEARTILY WELCOME.

UNIQUE THANKSGIVING SERVICE
Manhat an Church, Broadway, near 76th St. 11 A. M.—Dr. McElveen and Rabbi Frisch. Special Music. Anthems by Jewish composers.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
FIFTH AV. AND FORTY-THIRD ST.
Thanksgiving Day, 11 A. M., Dr. Silverman, "THE GRATITUDE OF HUMANITY."

REDEEMER, 422 West 44th Street.
REV. F. C. G. SCHUMM.
Thanksgiving Service tomorrow, 8:15 P. M.

IMMANUEL, LEXINGTON AV. & 58TH ST.
REV. W. F. SCHOENFELD & L. HENZE.
Thanksgiving Service to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S, La Fontaine Av. and 176th St.
Rev. Karl Kretzmann and Rev. J. C. Kretzmann. Thanksgiving Day Service, 10 A. M.

ST. PETER'S, Hale, near Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn. Rev. Arthur Bruna, service tomorrow, 10:45 A. M.


## Died.

SMALL.—On Nov. 26, John Grant. Funeral services at his late residence, 507 Madison Av., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment, Woodlawn.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Nov. 24, 1918, at her residence, 175 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Julia A. Smith, in her 86th year. Services Thursday morning, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock.

SPRING.—Killed in action in France, Rodney van Rycken, son of the late Preston B. and Bessie R. Spring of Easton, Md.

STEVENS.—Suddenly, at Fort Chester, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1918, Emma Comly, wife of Charles Henry Stevens and daughter of Robert B. M. Cook. Funeral at convenience of family.

STRICKLAND.—B. Thurber, aged 68 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 4,241 Broadway, Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

TORBORG.—Henry C., suddenly, Monday, Nov. 25. Funeral service at his late residence, 621 West 146th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

TUTHILL.—Corporal Munroe R., 55th Infantry, U. S. A., in France, Nov. 12, of wounds. Beloved husband of Marian Paamord and son of J. R. Tuthill of Detroit. Detroit Papers please copy.

VAN SICKLEN.—At Mineola, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1918, Marian Spears Van Sicklen. Funeral service at her late residence, Searing Av., Mineola, N. Y., Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at Orlando, Fla., Nov. 23, 1918, Addison G. White, in his 73d year. Funeral services at his home, 25 Plymouth St., Montclair, N. J., Friday, Nov. 29, at 2:30 P. M.

WILLARD.—Tuesday, Nov. 26, Mrs. Henrietta Willard of 609 West 115th St., daughter of the late Capt. Henry T. Phillips of Norwich, Conn. Interment at Norwich, Conn., Friday, Nov. 29.

YOUNG.—Lieutenant Reginald Stanley, 16th Infantry (regular army), Machine Gun Company, killed in action in France Oct. 9, 1918; son of Edmund and Jessie Stanley Young, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## In Memoriam.

BENSON.—A memorial service for Robert Granger Benson will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Passaic, N. J., on Friday evening, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock. Train leaves Erie station, Jersey City, at 6:49. Return train leaves Passaic at 9:30.

SALAT.—In sacred memory of my beloved husband and our dear father, Max Salat, deceased Nov. 27, 1917.

JACHES.—The Rev. Philip Jaches, 200 West 111th St., wishes to express his sincere thanks to all those who have extended to him their sympathy and condolence in his bereavement.


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$15 WEEKLY
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Single Rooms Without Meals, $6 WEEKLY.
Room with Private Bath, Without Meals, $12 WEEKLY.
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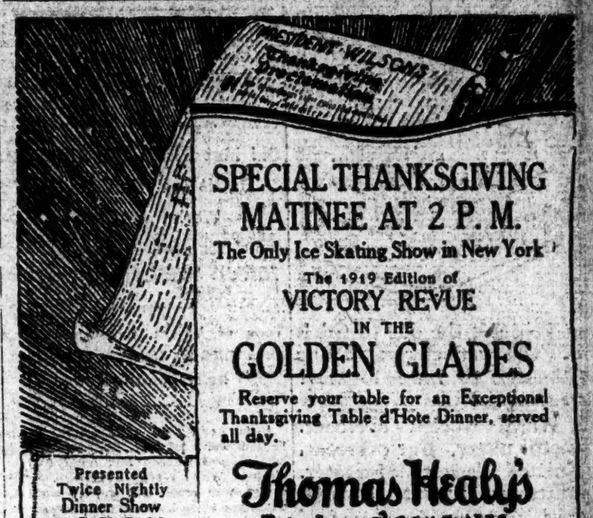


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## ZBYSZKO IN DRAW WITH JOE STECHER

**Old Mat Rivals Meet In Bitter Battle at Garden War Work Fund Show.**

**TORRID WRESTLING PUT ON**

**Tons of Talent Tug and Tussle In Untamed Grappling Display Before Small Crowd.**

A few odd tons of wrestling talent tugged and tussled on the mat at Madison Square Garden last night for the United War Work campaign. The crowd was small but select, and the wrestlers were large but hardly as exclusive as the gathering of spectators.

There were grapplers with strange names and stranger faces from the Balkan sections of Jersey, and massive, fierce, looking, bone crushers from the Czechoslovak provinces of the Bronx. The primitive manner in which these abysmal gladiators mauled and bruised one another was a severe setback for all theories about the brotherhood of man, and within the twenty-four-foot confines of the wrestling mat, the world was not safe for democracy or anything else.

The main grapple of the show brought together Joe Stecher of the Great Lake Naval Station and Wladek Zbyszko. The two crackerjacks jockeyed around for a few minutes, and then went to the mat. The Pole attempted to get a toe hold, failed, and Stecher's effort to get his famous scissors hold fell flat, so the men got to their feet again and butted their heads together like two goats. Finally Zbyszko threw Stecher so heavily that it brought the blood from the sailor's nose.

After twenty minutes of monotonous tugging and pulling Stecher punished the Pole with a head hold, but Zbyszko squirmed out of it. The bout was slow and furnished very little action. The boys in the top gallery called for some excitement. The remarks they made to the wrestlers fell on deaf ears. Some one suggested that wrestling, the oldest sport in the world, was also the longest. Another spectator volunteered the suggestion that wrestling was the greatest field in the world for the development of piano-movers.

There was a thrill of excitement after the men had been at it for fifty minutes. Some one hit Zbyszko with a lemon. It was a poor evening for both Zbyszko's toehold and Stecher's scissors hold. The first and only real hold of the bout was obtained by Stecher toward the end, when the Jack Tar gripped Zbyszko for a few minutes in a deadly headlock.

With five minutes to go, Stetcher again got the headlock, but couldn't hold it. After trying for an hour to muss each other up, Referee Bill Brown called it a draw. Then the crowd yawned and went home. The show netted about $3,000 to the United War Work Fund.

The wrestlers spared neither ribs nor facial beauty for the fund, and some of the bouts caused such a high temperature in the onlookers that they were in a continual state of turmoil.

Such a bout was that between Cyclone Reiss of Macon, Ga., and John Kilonis of Norfolk. These two hot-blooded scions of the Southland approached each other without restraint.

George Emerson was the referee of this bout, but most of the time he was one of the contestants. The Cyclone created some alarm at the start, and it looked as if Kilonis would have to hurry to the storm cellar, but the fierceness of the Georgian abated as the Virginian started to change the location of Reiss's nose and push his eyes and ears to new locations on his head.

Reiss stood Kilonis on his head and did everything in his power to push said head through the floor, but a well-directed mule-like kick from Kilonis's foot against Reiss's face entirely upset the Georgian's plans. They grappled for thirty fierce minutes to the most torrid draw of the show.

Carl Johnson, wrestling instructor of the New York A. C., threw Otto Samson of the Bronx in 4:50 with a scissors hold. Jack Munroe of the Princess Pats refereed the bout.

Gene Bruce of Brooklyn threw John Smithson of the navy in 10:27 with a full Nelson. Gene Westergaard and Len Hood of the United States Navy contributed a heated half-hour draw.

A little argument arose between Will Bingham and a stranger named Al Gross about the Far Eastern problem of jiu-jitsu. Gross boldly proclaimed that he could beat Bingham in 10 minutes. Bingham said he couldn't and Gross said he could, and so on for several minutes. Finally they put on Japanese kimonos and went at it. It was a corking bout. Bingham, although much lighter in weight, threw his heavier opponent around like a sack of meat. It was very rough on the kimonos. Nothing was barred in this bout but a blackjack. Bingham was declared the winner, after 10 minutes of jiu-jitsuing, by Referee Benny Leonard.

Tommy Drask of Holland was far from gentle with Fred Pilakoff, who used to live in Ukraine. After the men had polished the canvas with each other for awhile, Drask made Pilakoff quit with a toe hold. Hereafter Pilakoff says he will wrestle with his boots on.

A brand new hold, the thumb hold, was introduced by the Greek, Demetrius Tofalos, in his bout with Harry Stevens of Delaware. The Greek placed his 290 pounds squarely on Stevens's thumb and mashed the poor thing until Stevens cried "Uncle." The Greek won the bout in thirteen minutes with a leg hold.

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## COMPANY E FIVE VICTOR.

**Beats Company C, City College S. A. T. C., in Close Game.**

A foul goal in the final minute of play gave the Company E basket ball team a victory over Company C last night in the City College S. A. T. C. tournament by a score of 12 to 11. The winning basket was scored by Brotsky.

The contest was one of the closest of the tournament to date, the teams going along practically on even terms, with seldom more than a point or so separating them. The Company C quintet managed to end the first half with the count in their favor by 5 to 4. In the second half the teams alternated in the lead until Brotsky's winning foul goal.

The line-up:

| Company E. (12.) | Position. | Company C. (11.) |
|---|---|---|
| Glickfeld | R. F. | Stuts |
| Brotsky | L. F. | Friedman |
| Belcznick | C. | Liss |
| Gross | R. G. | Lawsky |
| Hyman | L. G. | Feigen |

Field goals—Brotsky, (4,) Gross, Stuts, (3,) Fishbein, (2.) Goals from foul—Brotsky, (2,) Stuts. Substitutions—For Company C: Fishbein for Liss, Miller for Friedman. Referee—John Desring, City College. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

**City A. C. to Hold Bouts.**

The City A. C. yesterday received sanction for an intercity amateur boxing tournament to be held in the club's gymnasium Jan. 9. The program will include bouts between six leading local boxers and an equal number from Philadelphia and Boston. In addition to these contests there will be bouts in three open classes.

**Boxers In Yacht Club Bouts.**

The entry lists for the amateur boxing tournament to be held at the Bensonhurst Yacht Club next Tuesday and Thursday nights will close at local A. A. U. headquarters tomorrow. A number of prominent boxers have already entered. Two classes have been set aside for novice boxers, at 120 and 138 pounds.

## HUGE JOB FOR SYRACUSE.

**Orange to Play Columbia and Rutgers Within Three Days.**

Foster Sanford, coach of the Rutgers football eleven, revealed the fact yesterday that the Scarlet team has been developed without the usual aid of a scrub aggregation. The second team at New Brunswick was made up of boys who were so light and young that it would be nothing less than "murder," as Sanford expressed it, to line the 'Varsity up against them.

So the only defensive practice Rutgers has had this year has been in the actual games. While it is directly adverse to all systems of football to develop an eleven on what coaches call "soft scrimmage," Sanford has done the trick, and has gone through the season thus far on the basis that the best defense is a good offense. In all the games Rutgers has played, except, of course, the Great Lakes disaster, Rutgers has had the ball in its possession most of the time and there was little need of a strong defensive play.

Sanford explained this unusual feature of Rutgers's season at a luncheon given at the Railroad Club yesterday by Daniel M. Brady, who is one of the men that arranged the meeting between Rutgers and Syracuse at the Polo Grounds next Saturday. The game should prove one of the best intercollegiate contests of the season, and a good-sized crowd is expected to witness the tussle.

Syracuse has a hard job on its hands, for it will play two games in three days. The Orange plays Columbia in Syracuse tomorrow and will come here to play Rutgers on Saturday. It is a bigger task than many football teams would care to undertake, but Buck O'Neill, the Orange coach, believes that his eleven is up to the job.

## SHAKE UP COLUMBIA TEAM.

**New Lineup Formed for Football Battle at Syracuse.**

On the eve of its departure for Syracuse for the big game of the year, the Columbia S. A. T. C. 'Varsity football eleven experienced a shakeup last night which is one of the most far-reaching since it took the field for its first game, six weeks ago. The changes affected both the line and the back field. In the line, Fargo was sent from centre to the second eleven, and Kinnenger was moved over to Fargo's place. Moderelli came in from the second team to take Kinnenger's place at left guard. Towers replaced Kraus at right tackle and Grace was made a fixture at left end. In the backfield, Canapery was in at right half back, the position usually played by Charley Shaw.

As the eleven lined up for its final practice, which consisted of light signal work and a short dummy scrimmage, Grace was at left end, Robison at left tackle, Moderelli at left guard, Kinnenger at centre, Parks at right guard, Towers at right tackle, Stevens at right end, Robb at quarter back, Collins at left half back, Canapery at right half back, and Houlahan at full back.

Kinninger, who took Fargo's place, was centre of the freshman eleven last year, and his passing is said to be better than Fargo's. He is lighter, but is a bit faster, and is a better roving centre than Fargo. Towers's promotion to the first team was long expected.

The Columbia squad will leave New York on the Empire State Express at 8:30 this morning. There will be twenty-six players, in addition to Fred Dawson, the coach; Gus Peterson, the trainer; Leverin Tyson, graduate manager, and Charles Halstead Mapes, Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics.

## FORDHAM HAS FINAL DRILL.

**Eleven Strengthened for Gridiron Battle with Georgetown.**

The Fordham University S. A. T. C. squad yesterday held its final scrimmage in preparation for the Georgetown game. Every man was in uniform, and all were fighting for a place on the eleven that will face the Southerners tomorrow. Coaches Eddie Siekind and Fred Smith realize the importance of this game and are making every effort to put the Maroon team into shape for a grueling test.

Several changes have been made in the lineup. In order to strengthen the middle of the line, Matty Golden, last year's centre, has been shifted back from the back field to his old position, and Walters, who has been showing up well of late, will most likely hold down left guard. Mahony has recovered from his injuries and will return to his position at left tackle.

During the practice most of the period was utilized in learning Georgetown formations. On the offensive the Maroon eleven worked like a well-oiled machine. Several long runs by Frisch and Manly featured.

**NEW ORLEANS RESULTS.**

FIRST RACE.—Claiming, five and a half furlongs; 2-year-olds. Sylvano, 114 pounds, (Robinson,) 8 to 5, 1 to 4, and out, won; Frank Shannon, 111, (Ensor,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Jack Healey, 108, (Metcalf,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Effie Randall, Bessie Helmet, and Bon Sante also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming, five and a half furlongs; 3-year-olds and upward. Keymar, 115 pounds, (Owens,) 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, won; Harwood, 115, (Wishard,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Lewis B., 110, (Barham,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Roederer, Scourgeman, Mico Girl, May Frank, and River King also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming, five and a half furlongs; 3-year-olds and upward. Sandy Lad, 115 pounds, (Owens,) 3 to 2, 1 to 2, and out, won; Lady Leona, 113, (Gregory,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Ring Dove, 112, (Robinson,) out for third. Time—1:16. Skinny, Howard Bland, and Miss Sterling also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Claiming, six furlongs; 3-year-olds and upward. Paul Connelly, 100 pounds, (Sterns,) 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 7 to 10, won; Breezy, 106, (Durech,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; General, 117, (Metcalf,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:22. Little Princess, King K., Theophile V., Parlor Boy, and Thirst also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming, one mile and twenty yards; 3-year-olds and upward. Lucille P., 107 pounds, (Ensor,) 15 to 20 and out, won; Semper Stalwart, 112, (Sterns,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Early Sight, 110, (Robinson,) 1 to 2, third. Time 1:53 1-5. Steelcliff, Jack Reeves, and Brando also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Claiming, one mile and twenty yards; 3-year-olds and upward. Audrey K., 106 pounds, (Ensor,) 5 to 1, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2, won; Billson, 111, (Owens,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Say, 115, (Robinson,) 1 to 3, third. Time—1:56. Rey Oakwood, Mikifula, and Jack K. also ran.

## TO BUILD GARDEN TRACK.

**Host of Carpenters to Start Work for Six-Day Grind.**

Three hundred carpenters will start tomorrow night building a wooden saucer for the six-day race which starts at midnight Sunday at Madison Square Garden. The camps and kitchens in the cellar have been finished for the riders, who will move in Friday to adjust their machines for trial spins and familiarize themselves with the new saucer. The track will be built up against the boxes to give the men a wider turn on each end. This will enable them to keep going at full speed rounding the ends.

Freddie Hill, a six-day star since 1908 and a three time winner, was paired with Willie Spencer yesterday. In 1915 Hill and Grenda established a six-day record at the Garden that has never been equaled, traveling 2,777 miles and 8 laps in the hours. Hill and Root won the international race in Brussels in 1913 and ran third the same year in Berlin.

**Navy Not to Play Pitt.**

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—The proposed football game between Navy and the University of Pittsburgh for the benefit of the United War Work Fund will not take place, it was announced at the Naval Academy today. It is understood that Pittsburgh does not care to make the trip to Annapolis. The proposal that the contest take place in New York was vetoed by Admiral Eberle, superintendent of the academy.

## PREVARICATE ACTS AS GAY DECEIVER

**Wilson's Youngster Startles Bowie Crowd by Winning at $178.40 for $2.**

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 26.—There was a shock for the racegoers at the start of today's program when T. E. Wilson's Prevaricate romped home in the first race, for two-year-olds, at the remunerative return of $178.40 for $2. This is by far the longest priced winner of the Maryland Fall meetings, and the wonder was where the Ben Trovato gelding picked up his speed as he has been soundly beaten in all his recent races.

Slippery Elm, which has been a contender in handicap events, descended to the selling class and had little trouble in carrying off the fifth event, at a mile and seventy yards. Stalker had the mount and his victory was the second for the day as he had previously piloted J. F. Sweeney's Zouave first past the post in the fourth race.

In the second race, for two-year-olds, the Brookside Stable's King Plaudit defeated a good field, including Duchess Lace, which finished only third, the place being taken by Lillian Shaw.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-olds, claiming; six furlongs. Prevaricate, 108 pounds, (R. Doyle,) $178.80, $42.20, and $21.90, won; Loyal Peter, 106, (L. McAtee,) $7.60 and $5.40, second; Sky Man, 107, (L. Stalker,) $11.90, third. Time—1:15. Candle Light, Clip, The Talker, Major Domo, Beauty Sleep, Fostoria, Agnes Cook, Sunduria, and Blue Devil also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mid-City Purse, for 2-year-olds; six furlongs. King Plaudit, 111 pounds, (T. Rice,) $9.20, $5.90, and $4.40, won; Lillian Shaw, 108, (G. Walls,) $5.40 and $3.70, second; Duchess Lace, 113, (J. McTaggart,) $4.30, third. Time—1:20 3-5. Mormon Elder, Polygon, Marmite, and Athlone also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Salvatelle, 96 pounds, (J. Welner,) $11.80, $7.80, and $4.30, won; Bar One, 106, (W. Robinson,) $12.10 and $9, second; Irish Kiss, 105, (L. Stalker,) $6.10, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Sturdee, Hickorynut, Blackford, Dr. Charvet, Loneland, Kingling II, Rhadames, Sam Hill, Veldt, Edith Baumann, and Daybreak also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Zouave, 106 pounds, (L. Stalker,) $3.40, $2.50, and $2.80, won; El Plaudit, 105, (L. McAtee,) $7.00 and $4.70, second; La Dinosaur, 101, (R. McCrann,) $2.80, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Ray o' Light, Sir Hello, Safranor, Risponde, Comacho, Boston, Jake Schas, Javata, Alma B., P. G. King, Roxboro II., and Shandon also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Slippery Elm, 111 pounds, (L. Stalker,) $2.80, $3.40, and $2.80, won; Bolster, 102, (J. Rodriquez,) $8.10 and $2.80, second; Douglas 88., 104, (G. Preece,) $3, third. Time—1:47. African Arrow, Valspar, and Prunes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and a quarter. Luther, 108 pounds, (T. Rice,) $3.80, $2.90, and $2.80, won; Bucknall, 108, (J. Pauley,) $6.40 and $4.40, second; Baby Sister, 100, (H. Meyers,) $4.10, third. Time—2:11. G. M. Miller, Christie, Royal, Tootsie, and Egmont also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and a quarter. Grey Eagle, 106 pounds, (L. McAtee,) $6.40, $4.20, and $3.90, won; Genevieve B. 101, (C. Robinson, $20 and $12.60, second; Monocacy, 108, (W. Kelsay,) $8.80, third. Time—2:13. Mansinger, Dan, Goblin, Dalrose, Senator Broderick, and Silk Bird also ran.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

## TEAM OF HARRIERS IN RACE.

**Morningside A. C. Names Men to Start In Title Chase.**

The Morningside A. C. yesterday entered a team for the national senior championship cross-country chase which will be held Saturday over the Van Cortlandt Park course. Teams also are entered from Pelham Bay Naval Training Station and Fordham University. The Morningside team is composed of Terry Halpine, Peter Trivoulidas, Lenny Metzger, Eddie Lehman, Harry Parkinson, Eddie Welman, Hans Schuster, and Casper Scheffer.

Among the individual entries are Joseph Losgar of the St. Anselm's A. C.; William Henigan, Fort Slocum, present champion; Villar Kyronen, and Max Bohland, Paulist A. C.


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## GATES TAKES GOLF MEDAL.

**Leads Field in Qualifying Round at Pinehurst.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 26.—The annual Autumn tournament opened at Pinehurst today with the playing of the qualifying round on the championship course. Franklin H. Gates of the Moore County Country Club, won the qualifying medal with 44, 41—85, and was followed by John M. Scott of Charlotte with 86. Sixty players took part in the round.

The summaries:

First Sixteen.—Franklin H. Gates, Moore County, 44, 41—85; John M. Scott, Charlotte, 43, 43—86; John H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 43, 44—87; John C. Dilworth, Allegheny, 44, 43—87; R. R. Sharman, Youngstown, 47, 42—89; Dudley Smith, Chevy Chase, 46, 43—89; C. F. Watson, Jr., Baltusrol, 44, 45—89; C. L. Becker, Philadelphia, 44, 47—91; H. J. Phillips, Moore County, 47, 45—92; Dr. J. S. Brown, Montclair, 48, 44—92; J. Appleton Allen, Baltusrol, 45, 48—93; J. R. Bowker, Woodlawn, 48, 47—95; T. J. Bray, Youngstown, 49, 46—95; George W. Watts, Durham, 46, 49—95; William V. Kellen, Brookline, 48, 49—97; R. C. Steese, Youngstown, 51, 47—98.

## CONCANNON'S LEAD GROWS.

**Greenleaf Falls Further Back In Pocket Billiards Match.**

Ralph Greenleaf, the young Monmouth, Ill., pocket billiards expert, failed to show any improvement in his form in yesterday's two blocks of a 1,200 points match with Joseph Concannon at Daly's Academy, and the result was that he fell further behind in the total score, dropping both matches.

Concannon, playing in remarkably good stroke, took both blocks without really being extended. He got off well in each contest and was never seriously threatened by Greenleaf. Concannon's display of form was somewhat of a revelation. He played an excellent position game and seldom did the ivories fail to respond to his touch. When an attempted shot did fall through, however, the spheres were left in such position that it was with extreme difficulty that Greenleaf could score.

The afternoon contest was the closer of the two. This went to Concannon by a margin of 100 to 88. The victor required eight innings and made a high run of thirty-three. Greenleaf's highest run was twenty-four. In the evening Concannon's superiority was more pronounced. He gathered his 100 points in seven innings, while Greenleaf was tallying 58. Concannon's high run for this block was forty-one, while Greenleaf's best effort was a cluster of fourteen. The total score now is: Concannon, 400; Greenleaf, 284.

**Flushing Off to Battle.**

Led by Coach Alvord, Flushing High School's football squad of fourteen players will leave this city today for Binghamton, N. Y., where they clash with the Central High School eleven tomorrow afternoon. This gridiron struggle is an annual event with the Long Island eleven. Flushing has been working hard for the contest and the members of the team are confident of victory.

**Service Elevens to Meet.**

Pelham Bay Naval Training Station's football eleven and the Fort Slocum team will clash on the gridiron at Travers Island tomorrow morning in a game arranged by the New York A. C. Arrangements have been made for accommodating large delegations of supporters of each team. The bands of both units will attend.


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—From the Largest Clothiers in America

and these short cuts to economy provide you with a worth-while saving.

Come up for your Thanksgiving Overcoat—and whether you select a Monroe for $17, $21, $25 or $30—you will get the very best coat your money can buy at the price.

Monroe Clothes $21. Distinctive, high grade Winter Suits and Overcoats at a tremendous saving.

Monroe Clothes $30. De Luxe Suits and Overcoats at an exceptional saving.

Monroe Clothes $25. Fur Collared Overcoats, a sensational value, at an immense saving.

MANHATTAN
42nd Street cor. B'WAY.
50 142nd " " MADISON
NASSAU " FRANKFORT
5 CORTLAND " " B'WAY.
14th St. opp. ACAD. MUSIC
23rd Street cor. B'WAY.
34th " " "
59th " " at COL. CIRCLE
125th " " cor. 7th. Ave.
CHRYSTIE St. at CANAL

BRONX
Bergen Ave. at 149th St.
BROOKLYN
Court & Montague Sts.
Fulton & Hoyt Sts.
587 Fulton at Flatbush
NEWARK—151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY—Newark Avenue
PATERSON—220 Main St.
YONKERS—Getty Square

OPEN EVENINGS

Monroe Clothes — America's Largest Retail Clothiers

SUITS and OVERCOATS READY FOR SERVICE

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

# THE BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BAFFIN AND SEHRING SEAL Wanted.—Phone Farragut 3885.

BEAVER WANTED. — Chase's or similar. Greeley 2606.

BEAVER PLUSHES WANTED.—Blumenthal and Chase's; krenzi poplin and velour; high shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—F. & H., all shades, at a reasonable price. Greeley 5877.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botany or F. & H. brown and taupe. Chelsea 4676.

CAPES, Coats, Suits Wanted.—Spring, better grade. 43 West 27th St., 5th floor.

CHINCHILLA WANTED.— White Salt's or similar make. Bromberg, 114 East 23d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on better coats and suits; prefer manufacturers with materials. Call all week, 5th floor, 11 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Children's, 2 to 6, 6 to 14; jobber looking at Spring styles all week from 1 to 3 P. M. Call 3 West 19th St., 11th floor.

COATS, SUITS, AND CAPES Wanted.—Big jobber looking at Spring line, coats, suits, and capes; placing stock orders. 129 West 29th St., 3d floor. Farragut 4717.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses', and juniors' Spring coats and capes, between 10 and 12 o'clock. 43 West 26th St., ninth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors', misses' and ladies' snappy Spring styles by prominent jobber; your or our materials. Call with samples. 141 West 28th St., 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at the better-grade sizes, 2 to 14, and 13 to 19. 16 West 27th St., 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of better-class placing orders. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples. Call all week, 20 West 33d St., ninth floor.

COATS, SUITS and CAPES Wanted.—Looking at high and medium price spring samples. Call at 6 W. 18th St., 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, better class, before 10 A. M. 112 Madison Av., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—We are placing orders on high-grade Spring coats and suits. 32 East 31st St., ninth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week after 2 o'clock. 5th floor, 151 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Open for jobs in velours, silvertones, crystal cord coats. Call Farragut 4263.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats from $12.50 to $20. Call, all week, 6th floor, 56 West 22d St., New York.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—Highest grade garments, to $100. National, Canal 4222.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade Spring suits and coats; call all week. 29 West 35th, 9th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Out-of-town jobber placing orders for Spring; bring samples. 1,265 Broadway, Room 506.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers buying ladies', children's, and infants' coats. 40 West 27th St., sixth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, better grade. 127 Madison Avenue, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—For cash, 1,000 children's and ladies' coats. Telephone Farragut 598.

COATS Wanted.—Spring coats; orders placed. I. Novick & Co., 45-47 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—For Spring. Call 1601 Cuyler Building, 120 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers buying Spring garments. 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Will purchase for cash, if less than market prices, any quantity bleached cambric, pajama checks, and white madras shirtings. B 376 Times.

COTTON REPP Wanted.—36 inches, tan. Spring 2380.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Silvertone, all colors. F. & H. botany. Algerian velours, navy, reindeer, Pekin, Copen. American 032 and 0360 reindeer. Orchard 8245.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—For cash. Brody & Birnbaum, 122 West 34th St. Greeley 2206.

CORSET Wanted.—Open for Chase dorset given, only at a price. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for large lots of desirable street, afternoon, evening, and party dresses; submit samples with stock lots Wednesday morning. Marshall Field & Co., Broadway at 24th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash any quantity serge, velveteen, jersey, satin or tricolette dresses; exceptional bargains only considered; samples daily 9 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better-grade dresses; Georgettes, taffetas, serges, and tricolettes. Call between 10 and 12, 4th floor, 31 West 24th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy quantity serge and party dresses; contractors equipped for quick action submit latest styles; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Dealer open for good quality serge and tricotine dresses; any quantity; for service on immediate delivery. Box 804 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are looking at samples and placing orders on Spring dresses in silks and serges. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for popular-priced evening dresses; only those who manufacture for jobbers apply. 6-8 West 32d St., 15th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders for party and evening dresses. Call with samples. Spiro-Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted. — Evening and party dresses. Call 12th floor, 135 West 29th St., between 10 and 5.

DRESSES Wanted. — Evening and party dresses. Call 12th floor, 135 West 29th St., between 10 and 5.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at stout and regular dresses. 127 West 25th, 1st floor.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Open for quantity of F. & H. Duvet de Laine; all colors. H. Samuels & Son, 33 West 34th St.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Colors, taupe 858, brown 624; will buy or exchange for 662 Prunella. Telephone Farragut 3394.

FLANNELETTE Wanted.—Large manufacturer open for any quantity of white flannelette or outing flannel, widths 27 inches and 36 inches. Send samples with quantity and lowest price to Room No. 740, 47 West 34th St., Wednesday.

FURS Wanted.—Two or three skin Kit Coney collars for spot cash; must be cheap. Royal Cloak Co., 44 West 28th St.

FURS WANTED.—Kit, cooney and raccoon collars; must be reasonable. Farragut 3885.

FURS Wanted.—Open for raccoon shawls, collars, and cuffs. Leo S. Stern, 48 West 25th St.

FUR COATS WANTED.—Seal trimmed or nutria, etc.; pay spot cash. 4765 Vanderbilt.

FURS Wanted.—Small Kit Coney, opossum collars, at a price. Madison Square 2715.

GEROBI BEAVER WANTED.—Blumenthal's, Madison Square 3564.

MOLAMI or similar wanted. Greeley 2606.

PANAMAS Wanted.—Whitman's 230, 227. Room 35, 2 West 15th. Chelsea 8686.

PECO PLUSH Wanted.—Quote lowest price. Farragut 2205.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, 90677 in light shades; also lightweight velours. Farragut 2980.

POPLINS WANTED.—All wool, high shades only; any quantity. Chelsea 7879.

RIBBONS Wanted.—No. 60; satin, white, blue, and pink. Telephone Greenpoint 4275.

SEAL, Baffin, Behring, Pom Pom, Wanted. —1075, all colors. Phone Farragut 3885 after 9:30.

SEAL, Yukon, Wanted.—For cash. Jacob Masur, 131 West 35th.

SERGES, POPLINS, and VELOURS Wanted. —Spring shades, all makes; will pay cash. Mohr & Finkel, 31 East 32d St.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 7120, 6301, 6120, 838, Chase's beaver broadcloth, F. & H. brown. Gramercy 4356.

SERGES Wanted.—838, 0936 navy; price about $2.25, cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th St. Farragut 5440.

SERGES Wanted.—54280; will exchange navy or colors for black. D. Schustack, 44 East 32d St.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions, 54 inch. Call Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped messaline; open for 500 pieces at a price for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bro., 14 West 24th. Gramercy 4380.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for quantity of striped silk shirtings of all descriptions. Call with samples, 4th floor, 114 5th Av.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 116 West 32d St., Room 1202.

SUITS Wanted.—Juniors', misses' and ladies' snappy Spring styles by prominent jobbers; your or our materials. Call with samples. 141 West 28th St., 12th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber ready to place stock orders on Spring coats, suits, and dresses; better grade. Call with samples, 279 5th Av. Blaustein, Leffer & Baum.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, fine goods only, all week. S. G. L., 40 West 27th.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' and misses'. Stuyvesant 1406.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTE Wanted for cash. Franco-American Dress Co., 114 West 26th St.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILL Wanted. Chelsea 3240.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for 4281 and 062 brown and reindeer. Vanderbilt 4281.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360, taupe and burgundy. Farragut 5759.

## Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

VELOURS Wanted.—4281 Brown, 032 reindeer and taupe; kerseys 110. Phone Gramercy 3462.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or Stevens, light weight, brown and green, spot cash. Chelsea 9613.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 0360, pekin and reindeer. Giant Cloak Co., Chelsea 2775.

VELOURS Wanted.—K544 brown and burgundy, also peerless plush. Merit Co., Greeley 1129.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360 navy, brown, reindeer. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight brown, burgundy. Chelsea 4676.

VELOUR Wanted.—F. & H., all shades, at a reasonable price. Greeley 3877.

VELOUR Wanted. — Reindeer. Farragut 4664.

VELOURS WANTED.—American K 544 or 13000 in Bro. Greeley 6757.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—27-inch twill back worsted dye, black and navy. Raschkind, Solof, 244 5th Av.

VENETIANS Wanted.—56-inch reindeer for cash. Flapper Coat, 105 East 29th.

WAISTS Wanted.—Placing orders for Spring. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

WOOLENS AND SILKS Wanted.—Job lots and ends; cash. Gramercy 5286.

WORSTED Wanted.—Can use a quantity of botany, 11433, at $1.75 cash. L. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 37 West 28th St.

### Contracts Wanted.

SHIRT FACTORY, making only good fancy shirts, is in a position to make about 200 dozen weekly, with or without cutting. L. 369 Times.

## Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

ARMY BLANKETS.—Military, civilian, institution, and camp; various sizes, weights, and colors; good value. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

ASTRACHAN.—Persian lamb; imported; finest quality; two pieces; very reasonable. Call H. H. & Son, 39 West 21st.

BAFFIN HUDSON BEAVER mole and kerami plush short coats and coatees with muffs to match that are made and look like real fur. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

BEAVER, Baffin and seal plush short coats, $19 to $50; immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg Co., 137 West 25th St.

BEAVER COATS.—Furmess and Yukon seal; immediate delivery; lowest prices. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 26th St.

BEAVER.—Chase, velvets, braids, buttons, passementeries, and a lot of other fabrics. 3d floor, 11 West 32d.

BEAVER.—Chase 16-row stripe, 6 pieces, $2.50 net cash. A. Hoenigsberger, 19 South Market St., Chicago.

BEAVERS.—50 inches, all qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5672.

BEAVER.—Blumenthal Ywin cheap; also crystal cord. Jos. Cohen. Mad. Sq. 2620.

BEAVER.—Chase's beaver for sale, $8.50. Stuyvesant 3204.

BEAVER.—Blumenthal's yuwin at opening price. Farragut 3594.

BLANKET.—Large quantity of Whitman's 36 by 32 blue and pink crib blanket; attractive prices. Friedman-Wallach Co., 71 West 23d St.

BLANKETS.—Gray and olive drab. Phone Spring 2844.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 815 green, Juilliard's 110 black, very reasonable. Gramercy 5037.

BROADCLOTH.—Serges and velours; sacrifice for cash. A. Schulman, 1,123 Broadway.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Kerseys.—All colors and makes, also serges and poplins. H. L. Busin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 651.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany; also velours, black, navy, burgundy, reindeer. Farragut 5759.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, black, navy, reasonable. Room 206, 43 West 27th St. Farragut 4875.

BROADCLOTH.—110 Juilliard, all shades, at right price. Kogut, 129 W. 22d.

CANVAS GLOVES.—Different weights, reasonable prices. Phone Franklin 5682.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—All colors, for immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5316.

CHIFFON velvet in high shades; velveteens street shades. Murray Hill 5468.

CHIFFON AND CREPE CHIFFON.—All colors; special price. Farragut 4830.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plushes, karami, Behring seal, and all fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Large quantity of assorted styles and sizes in velour coats, at sacrifice prices; good value in black coats; our special for this week is all wool velour coats, half-lined and fur-trimmed, at $11.50. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—2,000 mercerized cotton plush coats, different models, to close at sacrifice; also silk plush coats, trimmed with fur bottom collars, and cuffs, or kit coney trimmings, $17.50-$21.50. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—High grade; immediate delivery; silvertip bolivias, pom pom, silvertones, Normandies, velours, plié fabrics, &c.; Spring line for jobbers now ready. Mesheritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—2,000 plush, fur-trimmed collar, cuffs, and bottom at $16.50-$22, also all-wool velours, $9-$17; in quantities only. Ulpin Cloak Co., 115 University Place. Stuyvesant 2778.

COATS.—700 beautiful styles, self-collars and fur-trimmed, K 544 and 11050 American velours, pom poms, silvertones and kerseys, very, very low prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—1,500 juniors' and ladies', all desirable material; to close out, exceptional value. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th St.

COATS.—1,000 stout coats at slim prices; junior, misses', and children's coats; to close out, in all desirable cloths and shades. F. J. Gelfand, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—All wool pom pom, velour, broadcloth, fur, and self-trimmed latest models; good value; quick delivery. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 26th.

COATS.—1,000 all wool, velour plush collars, all lined, to close out. Jos. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

COATS.—Children's, Juniors' and ladies' coats to close out at reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—Fine lot of coats in the season's most wanted styles, fabrics, and shades, to close out. J. P. Slater, 11 West 32d St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, ladies' and juniors', for immediate delivery. Schulman, 97 West 20th St.

COATS.—500 cotton plush ladies' and children's sizes at a price. Rosenfeld Bros. & Rosenberg, 22 W. 21st.

COATS.—Infants', Intermediate, children's, and junior coats for immediate delivery. D. Strauss, 141 West 30th St.

COATS AND SPORT COATS, Saits, beaver and plush and other plie fabrics. N. Hurwits & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—To close out, crystal cord, silvertones, velours, and broadcloth, $27 to $50. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

COATS.—Excellent assortment of wool velour coats, to close out, cheap. Ulius Bros., 37 West 32d.

COATS.—Better grade, very cheap; also beaver and plush coatees. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9044.

COATS.—Infants' and children's all-wool velour, silvertone, and broadcloth; to close out cheap. A. Bender & Son, 24 East 22d St.

COATS, few hundred, exceptionally stylish; popular priced; close out; sacrifice. Kleper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—Pom pom, all colors and sizes, immediate delivery; attractive prices. Stein Bros., 10 East 9th.

COATS.—To close out at reasonable prices before stock taking. J. Stoll & Co., 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—5,000 children's sizes 2 to 6, 5 to 14, to close out cheap. Rosh & Mayer, 17 West 28th.

COATS, 100; closing out; velour, pom pom, crystal cord, silk-lined. Etkin, 106 West 32d.

COATS.—500 ladies' plushes, fur collars, $13.00 up. Schwartz, 31 W. 15th St.

COATS AND SUITS to close out. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS. — Closing out, raccoon, nutria trimmed. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—500 girls' cloth plushes to close out. Schwartz, 31 W. 15th.

COATS and SUITS.—2,000 to close out. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS at fur trimmed below cost. 55 East 10th, 3d floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles, to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Children's, infants' all materials; close out. Tannenbaum-May, 19 W. 26th.

COATS.—Plushes, fur-trimmed, plain, cheap; we mean business. Hutner, 48 W. 25th St.

COATS, infants', children's, juniors'; close out. Case & Rosenthal, 152 West 27th.

COATS.—Junior and children's coats at a sacrifice. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

COATS.—Velour, broadcloth, to close out. H. Abramowitz, 22 East 21st St.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses' coats to close out at sacrifice. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

COATS.—Children's; 500 sized 2 to 6, 6 to 14, to close out. S. E. B., 140 5th Av.

COATS.—1,000 velour velours, assorted, 4-14; $2.25, $4.75. Nivel, 181 West 36th.

COATS.—200 high-grade girls' coats, cheap. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Jobs big variety of cloth, plushes. Shoen & Weissman, 43 West 27th St.

## Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, fur trimmed; big sacrifice. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

COATS.—Jobs in stout, regular and children's coats. J. Dun, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats and suits to close out. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Better grade; very cheap. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th St.

COATS of all descriptions, $10 up. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th St.

COATS, fur trimmed, full lined; sacrifice prices. Bernstein, 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—Bargains to close out; cloth and plush. Levin, 18 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—H. H. Watenside, 400, high shades; will sell under market price. Chelsea 839. S. Adelberg, 115 West 20th.

COTTON PLUSHES.—Collins & Sikman Co.'s high grade plushes, plain and fast pile, all colors; immediate delivery. Charles Feldman & Sons, Spring 8536.

COTTON GOODS.—40-inch printed plaids, voiles, to close out at cost; 50 pieces. Gramercy 3004.

COTTON PLUSHES.—50 and 54 inches, all shades and qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 3573.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgette, Taffeta.—300 pieces, below market price. Mad. Sq. 3822.

CRYSTAL CORD.—Holden Leonard crystal cord, 4 taupe, 1 brown. Madison Square 2340.

CRYSTAL CORD.—K 544, 0698; Botany 315, 0699, 6800½; low prices. Gramercy 1807.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, satin, velveteen, chiffon, velvets at sacrifice prices; evening gowns, party frocks for immediate delivery. Hahn & Benjamin, 37 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Before stock taking will sacrifice all serge, wool, jersey and silk dresses below cost. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—500 to close out, chiffon, velvet, tricolette, serges, and satins; special grade. American Costume Co., 118 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in children's dresses; all wool, cotton, and wash, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—500 serge and satin dresses to close out. Salan & Kaufman, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Jobs to close out; silk, $5; wool French serge, $6.75; wool jersey, $9.75. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, and evening dresses; better kind. Glockner Dress Co., 49 West 27th.

DRESSES.—2,000 velveteen dresses to close out; black and straight backs; special value. Imperial Cloak, 29 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Of better kinds serges and satins; will sacrifice. Bachmuth, 510 6th Av., between 30th and 31st Sts.

DRESSES.—Newest serges, taffetas, georgettes; Spring line ready for jobbers. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES, children's, 7 to 14, repps and ramies, $12; jobbers only. Mohr Garment Co., 41 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Job high-grade serge, satin dresses at close out price. Mohawk, 41 Division St. Orchard 7674.

DRESSES.—Snappy models, double warp serge dresses; immediate delivery; $3.50. Jerome Skirt, 43 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—Before removal sacrifice; velvet coats, 67 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, velveteens, satins; closing at a sacrifice. Vendome Costume Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—500 serge and satin to close out at a sacrifice. Klif Dress Co., 28 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, and wool jerseys to close out at job prices. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffetas and satin, best values, to close, $5.50. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge dresses, good assortment to close out. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 jobs serges and satins at a sacrifice. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Satin and taffeta, close and cheap. Silverman-Stock, 130 West 28th.

DRESSES.—1,500 silks, serges, to close out cheap. Paris, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, serges, jerseys, to close; $6.50. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Job of velveteen dresses; sacrifice. A. H. Sanders & Co., 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Serge, 100, to close out, at a price. 37 Bedford.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses to close out very cheap. Call 38 West 26th St., 4th floor.

FLAGS.—American and Italian, all sizes, lowest cash prices; act quick. S. Asch, 227 Canal St., N. Y.

FLAGS.—American, silk, 12x18, $2.25 per dozen. Telephone Worth 2120.

FLANNEL.—Bleached, No. 700 Cone Export Co., 10 cases; quantity of others, bleached and unbleached; below market price. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 3822.

FLANNELS.—White and unbleached, suitable for interlining; reasonable price. Gramercy 1060.

FURS.—Kit coney collars, beaver and nutria coney shawls. 9 West 24th St., 9th floor.

GEORGETTE.—We manufacture an all-silk cloth in the grey of finished. Mad. Sq. 1034. Knickerbocker Ribbon Co., 456 4th Av., 31 St.

HAIRSEAL.—Blumenthal's. Phone Madison Square 6205.

HOSIERY.—25 cases men's 3300 Ipswich fibre hose, 50 packing; all colors. Canter & Hadley, New Haven, Conn.

HOSIERY.—Silk; case lots only. Ralph Rosenhain, 7 E. 28th St. Mad. Square 5017.

JERSEY.—Remnants, white; quantity; suitable for combination underwear, gloves, novelties. Chelsea 5183.

KERAMI.—Persian, Sidney, Blumenthal Kerami, Persian for sale cheap. Madison Square 3240.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's genuine mole keramI. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

KERSEYS, velours, Juilliards 2002, Metcalf's 9190, American 11052, in quantities, colors very reasonable. Gramercy 5037.

KERSEY.—Blue Cox & Schreiber 571; reasonable. Greeley 498.

KERSEY.—Blue Cox & Schreiber 571; reasonable. Greeley 498.

MESSALINES.—Stehli 2561 messaline, all colors, at $1.12½; Cheney's chiffon velvet, all colors and black, at $4.50. Chelsea 4653.

MESSALINES.—To close, ivory flesh, sunset brown, and new blue; good quality. Spring 1680.

OUTING FLANNELS, 36-inch stripes, light ground, at low prices. Franklin 802.

OVERALLS AND COVERALLS.—Union made; Kohn Mfg. Co., Bradford, Penn., showing their line to jobbing and export trade this week. Louis Kohn, Room 721, McAlpin Hotel. Phone for appointment.

OVERCOATINGS.—Brown, green, and navy, at a low price. Phone Farragut 4213.

PAJAMAS, flannel, men's and ladies', $22.50 dozen; bath robes, men's and ladies', $31.50 dozen; good value; immediate delivery. Chelsea 7665.

PECO PLUSH.—Blumenthal's Omar beaver, also quilted lining, and York's fancy twill. Chelsea 9083.

PIECE GOODS.—Juilliards 6717, Buchmann silvertones, A. W. Co. 11050-12075, Reldell's Bolivia and Botany 315. Madison Square 920.

PIECE GOODS.—11438 pan navy, $2.15; Lorraine 3665, navy, black, $1.75; 6120, 7120, navy, 54.35. Golfdale 832.

PLUSHES and Trimmings.—Esquimette, 54-inch, Peco. Auffmordt's, (Peerless,) Blumenthal's Hudson Bay, Pearson's 8041, cheap. Greeley 4379.

PLUSHES.—Cotton plush, seal plush, and corduroy. Broadcloths, kerseys, and velours coatings. 9 West 24th St., 9th floor.

PLUSH.—Peco T 10, Dobson's 864, $3.50; broadcloths, all shades; very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

PLUSHES.—H. & H. 1286, 1278; David's silvertone; Pearson 8041. Murray Hill 1146, Mr. Smith.

PLUSHES.—Will sell quantity of Dobson's 1164 plush very cheap. Telephone Chelsea 8086.

PLUSHES.—Blumenthal's lapinex seal plush at $3.75. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

PLUSH.—Peco for sale at a reasonable price. Farragut 3535.

PLUSH.—Peerless T-10 plush for sale, $3.50. Stuyvesant 3204.

POM POM.—American Woolen Co. 12075, Riviera cloth in all shades. Moe, Farragut 2463.

POM POM, all-wool American 0816, green and taupe 275. Phone Mad. Sq. 4080.

POPLINS.—90677, 90610, 67094, 767, 774. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Tel. Spring 6311-6312.

RAINCOATS, jobs men's, ladies', children's, to close out. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

SECO.—200 pieces white and assorted colors best made; all sizes; below market price. Mitchell Export Co., 243 West 39th St. Phone Bryant 4375.

SERGES.—U. S. 235 navy, 838 navy, Dunmore 0810 navy and black, American 0036 navy, 587 navy, Priestley 47-15 black, botany 1800 navy; quantities for immediate delivery; terms four months. Elias Surut & Sons, 670 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Spring 9697.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—104, 54280, 1464, 7120, 7008, 99, M. F. S. B. G. L., Whitman's 774, 522, 10453, Broadhead 7800, American 90810, 90677, Pacific all wool Panamas. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

SERGES.—1200, 87, 6301, 7301, 7614, 3, 4051, 54280, 9056, 7120, 7512, 528, 519, 104, 99, 9, 11438, 780, 809, 1464, 0036, 838, 235, 926. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Tel. Spring 6311-6312.

SERGES.—11438, $1.85; 1464, $1.95; 99, $2.05; 519, $1.95; 900, $2.05; 6002, $1.02½; 7002, $1.12½; navy and black; terms. Madison Square 8068.

### Situations Wanted.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN, with following and acquaintance in this State and Middle West. L 349 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—7 years' experience traveling, having had charge of branch offices United States, Canada, and the Orient, seeks high class connection; New York credentials. B 52 Times.

SALESMAN with selling record among large customers, cutting up trade, wants connection cotton piece goods firm. A 723 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced knit goods, wants connection mill or mill agents. A 753 Times Downtown.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN making Southwest January wants good side line. G 296 Times.

### COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Monday.....6 " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

### "Evening" Hosiery in Demand.

Not the least of the many things the signing of the armistice has done for business has been to stimulate the demand for women's high-priced silk hose of the kind that is worn with evening and party dresses. An especially active demand is reported for lace inserts, mostly for blacks and whites, to retail at $6 to $7.50 a pair. There is also a noticeable call at wholesale for hose of a silver hue for the first time in about two years. A great many special orders are coming to the mills for various "evening" shades that have been out of the running for some time.

***

### Waist Men to Give Luncheon.

A "victory" luncheon, to be given under the auspices of the United Waist League of America, will take place at the Park Avenue Hotel on Monday, Dec. 9, at 12:15 P. M. The guest of honor and speaker will be Abram I. Elkus, ex-United States Ambassador to Turkey. Among the features of the luncheon will be the rendering of a report on conditions of the waist industry throughout the country, as well as the reading of a report to be made by the War Service Committee for the Waist Industry on what took place at the convention of War Service Committees that will be held in Atlantic City next week. The luncheon will be the first of a series of monthly events which the league has planned for its members, both active and associate. An attendance of more than 400 is expected.

***

### Gray Goods Sales Few.

Buying was again limited in the local gray goods market yesterday, with sales almost entirely confined to second-hand goods for delivery during the closing days of this month. Among the sales recorded were various lots of sateens at prices well below the Government maximums, 39-inch 68-72 printcloths at 17 cents, 39-inch 56-44s at 11½ cents, and 48-square four-yard sheetings at 15½. One of the most significant things in the market at the moment is the withdrawal of many selling houses from the position assumed, when the situation was "tight," in regard to datings, shipping allowances, and other sales terms on sheetings and similar goods. Many rulings of this nature, which buyers regarded as arbitrary and uncalled for, have been rescinded.

***

### Saturday Not Bigger Than Monday.

Answering a question that has been raised in local retail dry goods circles of late as to whether—as is the case in many large cities and most all of the smaller ones—Saturday is not becoming a bigger business day here than Monday, an executive of a well-known store said yesterday that it was not. "While the crowds in the stores on Saturday are unquestionably larger than on Monday, the dollars and cents total of purchases continues to favor Monday by a large margin. There are several reasons for the Saturday crowds, the most important of which, I think, is the almost general half-holiday on that day. The result is that many women then come to the stores accompanied by husbands, relatives or friends who are employed, when on Monday they come alone. In this way the appearance of a boom in business is created on Saturday, when actually there is less money going into the cash drawers than on Monday."

***

### Sofa Cushions Going Well.

It seems to be the opinion among manufacturers of sofa cushions that the amount of business obtained this year is greatly in excess of that of the previous year. Of late, the department stores have been featuring cushions to a great extent, and it is believed that this has had much to do with the increased sales. This season the public appear to be buying more of the higher priced merchandise, especially those made of velour and tapestry, trimmed with braid and fringe. One of the difficulties manufacturers are having at the present time is in securing feathers and silk floss for filling.

***

### More Furniture Sold.

Local furniture manufacturers handling the higher priced lines find that business has improved greatly during the past three weeks. Before the armistice was signed it was considered fair, but since the middle of the month there has been a very noticeable increase in the amount of goods sold. Orders for special pieces that were held up are now coming in, and in one case samples were sold direct from the floor to make up a shipment.

***

### Upholstery Buyers Holding Off.

Reports that are being received from upholstery salesmen in different parts of the country are not very encouraging. Apparently many of the buyers in this trade are holding off in the belief that prices will drop in the near future and, therefore, are not placing any orders except those that are necessary. Manufacturers have a much different opinion regarding this matter. On the whole, they feel that prices will probably remain the same for some time, at least until some understanding can be reached regarding the labor situation.

***

### For the Holiday Trade.

Although mahogany candlesticks and shades are good sellers during almost any time of the year, it is evident that they are coming in for a good share of the holiday trade this season. With the approach of the Christmas period, the sale of shades has continued to grow to such an extent that manufacturers are already having difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity of wire frames to fill the orders they have on hand.

***

### No Lower Shoe Prices for Spring.

Whatever else the future may hold, it offers no promise of lower shoe prices for Spring. For this assertion, the manufacturers say, there are several reasons. Among the most important of these is that the great bulk, if not all, of the shoes that will be made up for the coming season will be cut from materials that were purchased during the high-price period. In addition to this is the great part lessened production will play in the price situation for some time to come. An instance was cited yesterday in which the production of a certain well-known factory is still about 52 per cent. below normal, in spite of the fact that many of the workers who deserted to fill war jobs have already come back. This alone has increased the labor cost per pair as much as 55 cents. The prospect of a great export demand is also holding prices firm.

***

### Still Rushing the Seasons.

That, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, millinery manufacturers persist in spoiling business by rushing the season is shown by a survey made very recently by the Retail Millinery Association of America. With the great bulk of the current retail business being done on fur, fur combinations, and other seasonable merchandise, calls on the manufacturers revealed them busy on hats of satin, combinations of leghorn and beaver cloth, organdie and voile hats with beaver cloth facings, silk sport hats, hats of flowered terry cloth, and a dozen and one other things. It is this kind of thing, it is pointed out, that keeps the buyers guessing most of the time as to just where they "are at."

### Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR Wanted.—On silk dresses of better kind; bring samples. Flower Dress Co., 19 West 24th.

CONTRACTORS wanted, junior suits and coats; Spring styles; call with samples. Top floor, 141 W. 28th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing orders with contractors on new Spring models in taffeta, Georgette, crepe de chine and meteor. Submit samples second floor, 30 East 35d St.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractors; bring samples. 118 West 20th, 9th floor.

### Allied Industries.

NEEDLES for Sale.—All kinds; hand-sewing, $2.75 per M. Mills Sales, 60 Beaver. Hanover 972.

SHOWROOM PLANT, machinery, and office fixtures of retired cloak and suit plant for sale at sacrifice; quick action. Chelsea 7834, 111 West 27th St., 6th floor.

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross for immediate delivery; well-known brand; best made; all sizes; below market price. Mitchell Export Co., 243 West 39th St. Phone Bryant 4375.

TALKING MACHINE NEEDLES.—Limited quantity best American talking machine needles; prices O. K. S. B. Davega Co., 831 Broadway.

WRIST WATCHES, American military, offered for immediate delivery. Tel. Lenox 2449.

### Help Wanted.

DESIGNER Wanted.—We want a real designer; to her we offer a steady position under pleasant surroundings; salary no limit to right party; will arrange for interview at New York; if satisfactory arrangements made railroad fare to Chicago paid; answers considered confidential. Berkenfield-Pincus Co., Adams St., at the corner of Wells, Chicago, Ill.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—H. De Long, linens, laces; Longacre.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Horton & Ware; E. H. Wade, china, glassware; Continental.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. Goldberg & Son; S. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—S. Ginsberg Clothing Co.; S. Ginsberg, mfrs. clothing; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; E. H. Reid, silks, dress goods; 364 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Lauer & Co.; L. Lauer, dry goods; Breslin.
BEAVER FALLS, Penn.—Levy Bros.; M. Levy, general mdse.; Herald Square.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; F. E. Lee, silks, dress goods, cotton goods; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; S. J. Styffe, men's furn. goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON — Graham Co.; G. H. Graham, clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; G. E. Miller, furs; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, misses', children's coats, headwear; basement buyers, Miss Golding, waists; Mr. O'Brien, misses' women's coats; Mr. Ring, dresses, coats; Mr. Cooper, general mdse.; 116 

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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Phases of Money Situation Disturb Traders — Stocks Rise Quickly.

The strength which stocks displayed yesterday attracted particular attention in financial circles, both because of the contrast with the previous day's price tendency and for the reason that the rise occurred under a moderate amount of business. The general level of prices by no means recovered all of Monday's recession but advances of 2 points were well scattered throughout the railroad and industrial departments at the close, and the active issues were in most cases at least a point up. The market appeared to be affected far more by purely local influences than by any far-reaching economic developments. In fact the occasional sharp upward swings under only a fair amount of trading seemed to be the product of hasty short covering. In bonds the Liberty issues were again inclined to reach lower levels and foreign securities were irregular, strength displaying itself among some of the convertible railroad bonds.

The money situation supplied the basis for considerable nervousness among those short of stocks. The money committee of the banks met late in the afternoon without taking any action toward relieving restrictions on stock market loans, but the Street heard many rumors during business hours that the string on the money bag might be loosened at any time. From all that could be learned the banks, working in co-operation with the Government's financial leaders, still maintain the attitude taken some weeks ago, namely, that credits must be conserved for essential purposes, at least until the time arrives when the demands of the readjustment period may be sized up. The state of the money market supplied material upon which rumors could easily grow. Call money went as low as 5 per cent., and heavy offerings were reported in the banks and on the Stock Exchange floor. There were increased amounts of six months' money and information obtained in market quarters indicated an increasing flow of funds to New York from interior points. If the Money Committee took cognisance of this development, the attitude of the members may have been that the expansion of supplies was of a transitory nature. At the moment the extensive cancellation of war contracts is quite likely releasing a round amount of funds which the manufacturing companies were holding as working capital. Indications are that this movement will grow to a greater size in the next few days or possibly weeks, but at the same time there is the always present possibility of Government needs making their presence felt in the money market, there are heavy payments on the last Liberty loan to be made, and a number of new security issues are believed to be due in the near future.

Brokers naturally continue to chafe under the limitation on their loans and firms which do a considerable investment business are seeking to have additional credit extended to them above the specified levels established a month ago. The understanding is that investment houses is that their needs will receive a careful hearing from the money authorities and already adjustments have been made. The money market supplies a subject of great interest, both from the academic and economic points of view. A rejuvenation of peace business in many lines of manufacturing would quickly absorb a great deal of credit, but in the readjustment interval should be longer than is anticipated, in many quarters the question would arise whether or not artificial restraints could be maintained on loans.

French exchange moved in favor of Paris. Some of the neutral rates were inclined to go against New York, without any substantial changes being noted.

### Ryan Re-elected Anaconda Director.

John D. Ryan, who recently resigned as Third Assistant Secretary of War in charge of aircraft production, has been re-elected a Director of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. When called into governmental service Mr. Ryan was President and one of the Directors of the Anaconda Company. He resigned from both positions to give his undivided attention to the aircraft work, which was then in a precarious condition.

### Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62f 90c for cash. Exchange on London, 25f 98c. Five per cent. loan, 87f. 85c.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

**Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.**

| MIXED COLLAT'LS | | ALL INDUSTRIALS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| High | 6 | High | 6½ |
| Low | 5 | Low | 5½ |
| Renewals | 6 | Renewals | 6½ |
| Last | 5½ | Last | 5½ |

**Call Loans on Acceptances.**

Prime eligible acceptances ..... 6½

**Time Loans.**

| MIXED COLLAT'LS. | | ALL INDUSTRIALS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixty days | 6 | Sixty days | 6½ |
| Ninety days | 6 | Ninety days | 6½ |
| Four months | 6 | Four months | 6½ |
| Five months | 6 | Five months | 6½ |
| Six months | 6 | Six months | 6½ |

**Bank Acceptances.**

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5½@5¾

**Commercial Paper.**

Choice Known Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 to 90 days | 6 |
| 4 to 6 months | 6 |

Other Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 to 6 months | 6 |

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**
Range of Rates.

| Sterling— | High. | Low. | Last. | Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.75½ | $4.75½ | $4.75½ | —.0005 |
| Cables | 4.76½ | 4.76½ | 4.76½ | .. |
| France— | | | | |
| Demand | 5.45% | 5.45% | 5.45% | +.00¼ |
| Cables | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 | .. |

**Closing Rates.**

| Normal Rates of Exch. | Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 London | $4.75⅝ | $4.76⅛ |
| 5.1826 Paris | 5.45⅝ | 5.45 |
| China— | | |
| Hongkong | 78.00 | 78.25 |
| Peking | 150.50 | 150.75 |
| Shanghai | 122.00 | 122.25 |
| 19.50 Greece | 19.40 | 19.45 |
| 40.20 Holland | 41.875 | 42.25 |
| 23.44 India— | | |
| Bombay | 35.43 | *35.73 |
| Calcutta | 35.43 | *35.73 |
| 5.1226 Italy | 6.36 | 6.35 |
| Japan— | | |
| Kobe | 52.25 | 53.50 |
| Yokohama | 52.25 | 53.50 |
| 19.30 Spain | 20.00 | 20.10 |
| 50.00 Philippine Islands— | | |
| Manila | 49.875 | 50.00 |
| 26.80 Scandinavia— | | |
| Stockholm | 28.00 | 28.30 |
| Copenhagen | 26.90 | 26.95 |
| Christiania | 27.30 | 27.60 |
| South America— | | |
| 42.64 Buenos Aires | 44.60 | 44 75 |
| 34.42 Rio | 25.35 | 25.50 |
| 5.1826 Switzerland | 4.94 | 4.92 |
| 51.48 Russia, (currency)— | Bid. | Asked. |
| 100 rubles | 19.00 | 19.20 |
| 500 rubles | 18.90 | 19.10 |

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

| Bankers. | | Commercial. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 Days. | 90 Days. | 60 Days. | 90 Days. |
| $4.72⅜ | $4.71¼ | $4.72⅜ | $4.70⅝ |

Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

### Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $673,001,182; balances, $48,804,533; United States Treasury debit balance, $521,235; Federal Reserve credit balance, $34,646,442.

### Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $14.37-50 premium.

### Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48⅝d; in New York, $1.01⅛ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80¼c.

### THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

| | This Month. | Fiscal Yr. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $9,676,963 | $63,862,768 |
| Internal revenue— | | |
| Income and excess profits taxes | 25,559,955 | 620,098,784 |
| Miscellaneous | 80,682,886 | 452,706,249 |
| Miscellaneous rev. | 106,158,096 | 240,854,016 |
| Total receipts | $222,077,891 | 1,377,455,835 |
| Excess of rec. disb. | | |
| over ord. receipts | 1,025,674,936 | 5,214,111,421 |
| Excess of total disb. over total receipts | 803,682,129 | 347,948,986 |
| Expenditures | 1,307,752,629 | 6,591,565,256 |

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1918.

| | 1918. | 1917. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | 635,929 | 524,005 | 1,164,556 |
| Year to date | 129,748,877 | 171,061,883 | 201,991,175 |

| Bid. | Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33½ | 24¾ | 600 | Advance Rumely | 24 | 24¾ | 24 | 24¾ | + ⅝ |
| 57½ | 58 | 500 | Advance Rumely pf | 56¾ | 58 | 56½ | 58 | +1½ |
| 3¾ | 3¾ | 2,600 | Alaska Gold Mines | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | − ⅛ |
| 2 | 2½ | 1,300 | Alaska Juneau | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 180 | .. | 4 | Albany & Susq | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | .. |
| 25½ | 26⅞ | 2,200 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg | 24½ | 25⅞ | 24½ | 25⅞ | +1¼ |
| 80 | 84 | 200 | Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | + ¼ |
| 96½ | 98½ | 100 | Am. Ag. Chem. pf | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | +2 |
| 50½ | 51¼ | 7,700 | Am. Beet Sugar | 49¾ | 51 | 48 | 51 | +1½ |
| 42¾ | 43¾ | 6,500 | Am. Can | 40¾ | 43½ | 40¾ | 42¾ | +2 |
| 80¾ | 80¾ | 2,500 | Am. Car & Found | 80¾ | 81½ | 80¾ | 80½ | + ⅛ |
| 107½ | 110 | 100 | Am. Car & F. pf | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | .. |
| 39½ | 40¾ | 700 | Am. Cotton Oil | 39 | 40¼ | 39 | 40½ | +1¼ |
| 14½ | 14½ | 500 | Am. Hide & Leath | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | .. |
| 74½ | 75½ | 2,400 | Am. Hide & L. pf | 74 | 75 | 73 | 73 | −1 |
| 40 | 41 | 1,300 | Am. Ice | 37 | 40 | 37 | 40 | −1¾ |
| 53 | 55 | 900 | Am. Ice pf | 51 | 53 | 51 | 53 | +2 |
| 53½ | 54 | 1,500 | Am. International | 52 | 54 | 52 | 54 | +1¾ |
| 40½ | 40¾ | 3,800 | Am. Linseed | 39½ | 40¾ | 39½ | 40¾ | +1¼ |
| 81½ | 82 | 300 | Am. Linseed pf | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | +1¼ |
| 60¾ | 61½ | 1,300 | Am. Locomotive | 60¼ | 61¼ | 60 | 61¼ | + ⅞ |
| 100 | 103 | 100 | Am. Locomotive pf | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | .. |
| 4 | 4½ | 200 | Am. Malting | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 83½ | 85½ | 13,800 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 81¾ | 83⅝ | 81¼ | 83¼ | +2¼ |
| 106 | 108 | 100 | Am. Smelt. & R. pf | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | +1 |
| 90¾ | 90½ | 1,900 | Am. Steel Found | 89½ | 91 | 89½ | 90½ | +2 |
| 110¾ | 111 | 1,600 | Am. Sugar Ref | 109¾ | 111 | 109¾ | 111 | +1½ |
| 113 | 114 | 200 | Am. Sugar Ref. pf | 113 | 113½ | 113 | 113½ | +1 |
| 102½ | 103¼ | 600 | Am. Sumatra Tob | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | +2 |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,900 | Am. Tel. & Tel | 103 | 104 | 103 | 104 | + ⅝ |
| 189½ | 192½ | 800 | Am. Tobacco | 188½ | 190 | 188 | 190 | −2½ |
| 98¾ | 99 | 210 | Am. Tob. pf., new | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99 | 99 | .. |
| 40 | 40¾ | 1,800 | Am. Woolen | 40 | 40½ | 40 | 40½ | + ⅛ |
| 29½ | 30 | 300 | Am. Writing P. pf | 29¾ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | .. |
| 12¾ | 13 | 200 | Am. Zinc, L. & S | 12¾ | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | .. |
| 65½ | 66 | 11,600 | Anaconda Copper | 64½ | 65½ | 64 | 65½ | +2½ |
| 1¾ | 2 | 100 | Assets Realization | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 67¾ | 69½ | 160 | Associated Oil | 66½ | 69½ | 66½ | 66½ | .. |
| 92 | 93 | 2,300 | At., Top. & S. F | 90½ | 93¼ | 90¼ | 92¾ | +1⅝ |
| 87¾ | 88 | 100 | At., Top. & S. F. pf | 87¼ | 87½ | 87¼ | 87½ | + ⅛ |
| 100 | 104 | 50 | Atlantic Coast Line | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 104½ | 105¾ | 1,200 | At., Gulf & W. I | 103 | 103¾ | 103 | 105 | +1¾ |
| 75½ | 75¾ | 21,300 | Baldwin Locomot | 73½ | 75¾ | 72¾ | 75¾ | +2½ |
| 53½ | 53¾ | 2,600 | Baltimore & Ohio | 51¾ | 54 | 51¾ | 53¾ | +1½ |
| 56 | 57 | 400 | Baltimore & O. pf | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | .. |
| 100¼ | 101 | 400 | Barrett Co | 100¼ | 100¾ | 100 | 100¾ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 900 | Batopilas Mining | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 63 | 64 | 100 | Bethlehem Steel | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | + ⅛ |
| 63¾ | 64¼ | 18,900 | Beth. Steel, Class B | 62¼ | 64¼ | 61¾ | 63⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 105 | 116 | 300 | Beth. Steel 8% pf | 105 | 105½ | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 23 | 23½ | 600 | Booth Fisheries | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ | − ⅛ |
| 38 | 38⅝ | 600 | Brooklyn R. Trans | 38 | 38 | 37½ | 38 | + ⅛ |
| 8 | 9 | 100 | Bruns.Ter.& Ry.Sec | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 146 | 148 | 200 | Burns Brothers | 146 | 146½ | 146 | 146½ | + ⅝ |
| 8 | 8½ | 400 | Butte Copper & Z | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 19 | 19¼ | 400 | Butte & Superior | 19 | 20¼ | 19 | 20¼ | +1 |
| 48¾ | 49¾ | 300 | Cala. Packing | 48¾ | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ | − ⅛ |
| 19½ | 19½ | 1,400 | Cala. Petroleum | 19 | 19¾ | 18¾ | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 160 | 162 | 4,100 | Canadian Pacific | 158¾ | 160½ | 156½ | 160 | +1 |
| 85 | 91 | 100 | Case (J. I.) Co. pf | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | −1 |
| 60¾ | 61 | 2,300 | Central Leather Co | 59¼ | 60¾ | 59¼ | 60¾ | + ⅞ |
| 33½ | 33⅝ | 1,920 | Cerro de Pasco Cop | 32¾ | 33⅝ | 32¾ | 33½ | + ⅞ |
| 90 | 103 | 100 | Chandler Motor | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | +1½ |
| 56¾ | 58 | 1,500 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 56¾ | 57¾ | 55¾ | 57¾ | +1½ |
| 8¾ | 9 | 400 | Chi. Great Western | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8 | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| 26½ | 27 | 1,500 | Chi. Gt. West. pf | 25¾ | 26¾ | 25¾ | 26¾ | .. |
| 43½ | 45¾ | 2,300 | Chi., Mil. St. P | 44¼ | 46 | 43¾ | 45¾ | +1 |
| 79½ | 79¾ | 800 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf | 79 | 80 | 78½ | 79½ | + ⅝ |
| 99½ | 101 | 700 | Chi. & Northwest | 98½ | 101 | 98½ | 101 | +3 |
| 26½ | 26½ | 3,000 | Chi., R. I. & Pac | 25½ | 26¾ | 25½ | 26¼ | .. |
| 80¾ | 80¾ | 1,200 | C., R. I. & P. 7% pf | 78½ | 80¾ | 78½ | 80¾ | +1½ |
| 67¾ | 68¼ | 1,500 | C., R. I. & P. 6% pf | 66 | 67¾ | 66 | 67¾ | .. |
| 19¾ | 20 | 1,500 | Chile Copper | 19 | 20 | 19 | 19¾ | + ⅛ |
| 38½ | 39 | 1,800 | Chino Copper | 37¾ | 38¾ | 37¾ | 38½ | +1 |
| 34 | 34½ | 500 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 36 | 36 | 35½ | 36 | .. |
| 37½ | 38½ | 1,000 | Columbia Gas & El | 36¾ | 38 | 36½ | 38 | +1 |
| 100¼ | 101¾ | 1,100 | Consolidated Gas | 98 | 101¾ | 98 | 100½ | +2½ |
| 47¼ | 47¾ | 8,600 | Corn Prod. Ref | 45¾ | 47¾ | 45¾ | 47¾ | +1¼ |
| 56 | 56¾ | 5,100 | Crucible Steel | 54¾ | 56¾ | 54¾ | 56 | + ⅞ |
| 30¼ | 30½ | 3,100 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 29½ | 30½ | 29¼ | 30½ | + ⅛ |
| 80 | 80¾ | 200 | Cuba Cane S. pf | 80 | 80¾ | 80 | 80¾ | + ⅛ |
| 112 | 114 | 100 | Del. & Hudson | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | .. |
| 5¾ | 6½ | 100 | Den. & Rio Grande | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 10¾ | 11 | 300 | Den. & Rio G. pf | 9¾ | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 46¾ | 46¾ | 1,900 | Distillers Securities | 45¾ | 46¾ | 45¾ | 46¾ | +1¼ |
| 12¾ | 12¾ | 3,600 | Dome Mines | 12¾ | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ⅛ |
| 18½ | 18¾ | 5,500 | Erie | 17¾ | 18¾ | 17½ | 18½ | + ⅞ |
| 31¾ | 31¾ | 2,300 | Erie 1st pf | 30 | 31¾ | 29¾ | 31¾ | +1¾ |
| 29 | 29¼ | 400 | Gaston, W. & Wig | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | + ⅛ |
| 44 | 44¼ | 200 | General Cigar | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | .. |
| 147 | 151½ | 200 | General Electric | 147 | 149¾ | 147 | 149½ | +2¾ |
| 123 | 126¾ | 2,100 | General Motors | 123 | 126½ | 123 | 126 | +3 |
| 83¾ | 83¾ | 100 | General Motors pf | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | + ⅛ |
| 51 | 53¾ | 1,600 | Goodrich (B.F.) Co | 51 | 53¾ | 51 | 53¾ | +1¾ |
| 76 | 79 | 500 | Granby Consol | 77 | 77 | 76 | 76½ | −1½ |
| 94¾ | 98 | 3,200 | Great Northern pf | 94¾ | 98 | 94¾ | 97¾ | +2¾ |
| 33 | 33¼ | 3,200 | Gt.No.cta., ore prop | 32¾ | 33¼ | 32¾ | 33½ | + ⅝ |
| 46½ | 47 | 1,400 | Greene-Can. Cop | 45 | 47 | 45 | 46½ | +1½ |
| 64 | 67 | 400 | Gulf States Steel | 65 | 66½ | 65 | 66½ | +3½ |
| .. | 99¼ | 100 | Gulf States S.1st pf | 95½ | 95¾ | 95½ | 95¾ | .. |
| 47½ | 48¾ | 2,200 | Haskell & Barker | 46¾ | 48¾ | 46¾ | 47¾ | +1 |
| 98 | 100 | 800 | Hillside Central | 98½ | 99½ | 98½ | 99½ | + ⅛ |
| 48½ | 48¾ | 3,700 | Inspiration Copper | 46 | 49 | 46 | 48¾ | +1½ |
| 7¾ | 7¾ | 100 | Interboro. Con. | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 33¾ | 34½ | 200 | Interboro Con. pf | 33½ | 34 | 33½ | 34 | + ⅛ |
| 51½ | 52 | 100 | Internat. Ag. pf | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | − ⅛ |
| 110¾ | 114½ | 500 | Int. Harv. N. J. | 109¼ | 110 | 108¾ | 110 | .. |
| 24 | 24¾ | 5,500 | Int. Merc. Marine | 22¾ | 25½ | 22¾ | 24¾ | +2¾ |
| 103¾ | 104 | 54,300 | Int. Merc. Mar. pf | 100¾ | 103½ | 99¾ | 103¼ | +4¼ |
| 31 | 31¾ | 1,800 | Internat. Nickel | 30¾ | 31¾ | 30¾ | 31¾ | + ⅝ |
| 30¾ | 31 | 800 | Internat. Paper | 29½ | 30¾ | 29½ | 30¾ | + ⅝ |
| 19½ | 20 | 900 | Kan. City Southern | 19¼ | 20 | 19¼ | 19¾ | .. |
| 53 | 55 | 400 | Kan. City So. pf | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | −3½ |
| 58¾ | 60 | 200 | Kelly Spring Tire | 58 | 58¾ | 58 | 58¾ | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 35¾ | 7,400 | Kennecott Copper | 35 | 35¾ | 34½ | 35¾ | + ½ |
| 9 | 10 | 100 | Kings Co. El.L.& P | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 71 | 73 | 400 | Lackawanna Steel | 71 | 72 | 71 | 71½ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 10¾ | 100 | Lake Erie & West | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¾ | − ⅛ |
| 21 | 20½ | 200 | Lee Rubber & Tire | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ | 20½ | .. |
| 57½ | 57¾ | 7,000 | Lehigh Valley | 56¾ | 58¾ | 56¾ | 57½ | −1¾ |
| 37¾ | 38 | 200 | Loose-Wiles Bis | 35¾ | 36¾ | 35¾ | 36¾ | + ½ |
| 85 | 92 | 100 | Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | −1 |
| 63½ | 64½ | 100 | Mackay Cos. pf | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | .. |
| .. | .. | 50 | Manhattan El | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 26½ | 27½ | 1,600 | Maxwell Motors | 26 | 26⅞ | 26 | 27 | +1 |
| 51½ | 52½ | 1,000 | Max. Motors 1st pf | 51½ | 53¼ | 51½ | 52 | + ⅝ |
| 19½ | 20⅜ | 900 | Max. Motors 2d pf | 19½ | 20⅜ | 19½ | 20⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 154½ | 161½ | 29,300 | Mexican Petroleum | 154½ | 161½ | 154½ | 161½ | +6¾ |
| 24½ | 25 | 1,000 | Miami Copper | 24½ | 25⅜ | 24¼ | 25 | +1⅛ |
| 43¼ | 43¾ | 4,400 | Midvale Steel | 42¾ | 43¾ | 42½ | 43¾ | +1½ |
| 5¼ | 6 | 200 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 5¼ | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | − ⅛ |
| 11½ | 11¾ | 200 | Mo., Kan. & T. pf | 11½ | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | − ⅛ |
| 24½ | 25 | 5,700 | Missouri Pacific | 24½ | 26 | 24¾ | 26 | +1½ |
| 56 | 56¼ | 500 | Missouri Pacific pf | 56 | 56¼ | 56 | 56¼ | + ⅛ |
| 73¾ | 76 | 300 | Montana Power | 73¾ | 76 | 70 | 76 | +1 |
| 30 | 30¾ | 100 | Nat. Acme | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | + ⅝ |
| 13½ | 14 | 400 | Nat. Conduit & Cable | 13½ | 14 | 13½ | 14 | + ⅝ |
| 41 | 41¾ | 700 | Nat. Enam. & St | 41 | 41 | 40¾ | 41 | .. |
| 61¼ | 62¼ | 700 | Nat. Lead | 61¼ | 63 | 61¼ | 63 | +2 |
| 17¾ | 18½ | 500 | Nevada Con. Cop | 17¾ | 18¼ | 17¾ | 18¼ | + ½ |
| 32 | 33 | 200 | N. O., Tex. & Mex | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | .. |
| 103 | 104½ | 200 | N. Y. Air Brake | 103 | 103 | 103 | 104½ | + ½ |
| 76 | 77 | 4,100 | N. Y. Centrai | 76 | 77 | 76 | 77 | −2 |
| 28 | 29 | 200 | N. Y. Chi. & St. L | 28 | 29 | 28 | 29 | + ½ |
| 22 | 22½ | 200 | N. Y. Dock | 22 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | −1½ |
| 34 | 35 | 4,100 | N. Y., N. H. & H | 34 | 35 | 33¾ | 35 | + ⅝ |
| 20½ | 21 | 200 | N. Y. Ont. & West | 20½ | 21 | 20½ | 21 | .. |
| 106 | 107¼ | 500 | Norfolk & Western | 106 | 107¼ | 106 | 106¼ | + ⅛ |
| 55 | 56 | 100 | North American | 55½ | 56¾ | 55½ | 55½ | + ⅛ |
| 92¾ | 94½ | 2,900 | Northern Pacific | 92¾ | 94½ | 92¾ | 94½ | +2¾ |
| 59 | 60 | 100 | Nova Scotia S. & C | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | −3¾ |
| 39½ | 42 | 6,900 | Ohio Cities Gas | 39½ | 42 | 39½ | 41¾ | +1½ |
| 7 | 7¼ | 400 | Ontario Mining | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | − ⅛ |
| 54 | 55½ | 500 | Owens Bottle Mach | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 | .. |
| 32¾ | 33 | 300 | Pacific Mail | 32¾ | 33 | 32¾ | 33 | + ⅛ |
| 64½ | 65¼ | 2,400 | Pan-Am. P. & T | 64½ | 65¼ | 64 | 65¼ | + ⅛ |
| 112 | 113 | 200 | Pan-Am. P. & T. pf | 112 | 113 | 112 | 113 | + ⅛ |
| 46¾ | 47¾ | 2,200 | Penn. R. R | 46¾ | 47¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | − ⅛ |
| 46½ | 51 | 1,000 | People's Gas, Chi | 46½ | 51 | 46¼ | 51 | +1 |
| 15½ | 16¾ | 1,600 | Pere Marquette | 15½ | 16¾ | 15½ | 16¾ | +1 |
| 60 | 60 | 200 | Pere Marq. prior pf | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | −3½ |
| 43 | 44 | 400 | Pere Marquette pf | 43 | 44 | 43 | 43¾ | + ½ |
| 8 | 8 | 100 | Philadelphia Co | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 19 | 20¼ | 400 | Pierce-Arrow | 19 | 20¼ | 19 | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 48¾ | 49 | 300 | Cala. Packing | 48¾ | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ | − ⅛ |
| 19 | 19¾ | 1,400 | Cala. Petroleum | 19 | 19¾ | 18¾ | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 158¾ | 160½ | 4,100 | Canadian Pacific | 158¾ | 160½ | 156½ | 160 | +1 |
| 89 | 89 | 100 | Case (J. I.) Co. pf | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | −1 |
| 59¼ | 60¾ | 2,300 | Central Leather Co | 59¼ | 60¾ | 59¼ | 60¾ | + ⅞ |
| 32¾ | 33¾ | 1,920 | Cerro de Pasco Cop | 32¾ | 33¾ | 32¾ | 33¾ | + ⅞ |
| 99¾ | 99¾ | 100 | Chandler Motor | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | +1½ |
| 56¾ | 57¾ | 1,500 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 56¾ | 57¾ | 55¾ | 57¾ | +1½ |
| 8¾ | 8¾ | 400 | Chi. Great Western | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8 | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| 25¾ | 26¾ | 1,500 | Chi. Gt. West. pf | 25¾ | 26¾ | 25¾ | 26¾ | .. |
| 44½ | 45¾ | 2,300 | Chi., Mil. St. P | 44¼ | 46 | 43¾ | 45¾ | +1 |
| 79½ | 79¾ | 800 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf | 79 | 80 | 78½ | 79½ | + ⅝ |
| 98¾ | 101 | 700 | Chi. & Northwest | 98½ | 101 | 98½ | 101 | +3 |
| 26½ | 26½ | 3,000 | Chi., R. I. & Pac | 25½ | 26¾ | 25½ | 26¼ | .. |
| 80¾ | 80¾ | 1,200 | C., R. I. & P. 7% pf | 78½ | 80¾ | 78½ | 80¾ | +1½ |
| 67¾ | 68¼ | 1,500 | C., R. I. & P. 6% pf | 66 | 67¾ | 66 | 67¾ | .. |
| 19¾ | 20 | 1,500 | Chile Copper | 19 | 20 | 19 | 19¾ | + ⅛ |
| 38½ | 39 | 1,800 | Chino Copper | 37¾ | 38¾ | 37¾ | 38½ | +1 |
| 34 | 34½ | 500 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 36 | 36 | 35½ | 36 | .. |
| 37½ | 38½ | 1,000 | Columbia Gas & El | 36¾ | 38 | 36½ | 38 | +1 |
| 100¼ | 101¾ | 1,100 | Consolidated Gas | 98 | 101¾ | 98 | 100½ | +2½ |
| 47¼ | 47¾ | 8,600 | Corn Prod. Ref | 45¾ | 47¾ | 45¾ | 47¾ | +1¼ |
| 56 | 56¾ | 5,100 | Crucible Steel | 54¾ | 56¾ | 54¾ | 56 | + ⅞ |
| 30¼ | 30½ | 3,100 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 29½ | 30½ | 29¼ | 30½ | + ⅛ |
| 80 | 80¾ | 200 | Cuba Cane S. pf | 80 | 80¾ | 80 | 80¾ | + ⅛ |
| 112 | 114 | 100 | Del. & Hudson | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | .. |
| 5¾ | 6½ | 100 | Den. & Rio Grande | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 10¾ | 11 | 300 | Den. & Rio G. pf | 9¾ | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 46¾ | 46¾ | 1,900 | Distillers Securities | 45¾ | 46¾ | 45¾ | 46¾ | +1¼ |
| 12¾ | 12¾ | 3,600 | Dome Mines | 12¾ | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ⅛ |
| 18½ | 18¾ | 5,500 | Erie | 17¾ | 18¾ | 17½ | 18½ | + ⅞ |
| 31¾ | 31¾ | 2,300 | Erie 1st pf | 30 | 31¾ | 29¾ | 31¾ | +1¾ |
| 29 | 29¼ | 400 | Gaston, W. & Wig | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | + ⅛ |
| 44 | 44¼ | 200 | General Cigar | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | .. |
| 147 | 151½ | 200 | General Electric | 147 | 149¾ | 147 | 149½ | +2¾ |
| 123 | 126¾ | 2,100 | General Motors | 123 | 126½ | 123 | 126 | +3 |
| 83¾ | 83¾ | 100 | General Motors pf | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | + ⅛ |
| 51 | 53¾ | 1,600 | Goodrich (B.F.) Co | 51 | 53¾ | 51 | 53¾ | +1¾ |
| 76 | 79 | 500 | Granby Consol | 77 | 77 | 76 | 76½ | −1½ |
| 94¾ | 98 | 3,200 | Great Northern pf | 94¾ | 98 | 94¾ | 97¾ | +2¾ |
| 33 | 33¼ | 3,200 | Gt.No.cta., ore prop | 32¾ | 33¼ | 32¾ | 33½ | + ⅝ |
| 46½ | 47 | 1,400 | Greene-Can. Cop | 45 | 47 | 45 | 46½ | +1½ |
| 64 | 67 | 400 | Gulf States Steel | 65 | 66½ | 65 | 66½ | +3½ |
| .. | 99¼ | 100 | Gulf States S.1st pf | 95½ | 95¾ | 95½ | 95¾ | .. |
| 47½ | 48¾ | 2,200 | Haskell & Barker | 46¾ | 48¾ | 46¾ | 47¾ | +1 |
| 98 | 100 | 800 | Hillside Central | 98½ | 99½ | 98½ | 99½ | + ⅛ |
| 48½ | 48¾ | 3,700 | Inspiration Copper | 46 | 49 | 46 | 48¾ | +1½ |
| 7¾ | 7¾ | 100 | Interboro. Con. | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 33¾ | 34½ | 200 | Interboro Con. pf | 33½ | 34 | 33½ | 34 | + ⅛ |
| 51½ | 52 | 100 | Internat. Ag. pf | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | − ⅛ |
| 110¾ | 114½ | 500 | Int. Harv. N. J. | 109¼ | 110 | 108¾ | 110 | .. |
| 24 | 24¾ | 5,500 | Int. Merc. Marine | 22¾ | 25½ | 22¾ | 24¾ | +2¾ |
| 103¾ | 104 | 54,300 | Int. Merc. Mar. pf | 100¾ | 103½ | 99¾ | 103¼ | +4¼ |
| 31 | 31¾ | 1,800 | Internat. Nickel | 30¾ | 31¾ | 30¾ | 31¾ | + ⅝ |
| 30¾ | 31 | 800 | Internat. Paper | 29½ | 30¾ | 29½ | 30¾ | + ⅝ |
| 19½ | 20 | 900 | Kan. City Southern | 19¼ | 20 | 19¼ | 19¾ | .. |
| 53 |

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## COTTON PRICES IRREGULAR.

### Market Moves Inactively in Narrow Range—Exports Show Rise.

There was little to choose between yesterday's cotton market and the preceding day's session. From the course of prices yesterday it seemed that the inactivity and irregular price trend of Monday carried over. Prices were firm at the opening, in response to strong Liverpool cables and the stability of Southern spot markets, opening advances running from 5 to 25 points. After the call, however, prices went back to the level of Monday's closing on selling by Japanese interests, and the buying of approximate contracts and selling of late months by Liverpool. A rally in prices followed this, with the result that December touched the high for the day, 28.60c, January sold up to 27.75c, March 27.08c, and May 26.70c.

In the afternoon session prices continued firm, a slight demand for active contracts being noted on the posting of the exports for the day, which totaled 46,858 bales, the heaviest movement eastward in some time. It is expected that there will be a continuance of this heavy movement with each passing day, for since the signing of the armistice an increased number of bottoms have been allotted to the trade to replenish the small stock of cotton abroad.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Previous Day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 26.50 | 28.60 | 28.00 | 28.10@28.20 | 28.28 |
| Jan. | 27.50 | 27.75 | 27.15 | 27.15@27.25 | 27.45 |
| Feb. | .... | .... | .... | 26.56 bid | 26.95 |
| March | 26.90 | 27.08 | 26.41 | 26.41@26.50 | 26.80 |
| April | .... | .... | .... | 26.20 bid | 26.44 |
| May | 26.45 | 26.70 | 26.05 | 26.15@26.25 | 26.58 |
| July | .... | 26.34 | 25.96 | 25.75@25.85 | 26.00 |
| Aug. | .... | .... | .... | 25.00 bid | 25.30 |
| Sept. | .... | 24.50 | 24.45 | 24.35 bid | 24.50 |

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 29.60c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30.50c; New Orleans, 29.75c; Savannah, 29c; Augusta, 28.25c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 29.95c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

| | Yesterday. | Last Week. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port receipts | 27,393 | 28,028 | 35,284 |
| Exports | 46,858 | 28,026 | 12,856 |
| Exports, season | 1,190,779 | 1,066,858 | 1,054,401 |
| N. Y. stocks | 127,107 | 181,056 | 117,512 |
| Port stocks | 1,370,773 | 1,391,317 | 1,796,480 |
| N. Y. arrivals | 6,243 | 5,009 | .... |

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull, 20.65d for middling; 20.27d for good middling; sales, 1,000 bales; imports, 38,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet, unchanged to 20 points advance, and closed steady, 6 to 42 points advance; November, 21.12d; December, 20.10d; January, 19.26d; February, 18.48d; March, 17.85d. Manchester—Yarns quiet and cloth offers scarce.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Rain Wed.; fair and warmer Thurs.

Fla.—Rain Wednesday and Thurs.

Ala. and Miss.—Rain and colder Wed.; fair and warmer Thurs.

Tenn.—Cloudy Wed.; fair and warmer Thurs.

Ky., Ind., Mich., and Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

## GET PORTO RICO BONDS.

### Redmond & Co. Are Successful Bidders for $500,000 Issue.

Redmond & Co. were the successful bidders for $500,000 Porto Rico 4 per cent. bonds in the sale conducted at Washington yesterday by the Bureau of Insular Affairs. The price accepted by the Government was 98.844, which nets the buyer approximately 4.20 per cent. The other bids included one of 98.47 by Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., F. S. Mosely & Co., and Folsom & Adams, jointly; 98.927 by William Salomon & Co., and 96.379 by the National City Company. The bonds mature in series, with an average period of nine and two-thirds years. The proceeds are to be used for improvements in Porto Rico.

An issue of $2,268,000 4½ per cent. bonds of the City of Rochester are being offered by Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., the William R. Compton Company, Colgate, Parker & Co., and Stacy & Braun at prices to yield 4.20 per cent. The bonds mature annually from Aug. 1, 1919, to 1945, inclusive, except $800,000, which are due Aug. 1, 1948.

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

The following issues were added to the list of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday: City of New York 4¼ per cent. corporate stock amounting to $47,500,000 and due in July, 1967; $6,000,000 temporary five-year 7 per cent. secured coupon notes of the United States Rubber Company, $4,524 American Malting Company common stock, $5,023,100 American Sumatra Tobacco Company common stock, $2,000 Gulf States Steel Company first preferred stock trust certificates, and $9,484,400 American Agricultural Chemical Company common stock.

The Quaker Oats Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly disbursements of 2½ on the preferred and 3 per cent on the common stock. The preferred is payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb. 1, and common dividends are payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Wayland Oil and Gas Company has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, both payable Dec. 11 to stock of record Dec. 2.

It was announced yesterday that all the executives in the Henry L. Doherty enterprises, including the Cities Service Company and oil and public utility companies throughout the country, will assemble in convention here from Dec. 9 to 13, inclusive. Readjustment conditions regarding employes will be discussed.

## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY,**
15 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J., November 4th, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That a special meeting of the Stockholders of Weyman-Bruton Company will be held at the company's principal office, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at two o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday, December 4, 1918, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the resolution duly adopted by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on the 4th day of November, 1918, and being in substance and effect as follows:

That in order to enable the Board of Directors from time to time to obtain additional working capital as needed, the certificate of incorporation of said company be altered and amended so as to authorize the increase of its capital stock by adding to the present authorized preferred stock thirty thousand (30,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, identical with and in all respects of the same class as the preferred stock of the company now outstanding; and by adding to the present outstanding common stock thirty thousand (30,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, identical with and in all respects of the same class as the common stock of the company now outstanding, thereby increasing the total authorized capital stock of the company to Eighteen Million Dollars ($18,000,000), of which Nine Million Dollars ($9,000,000) will be preferred and Nine Million Dollars ($9,000,000) will be common stock. That in the event such increase be authorized, the Board of Directors be empowered to issue such additional preferred stock and common stock respectively, or either, at such times, respectively, and in such manner, respectively, as in its discretion may seem best; and that upon the issuance thereof the preferred stockholders be entitled to subscribe at par for the preferred stock, if any, and the common stockholders to subscribe for or receive at par, the common stock, if any, in each case, in proportion to their respective holdings.

The transfer books will not be closed, but these stockholders only will be entitled to vote who appear by the records of the company to be stockholders as of the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. L. ELLIOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## DIVIDENDS.

**LUDLOW MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATES,**
Boston, Mass.
Dividends Nos. 89 & 90.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and a special dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on December 2, 1918, to shareholders of record November 1, 1918.
MALCOLM E. STONE, Treasurer.

**CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.**

A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 2d, 1919, to stockholders of record December 10th, 1918.
H. W. HILL, Treasurer.
November 20th, 1918.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Twenty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,625,500, were chartered today. They include:

Goodyear Costume Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $5,000; A. Fox, D. Katz, B. Burg, 1,268 Brook Av., Bronx.

Eastern Veal and Mutton Co., Manhattan, $7,000; H. Katz, C. Muchardt, M. Zeger, 265 Monroe St.

Paramount Cleaning and Dyeing Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. and D. and M. Meyers, 146 Central Park West.

Commonwealth Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. Smith, S. Goldstein, R. L. Noah, 1,402 Broadway.

Tuxedo Cloak Co., Manhattan, $150,000; J. and B. Levine, H. P. Pearlman, 2,088 85th St., Brooklyn.

Radio Lamp Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; W. Burckhardt, A. B. Simonds, G. E. Ruppert, 6 West 86th St.

Krants-Koen Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan, $5,000; I. Koen, E. Lichtenberg, J. Krantz, 217 Henry St.

Alpine Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $25,000; M. Gershvin, M. Roth, S. J. Klein, 817 Broadway.

Correctol Chemical Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. M. Chase, R. L. and L. Charburg, 911 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Morris Poole & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; R. Davis, M. Poole, W. T. Segrave, 30 Broad St.

Manhattan Bridge Plaza Realty Co., Manhattan; L. Shulsky, C. Katz, W. J. Doyle, 233 Broadway.

The Anchor Press, Manhattan; $10,000. S. Greenman, N. and S. Weiss, 1,455 Minford Place.

Sanford Pen Co., Manhattan; $10,000. F. V. Sheehan, R. Krause, A. Watson, Nyack.

Blue Dress Co., Manhattan; $5,000. S. Cooper, A. Mechlovit, W. H. Morin, 227 East 15th St.

Unity Import and Export Corp., Manhattan; $5,000. J. H. Cenok, J. N. Garcia, N. Wren, 256 West 84th St.

Bornstein Millinery Exchange, Manhattan; $10,000. M. Bornstein, S. Lippman, J. Rosenbaum, 119 West 24th St.

Amitalo Corp., Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, and provisions; $100,000. M. Rosenthal, A. M. Rogers, A. C. Harkness, 49 Wall St.

The Rothenberg Export Fur Co., Manhattan; $90,000. S. S. Kogan, P. and S. Rothenberg, 144 West 26th St.

General Garment Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel; $5,000; I. Dobroczynski, A. Wenick, A. Greenberg, 165 Eldridge St.

Cash Register Supply Co., Manhattan, $5,000. J. J. Archibold, A. Rauch, I. A. Ganger, 200 West 113th St.

Adelberg-Feder Stores, Inc., Cedarhurst, clothing; $1,000,000; D. Feder, A. and M. Adelberg, Cedarhurst.

Crescent Girdle Binding Co., Manhattan, clothing and haberdashery; $10,000. B. and I. H., and S. Greenberg, 1,002 Garrison Av., Bronx.

Krac, Inc., Manhattan, make anti-rail creeping devices, 6,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $30,000; N. M. Webster, R. C. Cumming, J. Rowan, 244 Riverside Drive.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

S. G. Waist Co., Manhattan, $40,000 to $50,000.

Royal Art Woodworking Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Empire Trust Co., Manhattan, $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

George Ortove & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $1,500.

CHANGE OF NAME.

American Museum of Safety, Manhattan, to Safety Institution of America.

AUTHORIZATION.

Inspiration-Miami-Extension Copper Co., Inc., Delaware, $2,000,000; representative, G. M. Ottis, 141 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Velvet Grip Shoe Co., Manhattan.

Congress Waist and Dress Co., Manhattan.

Tiffany Development Co., Manhattan.

Miller Wholesale Confectionery Co., Brooklyn.

Albin Anderson Co., Bronx.

The Leading Dress and Costume Co., Manhattan.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Charters filed: G. C. Chapman & Co., Montclair, dry goods and ladies, $60,000; Gardiner G. Chapman, William F. Koehler, and John F. Lyman, all of Montclair.

Newark Textile Mills, Inc., Newark, $100,000; George S. Wing, William H. Smith, and William E. Burnett, all of Newark.

La Pearl Ivory Novelty Co., Newark, $50,000; H. I. Sonnebend, Aaron M. Shaw, and Helen Jedell, all of Newark.

### Delaware Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., Nov. 26.—Charters filed: American Standard Motor Co.: C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Hill & Macmillan, Inc., garages, &c., $100,000; Thomas J. Hill, G. D. Macmillan, J. R. Smith, all of Scottdale, Penn.

United States Canneries Corp.: W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

General Contract Co., $100,000; John J. Kennedy, Ferris Giles, M. M. Lucey of Wilmington.

The Civic Film Corp., $250,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Gary Oil and Gas Co., $75,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Premier Oil and Gas Co., $20,000; August Eller, Robert H. Wakefield, James Wakefield, all of Arnold, Penn.; R. H. Billman, New Kensington, Penn.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
**Lockwood, Greene & Co., Managers,**
BOSTON, MASS.
Common Stock.

The quarterly dividend of 2% ($1 per share) upon the common stock of the International Cotton Mills has been declared payable November 30th, 1918, at the office of the transfer agents, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, to all stockholders of record at close of business November 15th, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MILLS,
S. Harold Greene, President.

OFFICE OF
**Lockwood, Greene & Co., Managers,**
BOSTON, MASS.
Preferred Stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred stock of the International Cotton Mills has been declared payable November 30th, 1918, at the office of the transfer agents, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, to all stockholders of record at close of business November 15th, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MILLS,
S. Harold Greene, President.

**Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Co.**

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 3.

A dividend (No. 3) of one and three quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company, payable January 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.
C. W. WODDROP, Treasurer.

**Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Co.**

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 3.

A dividend (No. 3) of $1.75 per share has been declared upon the Common Capital Stock of the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company, payable January 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.
C. W. WODDROP, Treasurer.

**UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY**

A regular dividend of one per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 16th, 1918.
N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
November 26, 1918.

**WAYLAND OIL AND GAS COMPANY.**
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of Board of Directors of Wayland Oil and Gas Company, held November 26th, 1918, a dividend of 2% was declared on the Common Capital Stock, and an extra dividend of 2% was declared on the Preferred Capital Stock, both dividends payable December 11, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 2, 1918.
J. F. CAULFIELD, Secretary.

**THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY. CO.**
71 Broadway, New York, November 22, 1918.

The Board of Directors has today declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable December 31, 1918, to stockholders of record December 6, 1918. Transfer books will not close.

Checks will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses recorded on the books of the Company.
A. TREVVETT, Secretary.

**FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.**
November 26, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Common Stock of this Company was declared this date, payable December 16th to stockholders of record at the close of business December 6th, 1918.
PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

**AMERICAN CAN CO.**

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2nd, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1918. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.
R. H. LEMON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.**

CALUMET AND ARIZONA MINING COMPANY will pay dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) a share December 23rd, 1918, to stock of record December 6th, 1918. Books do not close.
GORDON B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

## MONEY COMMITTEE MEETS.

### Chairman Strong Asserts That Session Is Largely Routine.

Particular interest attached to the regular weekly meeting of the Money Committee yesterday at the Federal Reserve Bank, because of the many rumors in the financial district during the day that restrictions on stock market transactions were about to be alleviated.

At the end of the session of more than an hour Governor Benjamin Strong announced that the business had been largely routine, and that there was nothing further than this to be said. He would not comment as to whether the Money Committee had held any recent conference with the Stock Exchange authorities.

Call money was quoted yesterday as low as 5 per cent., as compared with the 6 per cent. rate which prevailed for some weeks past. The easing off began on Monday, when 5½ per cent. was quoted under the pressure of largely increased offerings. Numerous loans of time money were made at 6 per cent., the supply being steadily augmented by supplies from interior banks.

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

| Company. | Rate. | Frequency. | Payable. | Holders of Rec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Can | 1¾ | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 16 |
| Armour & Co. pf | 1¾ | Q | Jan. 1 | Dec. 14 |
| Beach Fisheries | 50c | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 14 |
| Do. pf | 1¾ | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 14 |
| Central Leather pf | 1¾ | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 10 |
| C. R. I. & P. 7% pf. | 1¾ | SA | Dec. 31 | Dec. 13 |
| C. R. I. & P. 6% pf. | 3 | SA | Dec. 31 | Dec. 13 |
| Colum. Graphophone | $1.75 | Q | Jan. 1 | Dec. 16 |
| Do. pf | $1.75 | Q | Jan. 1 | Dec. 16 |
| Comp. Tab. Rec. | 1 | Q | Jan. 10 | Dec. 24 |
| Con. Power pf | $1.50 | Q | Dec. 2 | Nov. 25 |
| Interborough R. T. | 2½ | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 20 |
| Mackay Cos. | 1½ | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 7 |
| Do. pf | 1 | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 7 |
| Nashua Mfg. | 3 | SA | Dec. 2 | Nov. 23 |
| Do. | 3 | Ex | Dec. 2 | Nov. 25 |
| Pierce-Arrow pf | 2 | Q | Jan. 1 | Dec. 16 |
| Quaker Oats | 2 | Q | Jan. 15 | Dec. 31 |
| Do. | 1 | Ex | Jan. 15 | Dec. 31 |
| Do. pf | 1½ | Q | Feb. 28 | Feb. 1 |
| Realty Associates | 3 | SA | Jan. 15 | Jan. 6 |
| Southwest Pa. P. L. | $3 | | Dec. 31 | Dec. 16 |
| Subway Realty | 1¼ | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 20 |
| U. S. Steamship | 1 | Bi-mo. | Jan. 2 | Dec. 16 |
| Do. | ½ | Ex | Jan. 2 | Dec. 16 |
| Wayland Oil & Gas | 2 | Q | Dec. 11 | Dec. 2 |
| Do. pf | 2 | Ex | Dec. 11 | Dec. 2 |

## METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spelter | 6.75 | 6.80 | 6.70 | 6.75 |
| Antimony | 6.50 | 9.00 | 6.50 | 9.00 |
| Quicksilver | $125.00 | .... | $125.00 | .... |
| Aluminium | *$55.00 | .... | *$55.00 | .... |
| Iron, No. 2X fdy. | .... | $4.00 | .... | $4.00 |

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ | s. | d. | Monday. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 123 | 0 | 0 | 123 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, spot | 310 | 0 | 0 | 325 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, futures | 290 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Spelter | 54 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead | 28 | 16 | 0 | 29 | 10 | 0 |

### EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| Name. | Maturity. | Rate. | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt. & Ohio | 1918-'27 | 4 @4¼ | 6.13 | 5.45 |
| Buff., R. & P. | 1918-'28 | 4¼@5 | 6.30 | 5.60 |
| Can. Pacific | 1918-'28 | 4½ | 6.25 | 5.75 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1918-'27 | 4½ | 6.20 | 5.70 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 1918-'28 | 4½ | 5.75 | 5.25 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 1918-'27 | 4½@5 | 7.00 | 6.00 |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | 1918-'28 | 5 | 5.95 | 5.45 |
| Chickasaw Refin. | 1918-'21 | 6 | 7.75 | 7.50 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1918-'29 | 5 | 6.50 | 6.00 |
| Del. & Hudson | 1922 | 4½ | 6.15 | 6.60 |
| Erie R. R. | 1918-'27 | 4½@5 | 6.40 | 6.00 |
| Ill. Central | 1918-'26 | 4½@5 | 5.90 | 5.25 |
| Louisv. & Nash. | 1918-'23 | 5 | 5.75 | 5.25 |
| Mich. Central | 1918-'30 | 5 | 6.10 | 5.60 |
| Mo., Kan. & T. | 1918-'21 | 6 | 7.25 | 6.50 |
| Mo. Pacific | 1918-'38 | 5 | 7.25 | 6.50 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 1918-'26 | 4½@5 | 6.30 | 5.90 |
| N. Y. Central | 1918-'32 | 4½@5 | 6.05 | 5.75 |
| Norf. & Western | 1918-'24 | 4½ | 5.75 | 5.25 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 1918-'28 | 4½@6 | 6.20 | 5.50 |
| Penn. Gen. Frt. | 1918-'23 | 4 @4½ | 5.75 | 5.25 |
| Seaboard A. L. | 1918-'26 | 5 @6 | 6.60 | 6.00 |
| Sinclair Refin. | 1918-'21 | 6 | 7.50 | 6.50 |
| Southern Pacific | 1918-'26 | 4½ | 6.10 | 5.60 |
| Southern Railway | 1918-'24 | 4½@5 | 6.25 | 6.00 |
| Union Tank Line | 1918-'20 | 5 | 6.50 | 6.00 |

## COMMODITIES MARKETS.

### CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November | 1.40 | 1.39¼ | 1.40 | .... | .... |
| December | 1.35¼ | 1.31 | 1.35¾ | 1.33¼ | 1.34¼ |
| January | 1.29¾ | 1.31⅜ | 1.29¾ | 1.29¾ | 1.30¾ |
| February | 1.27¼ | 1.25¾ | 1.27 | 1.25¾ | .... |

### OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November | 74 | 73¼ | 74 | 70¾ | 73 |
| December | 72 | 70 | 71¾ | 70¾ | .. |
| January | 73¼ | 69¾ | 71¾ | 70¾ | .. |
| February | 72 | 70 | 71⅜ | .... | .. |

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 83¼@84c; No. 2 white, 83c; No. 3 white, 83@83½c; No. 4 white, 81½@83c; ordinary clipped, 82@83½c.

### PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| November | .... | .... | 26.05 | 26.45 | .... |
| January | 26.10 | 25.85 | 25.97 | 26.37 | 24.50 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| November | .... | .... | 25.75 | .... | .... |
| January | 24.75 | 24.47 | 24.65 | 24.92 | 25.55 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| November | .... | .... | 42.75 | .... | .... |
| January | 48.45 | 46.00 | 46.40 | 46.90 | 47.45 |

### RYE.

| | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 1.62¾ | 1.61 | 1.62¾ |
| January | 1.65¼ | 1.63 | 1.65¼ |
| February | 1.67¼ | 1.65 | 1.67¼ |

### BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,543 packages. Market very lightly supplied with the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, and, while the buying is a little more conservative, a very firm feeling prevails. Ladles and packing stock have gained ½@1c, and closed strong. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 67@67½c; extras, 92 score, 66@66½c; firsts, 86 to 91 score, 60½@66½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 58@60c; lower grades, 52@55c; unsalted, higher than extras, 69@70c; extras, 68@68½c; firsts, 63½@67½c; seconds, 58@62c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 65@65½c; good to prime, 60@64c; common to fair, 54@59c; renovated, extras, 59@61c; firsts, 47@49c; lower grades, 42@46c; imitation creamery, firsts, 45@46c; ladles, current make, firsts, 42½@43½c; seconds, 41@41½c; lower grades, 39@40c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 40@40½c; No. 2, 39½c; lower grades, 36@38c.

EGGS.—7,501 cases, not including 3,000 cases for export. Receipts continue light; the demand for fresh gathered is affected somewhat by the advance quoted, but is still sufficient to absorb the light offerings of fine to fancy quality at firm prices. Market would be sensitive to any increase in receipts. Under grades of fresh gathered and Fall packed hold stock meeting a fair demand when of good quality, but prices very irregular and showing wide range. Storage eggs firm and the demand is greater than the quantity readily obtainable. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 73@76c; extra firsts, 71@72c; firsts, 67@70c; seconds, 63@66c; Fall gathered, under grades, poor to prime, 50@66c; dirties, No. 1, 44@50c; No. 2 and poorer, 42@47c; checks, good to choice, dry, 43@45c; under grades, 38@42c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 42@51c; State, Pennsylvania, and Western, henery, whites, fine to fancy, 92@96c; ordinary to prime, 70@90c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 70@92c; pullet, whites, 70@75c; Pacific Coast, whites, first to fine, 92c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 88@90c; Pennsylvania and nearby, henery, browns, 76@80c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 65@74c.

### BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amer Oil | 9 | 10 | First Nat'l | 2¼ | 2¾ |
| Bay S Gas | 9 | 10 | Houghton | 70 | 75 |
| Boston Dat | 2 | 4 | Hema Oil | 53 | 54 |
| Bagole | 30 | 60 | Iron Blossom | 55 | 60 |
| Bohemia | 85 | 4 | Iron Cap | 16¾ | 17 |
| Black Hawk | 25 | 50 | La Rose | 37 | 40 |
| Boston Ely | 80 | 85 | Majestic | 26 | 28 |
| Best Ariz | .. | 1⅛ | Mex Metals | 27 | 30 |
| Best Mont | 48 | 50 | McKin Dar | 48 | 52 |
| Butte & Lon | 18 | 19 | Mol Prod | 7 | 9 |
| Cal & Ariz | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | New Baltic | 60 | 1¼ |
| Cal & Jer | 45 | 85 | Nat Z & L | 11 | 12 |
| Calaveras | 75 | 1¼ | New Corn | 16¾ | 17¼ |
| Champ, old | 3 | 4½ | Nixon Nev | 33 | 35 |
| Chief Cons | 3¼ | 3½ | Oneco | 30 | 40 |
| Cortes | 15 | 25 | Onondaga | 10 | 18 |
| Crown Res | 20 | 28 | S W Miami | .. | .. |
| Dunbiek | 56 | 58 | Tol Prod | 60 | 1¼ |
| Earl Eagle | 1¼ | 2 | Un Ver Ext | 36½ | 37¼ |
| Eag Bluebell | 2¼ | 2½ | Viet Mines | .. | 50 |
| Fortuna | 2 | 5 | Yukon Gold | 1 | 1¼ |

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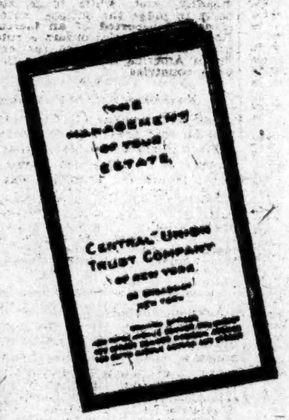


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**The BANKERS MAGAZINE**
INTERNATIONAL BANKING NUMBER
Vol. XCVII NOVEMBER No. 5

| | |
|---|---|
| The New Era in Trade and Finance | *Editorial* |
| The War and Banking | *Sir George Paish* |
| New York as a World Financial Centre | *Frank A. Vanderlip* |
| The Financial Situation of France | *Alfred Neymarck* |
| British War Fin

GLENROCK OIL

This company is completing wells regularly on its acreage in the various Wyoming fields and has a number of wells drilling. Market situation discussed in our

WEEKLY REVIEW NO. 327.

Among other issues treated are:

American Marconi | Oklahoma P. & R.
Curtiss Aero. | Island Oil
U. S. Steamship | Merritt Oil

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## UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, registered | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 2s, coupon, 1930 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 2s, Panama, '38, reg | 99 | 99½ |
| 2s, Panama, '38, coup | 99 | 99½ |
| 3s, registered, 1946 | 99 | 99½ |
| 3s, coupon, 1946 | 99 | 99½ |

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| 3s, conversion, 1947 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 4s, registered, 1925 | 106 | 106½ |
| 4s, coupon, 1925 | 106 | 106½ |
| 3s, Panama, '61, reg | 86 | 86 |
| 3s, Panama, '61, coup | 86 | 86 |
| 3s, Fed Land Bank, '38 | 103½ | 104½ |

## NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Monday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s July, 1967 | 103 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4½s June, 1965 | 103 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4½s Mar., 1963 | 103 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4½s Nov. 1957 | 103 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4½s May, 1957 | 103 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4½s Mar., 1960-30 | 98½ | 99¼ | 98½ |
| 4½s Mar., 1964 | 98½ | 99¼ | 98½ |
| 4½s Apr., 1960 | 98½ | 99¼ | 98½ |
| 4½s Mar., 1962 | 98½ | 99¼ | 98½ |
| 4½s Sep., 1960 | 98½ | 99¼ | 98½ |
| 4s May, 1959 | 93¼ | 94¼ | 93¼ |
| 4s Nov., 1958 | 93¼ | 94¼ | 93¼ |
| 4s May, 1957 | 93¼ | 94¼ | 93¼ |
| 4s Nov., 1956 | 92¾ | 94 | 93¼ |
| 4s Nov., 1955 | 92¾ | 94 | 92¾ |
| 4s Nov., 1936 | 95 | 96 | 95 |
| 4s May, 1919 | 99¼ | | 99¼ |

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Monday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s Nov., 1955 | 84 | | 84 |
| 3½s Nov., 1954 | 85 | | 85¾ |
| 3½s Nov., 1954 | 84 | | 85¼ |

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s 1924-1931 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| 4½s 1931-1937 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| 4½s 1919-1920 | 4.50 | 4.40 | 4.50 |
| 4½s 1919-1923 | 4.50 | 4.30 | 4.50 |
| 4½s 1924-1933 | 4.50 | 4.30 | 4.50 |
| 4½s 1940-1953 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.50 |
| 4½s 1939-1939 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.50 |
| 4½s 1922-1929 | 4.55 | 4.35 | 4.55 |
| 4½s 1919-1921 | 4.55 | 4.35 | 4.55 |
| 4½s 1940-1963 | 4.55 | 4.40 | 4.55 |
| 4½s 1936-1938 | 4.55 | 4.40 | 4.55 |
| 4½s 1919-1925 | 4.55 | 4.40 | 4.55 |

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 595 | Cities Service | 296 | 293 | 293 | 296 |
| 770 | Cities Service pf | 83¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | 82¼ |
| $30,000 | Cities Service deb. 7s | 115 | 115 | 115½ | 119 |
| 1,000 | Int. Elec. 1st 6s | 80 | 80 | 80 | .. |
| 4,300 | Com. L. & P. 6s, 1947 | 95 | 95 | .. | 95 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adiron Elec Power | .. | 17 |
| Adiron Elec Power pf | 66 | 68 |
| Am Gas & El ctfic | 103 | 106 |
| Am Gas & Elec pf | 44 | 46 |
| Am Light & Traction | 233 | 236 |
| Am Light & Trac pf | 100 | 103 |
| Am Power & Light | 55 | 60 |
| Am Power & Light pf | 74 | 76 |
| Am Public Utilities | .. | 23 |
| Am Public Utilities pf | 38 | 41 |
| Am W W & Electric | 7 | 9 |
| Am W W & E 1st pf | 69 | 73 |
| Am W W & E partic | 14 | 17 |
| Carolina Power & Light | 32 | 35 |
| Carolina Power & L pf | 93 | 98 |
| Colorado Power | 29 | 30 |
| Columbus Electric | 93 | 97 |
| Columbus Electric pf | 73 | 77 |
| Com Pow, Ry & L | 23 | 25 |
| Com Pow, Ry & L pf | 49 | 51 |
| Conn Power pf | 73 | 77 |
| Consumers Power pf | 53 | 55 |
| Eastern Texas Elec | 50 | 54 |
| Eastern Texas Elec pf | 73 | 76 |
| El Paso Electric | 73 | 76 |
| Electric B & S pf | 92 | 96 |
| Empire Dist Elec pf | 70 | 75 |
| Federal Light & Trac | 7 | 10 |
| Federal Light & Trac pf | 40 | 43 |
| Galveston-Houston Elec | 24 | 30 |
| Galveston-Hous Elec pf | 63 | 68 |
| Gas & Elec Securities | 250 | 275 |
| Gas & Elec Secur pf | 80 | 85 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Miss River Power | 13 | 15 |
| Miss River Power pf | 38 | 42 |
| North Ern Ohio Electric | 17 | 20 |
| North Ohio Electric pf | 55 | 60 |
| Northern Ont Lt & P | 14 | 15 |
| Northern Ont Lt & P pf | 50 | 55 |
| North States Power | 63 | 66 |
| North States Power pf | 88 | 91 |
| Northern Texas Elec | 60 | 65 |
| Northern Texas Elec pf | 70 | 73 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 38 | 40 |
| Pacific Gas & Elec pf | 84 | 88 |
| Puget Sd Trac, L & P | 14 | 19 |
| Puget S T, L & P pf | 46 | 50 |
| Ry & Lt. Secur pf | 80 | 85 |
| Republic Ry & Light | 17 | 20 |
| Republic Ry & L pf | 58 | 60 |
| Southern Cal Edison | 79 | 82 |
| Southern Cal Edison pf | 97 | 100 |
| Standard Gas & Elec | 11 | 13 |
| Stand Gas & Elec pf | 32 | 34 |
| Tampa Electric | 98 | 102½ |
| Tri-City Ry, Lt & Power | .. | 4 |
| Tri-City Ry, Lt & P pf | 17 | 19 |
| Twin States Gas & El | 92 | 96 |
| United Light & Rys | 38 | 40 |
| United Light & Rys pf | 70 | 75 |
| Wash I W D & P pf | 81 | 84 |
| Western Power | 14½ | 16 |
| Western Power pf | 62 | 63 |
| West, Church & Kerr | 65 | 69 |
| West, Church & K pf | 76 | 79 |
| Yadkin River Power pf | 98 | 100 |

Bonds.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama Water 6s, '20 | 96 | 98½ | Middle W U 6s, '25 | 85 | 90 |
| Am W W & E col 5s | 70 | 75 | Miss River Pow 1st 5s | 73 | 75 |
| Appalachian Pow 5s | 92 | 70 | Miss V G & P 5s | 82 | 85 |
| Cin Gas & El 5s, '56 | 90 | 95 | Nor States Pow 6s, '20 | 92 | 94 |
| Cities Fuel & P 7s, '19 | 98 | 100 | Nor States Pow 5s, '41 | 90 | 92 |
| Col Ltg & R deb 5s, '27 | 75 | 80 | Nor Tex Elec col 5s | 80 | 85 |
| Commonwealth Power (Neb) 1st 6s, 1914 | .. | .. | Omaha & C B St Ry 5s | 80 | 85 |
| Com L & P 6s, 1919 | 97 | 100 | Penn Elec 7s, '23 | 98 | 100 |
| Conn Power 5s | 93 | 97½ | Puget S T, L & P 7s | 96½ | 98½ |
| Dallas Elec. 1st 5s, '22 | 81 | 83 | Roanoke W Sp 5s, '19 | 96½ | 97¾ |
| East Tex Elec col 5s | 82 | 90 | So Cal Edison 5s, '30 | 88 | 91 |
| East Tex Elec 7s, '21 | 96½ | 98 | Twin States Gas & El 5s, '53 | .. | .. |
| El Paso Elec col 5s | 82 | 90 | Un L & R 1st 5s, '35 | 81 | 86 |
| Empire G & E 6s, '26 | 98 | 100 | Un L & R deb 6s, '24 | 82 | 85 |
| Empire Ref 6s, '27 | 94 | 98 | Un Util cv 6s, '43 | 90 | 95 |
| Gt West Pow 5s, '46 | 80 | 90 | Utah Securities 6s | 83½ | 86½ |
| Gt West Pow 6s, '25 | 83 | 90 | Wash I W P & P 5s | 93½ | 98 |
| Int M Ry, L & P 5s | 86 | 90 | Middle W U 6s, '25 | 85 | 90 |
| Inters Elec 6s, 1919 | 90 | 97½ | | | |

## OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

### BALTIMORE.

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 350 | Atlantic Pet. | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 30 | M&M 1st Nat | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 500 | Cosden | 7 | 7 | 7 | 30 | Penn-W P | 78½ | 78¼ | 78½ |
| 20 | Davison Chem. | 35 | 34 | 34 | 265 | United Rys | 21 | 20¾ | 21 |
| 140 | Elec Storage | 50½ | 50 | 50½ | 100 | W, B & A | 28½ | 28 | 28½ |
| 5 | Hous Oil pf. | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | | | | | |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Cosden 6s, A | 83¾ | 83¾ | $2,000 | City 4s, '61.. |
| 4,000 | Do, B | 84½ | 84¼ | 8,400 | Fairmont 5s |
| 10,000 | Chn Power 5s | 97¼ | 97¼ | 1,000 | Md Dredg 6s |
| 5,000 | Do 6s | 97¾ | 97¾ | 5,000 | U Rys inc 4s |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 4s, '61.. | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Fairmont 5s | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Md Dredg 6s | 99½ | 99¾ |
| U Rys inc 4s | 57¼ | 57¼ |

### BOSTON.

**Mining.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Ahmeek | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 150 | Alaska Gold | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 10 | Anaconda | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 225 | Ariz Com'l | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 125 | Cal & Ariz | 66 | 65½ | 66 |
| 171 | Cop Range | 46 | 45 | 45 |
| 100 | Daly-West | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 400 | Davis-Daly | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 116 | East Butte | 10½ | 10 | 10½ |
| 150 | Franklin | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 45 | Gr Cananea | 45¾ | 44½ | 45¾ |
| 50 | Hancock | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 105 | Inspiration | 47¾ | 46¾ | 47¾ |
| 12 | Isl Creek pf | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 25 | Isle Royale | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 20 | Lake Copper | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 15 | Mason Val | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 688 | Mayflower | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 10 | Mohawk | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 30 | Niplssing | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ |

**Railroads.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Bos & Alb | 145 | 145 | 145 | 2 | Conn & P pf | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 170 | Bos Elev | 76 | 75 | 76 | 400 | Mass Elec | 24 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | Do pf | 97 | 97 | 97 | 285 | Do pf | 12 | 11½ | 11½ |
| 20 | Bos & Low | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | NY, N H & H | 33⅜ | 33 | 35 |
| 15 | Bos & Me | 31½ | 31 | 31⅜ | 35 | West End | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 15 | Do pf | 57 | 57 | 57 | | | | | |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 159 | Am Ag Ch | 101 | 100 | 100¾ | 51 | Mass Gas | 85 | 84½ | 85 |
| 22 | Do pf | 98 | 97 | 98 | 20 | Do pf | 66 | 65½ | 65½ |
| 20 | Am Sugar | 110 | 110 | 110 | 25 | Mergenthaler | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| 106 | Do pf | 113 | 112 | 112½ | 100 | N E Tel & T | 99 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 283 | Am Tel & C | 104¾ | 103 | 104½ | 20 | NovaScotia | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 5 | Am Woolpf | 95 | 95 | 95 | 15 | Pacific Mills | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| 5 | Amoskeag pf | 81 | 81 | 81 | 75 | Punta Sug | 46 | 46¼ | 46 |
| 120 | Booth | 23½ | 22¾ | 23½ | 5 | Pullman | 124 | 124 | 124 |
| 20 | Cuban P C | 12¾ | 12½ | 13¼ | 1,535 | Stewart | 38¾ | 38¾ | 39 |
| 8 | Edison | 185 | 185 | 185 | 1,145 | Swift | 124 | 120 | 124 |
| 1,435 | Fairbank's | 59½ | 57½ | 59¾ | 3 | United Drug | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 225 | Gorton-Pew | 92 | 92 | 92 | 281 | Un Fruit | 144½ | 142 | 144¾ |
| 21 | Gen Elec | 148 | 147 | 147½ | 427 | Un Shoe M | 43¾ | 43 | 43 |
| 230 | Isl Oil | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 70 | Do pf | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 49 | Loew's | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | 245 | Ventura Oil | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| | | | | | 195 | Walworth | 18 | 17¾ | 18 |
| | | | | | 10 | WarBrosIpf | 39 | 39 | 39 |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7,000 | Am Ag C 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | $8,000 | PondCreek 6s | 91 | 90 | 90 |
| 5,000 | A G & W I 5s | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | 5,000 | U S Rm 6s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 1,000 | MassG 4½s | 92½ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 1,000 | Swift 5s | 97 | 97 | 97 |

### CHICAGO.

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | Armour pf | 102¾ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 215 | Sears-Roe | 160 | 158 | 160 |
| 340 | Booth Fish | 23½ | 23 | 23¼ | 120 | Shaw | 77 | 75 | 75 |
| 10 | Do pf | 77 | 77 | 77 | 390 | Stewart-W | 75 | 73 | 75 |
| 160 | City & Con pf | 14 | 14 | 14 | 9,466 | Swift Int'l | 46 | 42¾ | 45 |
| 25 | Pneu Tool | 66 | 65 | 66 | 2,135 | Swift & Co | 124 | 119½ | 124 |
| 220 | Coleman | 129 | 128 | 129 | 3,800 | Union Carb | 57½ | 56 | 57¼ |
| 100 | Deere & Co | 96 | 96 | 96 | 50 | U Paperb'd | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 3,297 | Libby, M & L | 23¾ | 23 | 23¾ | 50 | West Stone | 3½ | 3 | 3¼ |
| 25 | Nat Carb pf | 119 | 119 | 119 | 90 | Wilson | 68½ | 68 | 68¾ |
| 10 | Nat Biscuit | 95 | 95 | 95 | 63 | Do pf | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 160 | People's Gas | 51¾ | 49¾ | 51¾ | | | | | |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | City & C 5s | 52 | 52 | 52 | $4,000 | Chi Ry 1st 5s | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 1,000 | City Ry 1st 5s | 91 | 91 | 91 | 15,000 | Swift 1st 5s | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |

### PHILADELPHIA.

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 104 | Buff & Susq. | 66 | 65 | 65 | 1,037 | Phila Elec | 25½ | 25 | 25 |
| 5 | Do pf | 55 | 55 | 55 | 36 | Phila Co 6s pf | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 40 | Elec Storage | 52 | 52 | 52 | 43 | Do 8s pf | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 22 | Ins of N A | 24 | 24 | 24 | 250 | Phila R T | 20¾ | 20 | 20¾ |
| 150 | Gen Asphalt | 31¼ | 30½ | 31¼ | 1,150 | Tono Belm't | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | Do pf | 71¾ | 71½ | 71¾ | 600 | Tono Mining | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 |
| 260 | Lake Superior | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¾ | 110 | Unit Gas Imp | 71 | 70¼ | 71 |
| 95 | Lehigh Nav | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 10 | Union Trac | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 108 | Lehigh Val | 59 | 57¾ | 57¾ | 7 | Westmoreld Coal | 74 | 73¼ | 73½ |
| 20 | Penn Salt | 86 | 86 | 86 | | | | | |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | L Val Coal 5s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | $2,000 | Phil Co con 5s | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 1,000 | L Val gen con 4½s | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | 5,000 | Phil El 1st 5s | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| | | | | | 2,000 | Read'g gen 4s | 88 | 88 | 88 |

## TOBACCO STOCKS

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Monday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am Cigar | 99 | 102 | 99 |
| Am Cigar pf | 82 | 83 | 82 |
| Conley Foil | 190 | 205 | 195 |
| J S Young | 120 | 150 | 120 |
| J S Young pf | 97 | 102 | 97 |
| MacA & Forbes | 170 | 190 | 170 |

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Monday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porto R-Am Tob | 125 | 135 | 125 |
| R J Reynolds, A | 380 | 390 | 380 |
| R J Reyn Com, B | 300 | 320 | 295 |
| R J Reynolds pf | 107 | 109 | 107 |
| Weyman-Bruton | 175 | 185 | 175 |
| Weyman-B pf | 100 | 100 | 100 |

## SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

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## FINANCIAL NOTICES.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.
Notice of Redemption of Two-Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all of the Two-Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of UTAH POWER & LIGHT COMPANY outstanding under the agreement between Utah Power & Light Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, dated August 1, 1917, have been called for redemption on December 18, 1918, and will be redeemed on that date at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, TRUST DEPARTMENT, in accordance with the terms thereof, at 100% and interest accrued to December 18, 1918. Some tax certificate should accompany the notes when presented for payment.
UTAH POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.
By E. W. HILL, Vice President.

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday closed strong and active. Final quotations, representing gains from ½ to 3 points, about the highest for the session, were ascribed to lower rates for call money and a reported modification of restrictions on loans. The demand included both the industrials and the rails.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | Allis-Ch | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25¼ |
| 160 | Am B Sugar | 50¾ | 48 | 50½ |
| 240 | Am Can | 42¾ | 40 | 42¾ |
| 80 | Am C & F | 81¾ | 80 | 81¾ |
| 60 | Am Hide & L pf | 75½ | 72 | 75½ |
| 10 | Am Ice | 36¾ | 30¾ | 36¾ |
| 30 | Am Linseed | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 190 | Am Loco'e | 61¾ | 60¾ | 61¾ |
| 1,330 | Am S & R | 83¾ | 81¾ | 83¾ |
| 20 | Am Woolen | 50 | 48¾ | 50 |
| 645 | Ana Copper | 63¾ | 62¾ | 63¾ |
| 50 | A T & S F | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 120 | A, G & W I | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1,910 | Bald Locom | 15¾ | 12¾ | 75 |
| 160 | Balt & Ohio | 54 | 52¾ | 53¾ |
| 580 | Beth Stl B | 64 | 61¾ | 63¾ |
| 10 | Brook R T | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| 10 | Butte & S | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 210 | Cent Leath | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 30 | Ches & Ohio | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| 130 | C, M & St P | 45¾ | 44 | 45¾ |
| 130 | C, R I & P | 26 | 25½ | 26 |
| 70 | Chile Cop | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 60 | Chino Cop | 39¾ | 39 | 39¾ |
| 20 | Col Gas | 57½ | 56¾ | 57½ |
| 200 | Corn Prod | 47 | 46 | 46¾ |
| 420 | Cru Steel | 58 | 54¾ | 56 |
| 130 | Cuba C S | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 400 | Erie | 18¾ | 17¾ | 18¼ |
| 120 | Do 1st pf | 30½ | 29¾ | 30 |
| 10 | Goodrich | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 30 | Gt North pf | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 60 | Gt Nor Ore | 33 | 32¾ | 33 |
| 255 | Int Mer M | 48¾ | 45¾ | 48¾ |
| 2,910 | Do pf | 108½ | 106¾ | 108½ |
| 140 | Int Nickel | 31¼ | 30¾ | 31¼ |
| 80 | Intrn'l Paper | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| 161 | Ken Copper | 35¾ | 35 | 35¾ |
| 60 | Lack Steel | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 60 | Lehigh Val | 58½ | 57¾ | 57¾ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | Bar O & G | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 90 |
| 2,000 | B-Wyo O | 21 | 20 | 20 | 7 |
| 1,000 | Cos'n & Co | 7¼ | 6¾ | 7 | 85 |
| 5,100 | Cosden & Co | 5 | 5 | 5 | 95 |
| 3,000 | Federal Oil | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 92 |
| 1,300 | Glenrock O | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 85 |
| 300 | Houston O | 72¾ | 71 | 72¾ | 80 |
| 800 | Int'l Petr Co | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 20 |
| 2,000 | O & Trans | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 15 |
| 300 | Met Petr'm | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 2,500 | Midwest O | 100 | 104 | 100 | .. |
| 1,050 | Nat Fuel & G | 133 | 131 | 133¼ | .. |
| 2,000 | N W Oil & G | 50 | 49 | 50 | .. |
| 3,600 | Okla P & R | 9¾ | 8¾ | 9¾ | .. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | Or O & G | 26 | 23 | 26 | 26 |
| 700 | Roy Dutch, 1925 | 67¾ | 67 | 67¾ | 5 |
| 150 | Sap O & R | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 65 |
| 1,100 | Sec P & R | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 62 |
| 700 | Seq O & R | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 5 |
| 2,000 | Standard Oil | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | 7 |
| 200 | Tex Pac C & O | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 7 |
| 5,000 | Trx O & R | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 15 |
| 600 | Un West O, new | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 5 |
| 600 | Victoria Oil, new stock | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ | 10 |

## MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,700 | ‡Kewanaa | 6 | 5½ | 6 | 90 |
| 1,200 | ‡Lib Bll (p) | 51 | 49 | 50 | 20 |
| 1,500 | ‡Magma Cop | 30 | 29 | 29 | 25 |
| 1,500 | ‡Moh Lead | 36 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 900 | ‡Onondaga | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 35 |
| 100 | ‡Ray Hercu | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 35 |
| 3,500 | ‡South Miss | 33 | 30 | 33 | 35 |
| 2,500 | ‡Silver Cañon | 82 | 81 | 82 | 62 |
| 500 | ‡Sil Fls Sil | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 100 |
| 100 | ‡Silver Pick | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 100 |
| 300 | Std Sil-Lead | 7 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| 4,700 | ‡Success | 16 | 14 | 16 | 100 |
| 200 | Tono Ext | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 100 |
| 1,550 | United East'n | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 100 |
| 1,000 | ‡U S L & Z | 7 | 6 | 7 | 100 |
| 4,500 | ‡Ward M&M | 36 | 34 | 34 | 100 |
| 2,000 | ‡Wasapi | 46 | 44 | 46 | 100 |
| 1,200 | ‡W End Con | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 100 |
| 6,500 | ‡WUtah Ext, (a pros) | 19 | 18 | 19 | 100 |
| 1,400 | ‡White Caps | 16 | 15½ | 16 | 100 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | ‡Am Tob 7s, 1920 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100 |
| 5,000 | ‡ Do, '22 | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ | 100 |
| 5,000 | ‡ Do, '22-23 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 100 |
| 15,000 | ‡Can Govt 5s | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 100 |
| 22,000 | ‡Int R'y 7s | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 100 |

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share

## CURB TRANSACTIONS

**INDUSTRIALS.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 | ‡Aetna Exp | 6 | 5¼ | 6 |
| 1,800 | Br-A T Co, coupon | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ |
| 100 | ‡Burns B Y | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 500 | ‡Car, L & P | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¾ |
| 30 | ‡Col'e Wood | 12 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 400 | Curtiss Aero v t | 11¾ | 12 | 12 |
| 100 | Emerson | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 700 | ‡Gen Asph't | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 1,800 | Hupp M C | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 5,100 | Key T & R | 25½ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 4,200 | Mar of Am | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 25 | Nat Transit | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 15 | ‡North P L | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 30 | ‡8 Oil Co of Cal | 228 | 227 | 228 |

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | N A P & P | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 100 | N Y Trans | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 300 | Pile E Cp | 11 | 10¾ | 11 |
| 3,500 | ‡Smith M T | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 900 | ‡Steel A Cp | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 1,000 | Sub Boat v t, ctfs | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 800 | ‡U S Ref & M | 33¾ | 33½ | 33¾ |
| 2,000 | U S S P Co | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 2,300 | Wayne Coal | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 3,500 | ‡W M A Cp | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 100 | World P T Co, v t ctfs | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |

**SUBSIDIARIES.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 51 | ‡8 Oil Co of N J | 580 | 576 | 580 | .. |
| 180 | ‡8 Oil Co of N Y | 282 | 276 | 277½ | .. |

**MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | ‡Or O & G | 26 | 23 | 26 | 26 |
| 700 | ‡Roy Dutch, 1925 | 67¾ | 67 | 67¾ | 5 |
| 150 | ‡Sap O & R | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 65 |
| 1,100 | Sec P & R | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 62 |
| 700 | ‡Seq O & R | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 5 |
| 2,000 | ‡Standard Oil | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | 7 |
| 200 | ‡Tex Pac C & O | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 7 |
| 5,000 | ‡Trx O & R | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 15 |
| 600 | ‡Un West O, new | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 5 |
| 600 | ‡Victoria Oil, new stock | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ | 10 |

**MINING STOCKS.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,700 | ‡Kewanaa | 6 | 5¼ | 6 | 90 |
| 1,200 | ‡Lib Bll (p) | 51 | 49 | 50 | 20 |
| 1,500 | ‡Magma Cop | 30 | 29 | 29 | 25 |
| 1,500 | ‡Moh Lead | 36 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 900 | ‡Onondaga | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 35 |
| 100 | ‡Ray Hercu | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 35 |
| 3,500 | ‡South Miss | 33 | 30 | 33 | 35 |
| 2,500 | ‡Silver Cañon | 82 | 81 | 82 | 62 |
| 500 | ‡Sil Fls Sil | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 100 |
| 100 | ‡Silver Pick | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 100 |
| 300 | Std Sil-Lead | 7 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| 4,700 | ‡Success | 16 | 14 | 16 | 100 |
| 200 | Tono Ext | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 100 |
| 1,550 | United East'n | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 100 

# REAL ESTATE FIELD

The realty market continued to show activity yesterday, the most noteworthy transaction being the sale of the fine residence of the late John M. Bowers at 45 East Sixty-fifth Street, covering a plot 25 by 100.6, between Park and Madison Avenues. It was purchased by Thomas Ewing, a lawyer, for his home.

The sale was made through Douglas L. Elliman & Co., for William C. Bowers, Spottswood D. Bowers, and Arthur Coppell, as executors and trustees of the estate of John M. Bowers. Benson B. Sloane and Mr. Bowers in 1909 purchased jointly fifty-six feet and built two houses for their respective occupancy. Adjoining are the twin English basement dwellings of Mrs. James Roosevelt and her son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The Bowers house is a six-story English basement residence, and with its improvements, represented a cost of over $200,000. The entire purchase price is to be paid in cash and the property taken without mortgage.

Another east side dwelling deal was the three-story house at 1,033 Lexington Avenue, on a lot 17.2 by 55, adjoining the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street. It was sold by Julius Stick, whose family has owned it for over thirty-two years. A. H. Levy was the broker, and he has effected a resale.

The four-story dwelling at 35 West Eighty-eighth Street, on a plot 21 by 100.5, has been sold through Pease & Elliman for Frederick Brown, who recently acquired it in trade. The buyer will occupy the residence.

**Investor Increases West Side Realty Holdings.**

Anna F. Bookstaver has increased her holdings on West Eighty-fourth Street by the purchase of 180 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 33.4 by 102.2, from Dr. J. A. Anderson and Ella J. Alsenurst. The buyer holds title to 178, a similar property adjoining, and now controls a plot 66.8 by 102.2. E. H. Ludlow & Co. and John D. Hibbard negotiated the sale. Title was recorded yesterday subject to a $35,500 mortgage.

**Two Downtown Lofts Sold.**

The Colgate estate sold the six-story loft building 135 Greene Street, on a lot 39.6 by 100. Title to the property, which is located between Prince and West Houston Streets, stands in the name of the Etagloc Holding Company.

The William F. Milton estate sold to a client of the Cruikshank Company 90 Gold Street, four-story loft building, on a lot 24.6 by 90, located between Fulton Street and Burling Slip.

**Tenement Deals.**

An investor purchased from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company 204 East Broadway, a five-story tenement on a lot 25.6 by 64.6. The property was acquired recently in foreclosure proceedings by the sellers.

The Cliryl Holding Company (State Bank) sold to an investor the three six-story new law tenements 426 to 428 East 116th Street, each on a plot 41.8 by 100.11.

**$300,000 Long Island Estate Sold.**

The estate of the late Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker, Chairman of the American Locomotive Company at Locust Valley, comprising fifteen acres, with a new Georgian colonial residence, garage, and stable, has been sold by Worthington Whitehouse in conjunction with Kenneth Fves & Co. It is one of the finest places in that section, being opposite the country estate of Mrs. Levi C. Weir and almost adjoins the properties of Paul D. Cravath and W. D. Guthrie.

The property was sold with the house fully furnished and was held at $300,000.

**Brooklyn.**

Martin A. Ansbroro sold the eight-family brick house 218 Forty-ninth Street for D. W. Hill to a client for investment; also 622 Seventy-seventh Street, a six-family brick house, for J. C. Walsh.

**Queens Borough Sales.**

H. Speck purchased a plot 100 by 100, from A. Kaufman, at the southeast corner of Avenue C and Twenty-first Street, College Point.

Thomas F. Martin Realty Company sold to J. R. Mereas an improved plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Quinn Avenue, north of Alden Avenue, Jamaica.

**Westchester County.**

J. Howard Stannard purchased from William Bagley his residence in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, held at $20,000. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

The old Nils homestead and hotel, on a plot 140 by 100, at 127 South Terrace Avenue, Mount Vernon, has been sold by the Tichborne Realty Company to Estifilio Zeugitsen. The property was held at $11,000.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Mrs. Cora E. Northrup her residence in the Overhill estate at Scarsdale, to a New York client. It was held at $15,000.

**New Jersey.**

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Charles R. Piper the frame dwelling at 1,966 Boulevard, Jersey City, and for John D. Piper the frame dwelling house at 29 Fulton Avenue, Jersey City. Henry Stevens was the buyer of both properties.

**Realty Notes.**

A meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade has been called for this evening at the board rooms, 137th Street and Lincoln Avenue.

Plans have been filed for altering, at a cost of $3,000, the two-story studio building at 230 and 232 West Thirty-eighth Street, owned by the George Becker Realty Company.

## RESULTS AT AUCTION.

**By Henry Brady.**

Front St, 126, w s, 90.8 ft n of Wall St, 15.6x82.2x irregular, three-story office and store building; Susan Pringle et al, administrators, against W. J. McNulty et al.; E. C. Moon, attorney; due, $22,708 81; taxes, &c., $500; to Henry L. Young, a party in interest, for $24,100.

Jefferson St, 24, w s, 75 ft s of East Broadway, 20x53.2, three-story tenement and stores; Sheldon Leavitt et al. against Jacob Korenafsky et al.; Roosevelt & K., attorneys; due, $14,898.45; taxes, etc., $115; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

**By Joseph P. Day.**

19th St, 338 and 340 East, s s, 196 ft w of 1st Av, 42x103.3, seven-story tenement; Home for Incurables against Carrie Benheim et al.; Roosevelt & K., attorneys; due, $62,263.10; al. taxes, &c., $2,700; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Santa Lane, at City Island, adjoining land of Orrin Fordham and D. W. Billar, 84x45; M. T. Kyle against W. A. Santa et al.; Kiddle & M., attorneys; partition; to Kyle & Purdy, Inc., for $700.

**BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.**

**Bronx.**

171ST ST, s w corner of Ogden Av, 175x100x irregular; City Real Estate Co. loans Lanman Realty Co., Inc., to erect one one-story building with nine stores, three payments, $35,000

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

**Manhattan.**

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,134, w s, 82.6 ft s of 146th St, 27.6x100; Anna Polatschek to William Polatschek, 100 9th Av, ¼ part, mtg $40,000. Nov. 18; attorney, Geza Eichhorn, 309 Broadway.....$1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75; Charles Schlimmer to Minna Stix, Mults. 423 West 55th St, all liens, Oct. 10; attorney, H. L. Kunstler, 149 Livingston St.$1

OLIVER ST, s s, 56 ft n of Bench St, 40x50, foreclosure; Oct. 14, 1918; Charles F. Bafley, referee, to Hy J. Closson, 90 Cleveland St, Queens, N. Y., and Charles M. Hogan, 152 East 35th St, trustees, Nov. 23; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McI., 52 Wall St, last bid.....$21,000

RIDGE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Delancey St, at south clearance line of bridge property, 25x100; Dee Holding Co. to Elrin Realty & Mtg Co., 50 Maiden Lane, all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, A. Grassick, Hall of Records .....$100

TIE AV, 2,344, w s, 25 ft n of 182d St, 24.9x100; American Bible Society to Cecilia Cohen, 736 Riverside Drive, all liens, Nov. 15; attorneys, Harris & Towne, 258 Broadway .....$22,000

8TH AV, 754-756, e s, 50.5 ft n of 46th St, 50x100, George Kern to 350 West 38th St Co., 350 West 38th St, all liens, July 31; attorney, J. B. Hallinan, 350 West 38th St.

9TH AV, 406, e s, 49.5 ft s of 38th St, 24.8x100; George Kern to 350 West 38th St Co., 350 West 38th St, mtg $8,000; attorney, John B. Hallinan, 350 West 38th St.....$100

10TH ST, 330 West, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.6x25x46.3, foreclosure; Max Ehrbach, referee, to Commonwealth Ins Co. of New York, 76 William St; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St.....$7,500

18TH ST, n s, Lots 582-583, map C. C. Moore, 50x91.11; Josephine C. Christian, individually and as executrix of C. A. Christian et al. to James MacKenzie, 802 President St, Brooklyn, Oct. 10; attorneys, Stern & R., 149 Broadway .....$23,000

21ST ST, 12 West, s s, 344.6 ft w of 9th Av, 20.6x92; Elizabeth Thacher, 100 9th Av, ¼ part, mtg $40,000. Nov. 18; attorney, Geza Eichhorn, 309 Broadway.....$1

28TH ST, 150 West, s s, 40 ft e of Seventh Av

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady of refinement, 35, having moderate income, daughter 12, wishes entire charge private home; no objection to children if nurse; can relieve head of house of all responsibility; thoroughly reliable; best of references; nothing trivial; appointment by letter. S 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary wants position; experienced, high school and business school graduate; excellent references; $20. Telephone Plaza 2909. Secretary, 37 East 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, possessing initiative; correspondence without dictation; valuable assistant to busy executive; excellent credentials; $25-$30. R 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, college education, desires office position; refined surroundings essential, or private work; portable typewriter; neat, painstaking. M. M., 35 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires employment with reputable concern; willing to prove capability; commence $18 per week. S 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience, thoroughly qualified; educated, refined, dependable; start $23. B 576 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, not afraid hard work; excellent qualifications. Jeanette Briscoll, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2068.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, experienced, not afraid of hard work; excellent qualifications. G. M., 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2204.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner; $10 to start. M. K., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 3217.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Refined young woman, studying evenings, desires office work, 9-4; no objection doctor's office. S 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent, painstaking, six years' experience; $22; permanent. S 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; six years' active business experience; excellent references. Stenographer, 113 West 114th.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant, 6 years' experience, salary $23, desires permanent position. Y. E., 903 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience, available; references; American; $15. R 750 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; good bookkeeper; executive ability; salary $20-$25. S 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 4 years' experience; excellent references; salary $18. L. Budick, 1,760 2d Av. Tel. Lenox 6955.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience. Mitchell, 756 Westchester Av. W. 165 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Short experience; capable; American; $15. Miss Perry. Telephone 2723 Beekman.

STENOGRAPHER. Typist.—High class; 7 years' experience; wide awake; intelligent. R 692 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, efficient; desires position; 3 years' experience; $22. B 574 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, experienced, desires position in export or brokerage office. S. J., 107 Rose St., B'klyn.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, high school graduate, desires permanent position. S 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, competent, initiative, executive ability; salary $25. S 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator, 2 years' experience; permanency only; $18. Phone 4246 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, experienced. Call Cathedral 9291.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wan s work evenings, hours 7 to 10. L 336 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires position, mornings. Write S. K., 125 East 34th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, central office experience; typewriting; general office assistant; Christian. Write K. V., 1,180 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR-TYPIST.—Seven years' experience, desires position reliable concern. R 738 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, accurate, young lady, desires manuscript scenarios, &c., to copy; reasonable rate. M., 503 Columbus Av.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in general office work, desires clerical position. R 729 Times Downtown.

### Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, 89th. Riverside 9463.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE.

Thoroughly experienced cost and general accounting and systematizing, analytical and constructive; long, successful record office and factory administration; references. R 620 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert cost and general accountant desires position with manufacturing concern; take charge of accounting; salary $35. 231 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, aged 24, New York University graduate, 2 years' public accounting experience, seeks connection with C. P. A. K 6, 271 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—In service to be released shortly; general accounting experience, married; desires desirable connection with C. P. A. K 349 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers $10 monthly. Godfwater, 132 Nassau. Phone Beekman 7309.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified; general accounting, monthly audits, investigations, systems tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. Telephone 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANTS; books open; auditors; systems; bookkeeping at special rates; confused accounts straightened; financial tax reports. Phone Hanover 5364.

ACCOUNTANT, 33, senior, two years with C. P. A., seeks position requiring constructive experience, little or no supervision. L 370 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (24,) with public accounting experience, desires position with C. P. A. L 324 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, part time, bookkeeping, audits, financial statements, &c., $5 up-ward. G 704 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 33, American, married; certified experience; $2,500. Weeber, 1060 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) experienced senior B. C. S., desires permanent position with C. P. A. or N. Y. firm. S 97 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, two years' experience, wishes connection; C. P. A., B 88 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (19), experienced, desires connection with firm of accountants. S 146 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, reliable, will make arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper; $ 1, 871 Times.

ADVERTISING position wanted by former agency office manager with college and business training and 8 years' advertising experience in copy, planning layouts, and handling cuts, printing, and agency detail work; best references. B 573 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.

Experienced and energetic young man desires a position where ability and good work are recognized and rewarded; correspondent; live wire. R 728 Times Downtown.

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN seeks connection; European representative; 11 years' experience complete building supply business; excellent references as to ability, personality, honesty, integrity. Y 230 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE. — Progressive young man, experienced in all branches of office detail, statistics, and banking, desires position where advancement is assured. S 128 Times.

AVIATOR back from service seeks position with large concern desiring man of energy; age 28; single; free to travel; college graduate; business experience; only position of responsibility considered. L 224 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, cashier; A1 office executive, long experience; good knowledge Spanish and German; Gentile, 40 years old, married; best references; salary $2,000 per year. S 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, 19, experienced, intelligent penman, rapid calculator, controls statements, and trial balance, desires connection; references. Write L. W., 14 Avenue A.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, knowledge Spanish, typewriting, dry goods business experience, wishes position with reliable concern; not to work Saturday, will work Sunday. S 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, young man, with two years' technical and three years' practical experience, desires position with large concern; salary expected, $20. B 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (21,) college man, desires connection with progressive concern or in accountant's office; experienced. G 702 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (38,) extensive experience, accurate, efficient for responsible position. Box 102, 853 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, 20 years' experience; capable taking full charge; best references. H 905 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; double entry, trial balance, gain and loss, statements on gain, and personal worth; also controlling accounts; can join at once. B 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, executive ability, take full charge of office; 12 years' experience clothing line; married; salary reasonable. E 223 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office manager, (40,) experienced in handling help, collections, painstaking; references; $35. Harris, 2,406 Fourth Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, 25, just discharged from the army, wants employment. Bonner, 347 West 112th.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced general ledger, financial statements, controlling accounts, etc. S 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, desires position reliable concern; six years' experience. S 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) office manager, 8 years experience; $30. A. S., 104 E. 14th.

BUYER.—Expert hosiery, general merchandise lines, with purchasing and selling experience, desires connection with reliable concern. Communicate S 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman putting up car for the Winter desires to procure situation for his chauffeur; long experience Pierce-Arrow, Owen Magnetic, and other cars; also Fords; English; married; pleasant personality, good habits; desirable man; available Dec. 5. Address S 77 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MACHINIST,

married, 15 years' shop and driving experience, foreign and domestic cars, including Silent Knight motors, reliable, punctual, temperate, wishes position in private family. Address S. D., 1,235 Lexington Av. Tel. Lenox 8192.

CHAUFFEUR—Mechanic, Japanese, 15 years' experience, foreign and domestic automobiles; absolutely efficient; own repairs; polite; careful driver; best recommendation. Nupponsan, 23 West 65th St. Columbus 9710.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner putting car in dead storage for Winter wishes to place his driver in good steady position; A1 mechanic, well versed in his knowledge of Pierce-Arrow or similar cars. Phone Schuyler 4476.

CHAUFFEUR, Finnish, age 31, wishes position in private family, city references. Victor Johnson, 326 East 35th. Telephone Murray Hill 1402.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, married, long experience, Pierce-Arrow, other leading makes; highest references. Thomas, 5 West 98th. Columbus 5335.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 37, married, 14 years' experience, 5 years with last employer, desires position, private family. Robert Slama, 331 East 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.

Expert, American; 15 years' experience; go anywhere; best references; bos. W. A. Giffon, 235 West 50th. Circle 4027.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; careful driver; 10 years' reference; elderly family preferred. R 689 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married, 2 years' experience, wishes position in city; references, 1,046 Grove St., Far Rockaway.

CHAUFFEUR, 27; five years' driving and mechanical experience. Chandler, 332 West 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 12 years' experience, high grade cars; make own repairs. Write W. 445 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position, private or commercial. Chas. Colett, 300 East 116th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, wishes position, private or commercial. A. Leopardi, 2,304 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 8 years' experience, 3 years last employer. Chauffeur, Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 14 years' experience; 3 years with last employer; run any car. Sinn, 206 East 80th.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman warmly recommends thoroughly competent man, 58 West 66th, Columbus 4027.

CHAUFFEUR—English, age 34, single; competent, careful driver. Brown, 101 West 52d.

CHEMIST.—College education; 2½ years analytic organic chemistry, wishes position. S 156 Times.

CLERK.—Christian manufacturing company need the services of a competent clerk; thoroughly capable, rapid and accurate at figures; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. B 387 Times.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN, with following and acquaintance in this State and Middle West. L 349 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, magazine and commercial experience, wishes position with advancement. Address A. S., 230 Macon St., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR-TYPIST.—Seven years' experience, desires position reliable concern. R 738 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, accurate, young lady, desires manuscript scenarios, &c., to copy; reasonable rate. M., 503 Columbus Av.

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ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers $10 monthly. Godfwater, 132 Nassau. Phone Beekman 7309.

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AVIATOR back from service seeks position with large concern desiring man of energy; age 28; single; free to travel; college graduate; business experience; only position of responsibility considered. L 224 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, cashier; A1 office executive, long experience; good knowledge Spanish and German; Gentile, 40 years old, married; best references; salary $2,000 per year. S 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, 19, experienced, intelligent penman, rapid calculator, controls statements, and trial balance, desires connection; references. Write L. W., 14 Avenue A.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, knowledge Spanish, typewriting, dry goods business experience, wishes position with reliable concern; not to work Saturday, will work Sunday. S 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, young man, with two years' technical and three years' practical experience, desires position with large concern; salary expected, $20. B 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (21,) college man, desires connection with progressive concern or in accountant's office; experienced. G 702 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (38,) extensive experience, accurate, efficient for responsible position. Box 102, 853 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, 20 years' experience; capable taking full charge; best references. H 905 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; double entry, trial balance, gain and loss, statements on gain, and personal worth; also controlling accounts; can join at once. B 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, executive ability, take full charge of office; 12 years' experience clothing line; married; salary reasonable. E 223 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office manager, (40,) experienced in handling help, collections, painstaking; references; $35. Harris, 2,406 Fourth Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, 25, just discharged from the army, wants employment. Bonner, 347 West 112th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced general ledger, financial statements, controlling accounts, etc. S 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, desires position reliable concern; six years' experience. S 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) office manager, 8 years experience; $30. A. S., 104 E. 14th.

BUYER.—Expert hosiery, general merchandise lines, with purchasing and selling experience, desires connection with reliable concern. Communicate S 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman putting up car for the Winter desires to procure situation for his chauffeur; long experience Pierce-Arrow, Owen Magnetic, and other cars; also Fords; English; married; pleasant personality, good habits; desirable man; available Dec. 5. Address S 77 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MACHINIST,

married, 15 years' shop and driving experience, foreign and domestic cars, including Silent Knight motors, reliable, punctual, temperate, wishes position in private family. Address S. D., 1,235 Lexington Av. Tel. Lenox 8192.

CHAUFFEUR—Mechanic, Japanese, 15 years' experience, foreign and domestic automobiles; absolutely efficient; own repairs; polite; careful driver; best recommendation. Nupponsan, 23 West 65th St. Columbus 9710.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner putting car in dead storage for Winter wishes to place his driver in good steady position; A1 mechanic, well versed in his knowledge of Pierce-Arrow or similar cars. Phone Schuyler 4476.

CHAUFFEUR, Finnish, age 31, wishes position in private family, city references. Victor Johnson, 326 East 35th. Telephone Murray Hill 1402.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, married, long experience, Pierce-Arrow, other leading makes; highest references. Thomas, 5 West 98th. Columbus 5335.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 37, married, 14 years' experience, 5 years with last employer, desires position, private family. Robert Slama, 331 East 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.

Expert, American; 15 years' experience; go anywhere; best references; bos. W. A. Giffon, 235 West 50th. Circle 4027.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; careful driver; 10 years' reference; elderly family preferred. R 689 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married, 2 years' experience, wishes position in city; references, 1,046 Grove St., Far Rockaway.

CHAUFFEUR, 27; five years' driving and mechanical experience. Chandler, 332 West 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 12 years' experience, high grade cars; make own repairs. Write W. 445 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position, private or commercial. Chas. Colett, 300 East 116th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, wishes position, private or commercial. A. Leopardi, 2,304 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 8 years' experience, 3 years last employer. Chauffeur, Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 14 years' experience; 3 years with last employer; run any car. Sinn, 206 East 80th.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman warmly recommends thoroughly competent man, 58 West 66th, Columbus 4027.

CHAUFFEUR—English, age 34, single; competent, careful driver. Brown, 101 West 52d.

CHEMIST.—College education; 2½ years analytic organic chemistry, wishes position. S 156 Times.

CLERK.—Christian manufacturing company need the services of a competent clerk; thoroughly capable, rapid and accurate at figures; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. B 387 Times.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN, with following and acquaintance in this State and Middle West. L 349 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, magazine and commercial experience, wishes position with advancement. Address A. S., 230 Macon St., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR-TYPIST.—Seven years' experience, desires position reliable concern. R 738 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, accurate, young lady, desires manuscript scenarios, &c., to copy; reasonable rate. M., 503 Columbus Av.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in general office work, desires clerical position. R 729 Times Downtown.

### Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, 89th. Riverside 9463.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE.

Thoroughly experienced cost and general accounting and systematizing, analytical and constructive; long, successful record office and factory administration; references. R 620 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert cost and general accountant desires position with manufacturing concern; take charge of accounting; salary $35. 231 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, aged 24, New York University graduate, 2 years' public accounting experience, seeks connection with C. P. A. K 6, 271 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—In service to be released shortly; general accounting experience, married; desires desirable connection with C. P. A. K 349 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers $10 monthly. Godfwater, 132 Nassau. Phone Beekman 7309.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified; general accounting, monthly audits, investigations, systems tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. Telephone 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANTS; books open; auditors; systems; bookkeeping at special rates; confused accounts straightened; financial tax reports. Phone Hanover 5364.

ACCOUNTANT, 33, senior, two years with C. P. A., seeks position requiring constructive experience, little or no supervision. L 370 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (24,) with public accounting experience, desires position with C. P. A. L 324 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, part time, bookkeeping, audits, financial statements, &c., $5 upward. G 704 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 33, American, married; certified experience; $2,500. Weeber, 1060 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) experienced senior B. C. S., desires permanent position with C. P. A. or N. Y. firm. S 97 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, two years' experience, wishes connection; C. P. A., B 88 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (19), experienced, desires connection with firm of accountants. S 146 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, reliable, will make arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper; $ 1, 871 Times.

ADVERTISING position wanted by former agency office manager with college and business training and 8 years' advertising experience in copy, planning layouts, and handling cuts, printing, and agency detail work; best references. B 573 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.

Experienced and energetic young man desires a position where ability and good work are recognized and rewarded; correspondent; live wire. R 728 Times Downtown.

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN seeks connection; European representative; 11 years' experience complete building supply business; excellent references as to ability, personality, honesty, integrity. Y 230 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE. — Progressive young man, experienced in all branches of office detail, statistics, and banking, desires position where advancement is assured. S 128 Times.

AVIATOR back from service seeks position with large concern desiring man of energy; age 28; single; free to travel; college graduate; business experience; only position of responsibility considered. L 224 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, cashier; A1 office executive, long experience; good knowledge Spanish and German; Gentile, 40 years old, married; best references; salary $2,000 per year. S 125 Times.

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BOOKKEEPER, executive ability, take full charge of office; 12 years' experience clothing line; married; salary reasonable. E 223 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office manager, (40,) experienced in handling help, collections, painstaking; references; $35. Harris, 2,406 Fourth Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, 25, just discharged from the army, wants employment. Bonner, 347 West 112th.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

We have permanent positions at liberal salaries for saleswomen in our hosiery, silverware, dress goods, linen, silk, toy, leather goods, house furnishings, and women's neckwear departments. Applications may be made any day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. at the superintendent's office or by mail.

ALSO

WAITRESSES.

Require several waitresses for our restaurant and buffet lunch. Apply to manager restaurant, fifth floor, west building.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.

Require several young girls to wrap parcels; experience not necessary. Apply to superintendent department of wrapping, subway floor, central building.

BELKNAP STENCIL CUTTER.

$15 a week for the right girl; she must be an accurate, neat worker and a refined girl; the position is a good one, in a fine organization, where office conditions are right for right kind of girl; write for an interview and tell us your age, education, religion, and business experience. B 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.

One who has had department store experience; must be rapid and accurate and able to take trial balance; liberal salary assured to the one with the necessary qualifications. Apply main office, sixth floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; an experienced woman; best of references required; salary $900 per year; state experience and religion. S 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, capable of taking charge of books. Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be experienced trial balance, controlling accounts; woman over 30. Apply Hotel Cecil, 210 West 118th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; good opportunity to right party; bring references. American. Leader, P. B. 135. Prince.

CASHIER AND INSPECTORS

WITH EXPERIENCE PREFERRED.

AT WANAMAKER'S.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

CASHIER.—Experienced restaurant cashier for large New York hotel; call immediately. Whitney Duplicating Check Co., 250 W. 54th.

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS

for our accounting and auditing departments; must be thoroughly experienced and good at figures; liberal salary assured with advancement to those who can qualify. Apply main office, 6th floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

CLERKS.—Old and well organized insurance company, now establishing accident and health branch, offers salary commensurate with ability; excellent opportunity for advancement to those possessing ability and experience in accident and health insurance; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; write, stating age, education, experience, kind of work performed, salary expected, &c. B 517 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKER with experience in subscription work, filing, entering names, routing, correspondence, stencil work; experience in any one of these lines favorably considered; hours 9-5, Saturday 12:30. Mrs. French, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th St.

CLERKS to learn subscription and mail list work in publishing house; $15 to start; must be grammar school graduates; permanent position. Apply third floor, building No. 2, P. F. Collier & Son, 425 West 13th.

CLERKS.—$45 month; rapid advancement; big company; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12. Write, stating age, education, experience, P. O. Box 56, Wall St. Branch.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted in accounting department of large mercantile house; only experienced operators considered; good opportunity; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. A 798 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, hours 8:30 to 5, no Sunday work, to lady, not invalid, but requires care; state age and wages wanted; references. Box 341 Times, 2 Rector St.

COPYIST.

Good salary and full instruction for girl who can use typewriter. Call at Oakley Chemical Co., 32 Thirteenth St., which runs west from Broadway, one block north of Wall St.

DENTIST ASSISTANT.—Neat young lady; high school graduate. Dr. A. Goldstein, 120 West 58th St., New York. Phone Schuyler 70[illegible].

DESIGNER WANTED.

WE WANT A REAL DESIGNER; TO HER WE OFFER A STEADY POSITION UNDER PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; SALARY NO LIMIT TO RIGHT PARTY; WILL ARRANGE FOR INTERVIEW IN NEW YORK; IF SATISFACTORY AR-RANGEMENTS MADE. RAILROAD FARE TO CHICAGO PAID; ANSWER, CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL.

BENKENFIELD PINCUS CO., ADAMS ST., AT THE CORNER OF WELLS, CHICAGO, ILL.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR AND STENOGRAPHER IN LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE QUICK, ACCURATE, AND NEAT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 795 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAPERS,

SKIRT AND WAIST DRAPERS; MUST HAVE 5TH AV. EXPERIENCE. HARRY COLLINS, 9 EAST 57th.

FILERS AND INDEXERS.—$50 month; big company; rapid advancement; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; ages 21-31. Write, stating age, education, experience. B 516 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK, experienced, wanted immediately; only those capable of installing system and willing to go out of town need apply. Address Box 62, Plattsville, Conn.

FORELADY, competent, experienced with yeast wrapping machines. Auerbach, 46th St.-11th Av.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

Broadway and 33d St.

MANGLE GIRLS

and

FOLDERS FOR LAUNDRY WORK.

APPLY MANAGEMENT OFFICE,

FIFTH FLOOR.

GIRLS for office and clerical work; public, parochial, or high school graduates preferred; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton, near Christopher St. Station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRL, young, to make herself generally useful in dental office; salary $8 week. Dr. Halgren, 915 7th Av., near 59th St.

GIRLS for clerical work; experience unnecessary; rapid advancement. Apply Miss Collins, Collier's Weekly, 425 West 13th St.

GIRL as assistant to bookkeeper, insurance office. Address in own handwriting, stating salary and references, 12 Bible House.

GIRLS to paste books; $10 per week. War library, 31 West 15th St.

GIRLS wanted, 16 years, for stockroom; good chance for advancement. Mutual Talking Machine Co., 145 West 46th St.

GIRL.—Bright, young for office work; apply in own handwriting; salary, $6 per week. A 788 Times Downtown.

GIRL assist care of children; about one hour from New York. G 698 Times Downtown.

GOOD TYPIST.—Wanted a bright, intelligent girl to type circular letters; permanent position; hours, 9 to 5; speed a great asset. Apply Room 43, 55 Broadway, Wednesday or Friday, before 12 o'clock.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; middle aged woman of refinement and at least fair education, in home of widower with 2 children, respectively 13 and 8 years of age. Address giving full particulars, B 92 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, assistant; woman of refinement; excellent position to right person. Apply Housekeeper, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th St.

HOUSEWORKER, white, for doctor and two adults; must answer phone; city reference; no washing; wages $45-$50. Call after 4, Wednesday, Apartment A, 2 West 120th.

HOUSEWORKER, general, in New Rochelle; references and salary; 6 adults. B 80 Times.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEKEEPER for Jewish institution. Apply Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 East 2d St., New York.

LADY by first-class linen house, call on private parties only, well high-grade imported household linens, laces; salary and commission. S 134 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.

rapid and accurate; good penmanship; splendid opportunity; in reply state experience, salary desired to start. R A., 203 Times Downtown.

MODELS.—Sample models, size 16, for misses' suits; experienced only. Leo Friedrich, 23 East 39th St.

NURSE.—Competent nurse for two children, (boys,) 9 months and 3½ years; personal references required. Call Monday and Tuesday, 9 until 12, Apartment 16, Mrs. Joseph Preis, 151 West 86th.

NURSE MAID for Jewish institution. Apply Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 east 2d St., New York.

NURSE, mother's helper, care children; use kitchen; city; good disciplinarian, education; good wages. Phone Bowling Green 6767.

NURSE, experienced, for two girls, 5 and 10; personal references required. Murray Hill 7748 before 10 or after 1.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, veiling importers; must be good penman, accurate at figures; chance advancement; to start, $12. Well Bros., 147 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—State age, experience, and salary desired. B 97 Times.

PACKERS

AND WRAPPERS

Wanted at

WANAMAKER'S.

Apply Delivery Section.

SALESLADIES

required for leading specialty shop in Brooklyn.

To experienced women capable of building up a following among a high-class clientele splendid positions are offered with excellent salaries. Apply to Mr. Zeitz, Supt.

MARTIN'S,

Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and compensation desired, R 741 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY, CRACKERJACK, FOR COATS AND DRESSES, FOR SPECIALTY SHOP; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY HIRSCH 48 EAST 34TH ST.

SALESWOMEN.

EXPERIENCED IN SELLING BOOKS FOR STOCK, WILL BE GIVEN NEW MAGAZINE INQUIRIES ON WHICH TO WORK AND PAID A COMMISSION FROM $20 TO $25 PER ORDER. THIS PROPOSITION IS BEING SOLD WIDELY BY MAIL, IS BACKED WITH HEAVY ADVERTISING, AND IS ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WOMEN.

THE PARENTS' ASSN., 445 4TH AV.

SALESWOMAN FOR FURS

For leading specialty shop of Brooklyn.

EXCEPTIONAL SALARY

to right party with broad experience and capable of selling furs to high class trade. Apply to Mrs. Zeitz, Superintendent.

MARTIN'S,

Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN FOR SHOES.

Experience in high-class stores necessary; permanent, well paid positions; apply in person or by letter.

ANDREW ALEXANDER,

304 6th Av.

SALESWOMAN.—7 years' experience traveling, having had charge branch offices United States, Canada, and the Orient, seeks high class connection; New York credentials. B 52 Times.

SALESWOMEN, experienced, wanted in all departments. Drake's, 8th Av., 21st and 22d.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D STREET,

REQUIRE COMPETENT SALESWOMEN FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

RIBBONS,

SILVERWARE,

LEATHER GOODS,

ART NEEDLEWORK,

STATIONERY,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

APPLY AFTER 9 A. M., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.

EXPERIENCED; DICTAPHONE OPERATORS PREFERRED; GOOD PAY; PERMANENT POSITIONS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTIES. APPLY OR WRITE SIMON ASCHER & CO., INC., 134th ST. AND 3D AV., BRONX.

STENOGRAPHER for business department of The New York Times Current History; must be neat, accurate, willing worker; salary to commence $14 per week; advancement in accordance with ability. Call 9 A. M., New York Times Current History, 17th floor, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK.—Excellent opportunity; big company; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; only those experienced in accident and health insurance, capable of handling own correspondence with branch offices, agents, and other insurance companies need apply. Write, stating age, education, experience, salary, to 516 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly educated, quick and accurate, thoroughly experienced in detail work, with executive ability. Apply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, salary expected, and telephone number; responsible permanent position offered with Christian firm. S 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER who understands her business and is quick and thorough, giving age, experience, and salary expected; hours 9-5, Saturdays 1. Address "E. V.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; if you are just a stenographer don't answer, but if you understand English, can carry out orders, possess latent executive ability, tell me why you should have the position; hours long, work hard. Write Selde, 142 East 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER for editorial department of a large publishing house; one experienced in this branch of work preferred; must be quick and accurate. Opportunity. B 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted with manufacturing concern; only those having experience in similar lines need apply; state age, experience, salary expected. B 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, beginner, for public accountant, Wall Street; good education, neat appearance, and well bred. R 733 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady with experience in office wholesale dry goods firm; salary $12 to start. B 565 Times Downtown.

STENOGR

## HELP WANTED—Male.

GIMBEL BROS.,
Broadway and 33d St.,

REQUIRE

Experienced Silverware Packers.

APPLY MANAGEMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR.

HOUSE PAINTERS wanted. Apply Oldsmobile Co., 100 West 64th, second floor.

JANITOR, understanding steam heat; $20 cash and 4-room $50 apartment upstairs free; Murray Hill section. Jas. Kyle & Sons, 721 Lexington Av.

JIG AND FIXTURE TOOL MAKER wanted; first-class on automotive equipment; permanent job on, after-the-war work. Y 208 Times Annex.

JUNIOR CLERK wanted, 15-17 years old, to grow with shipping and forwarding business; experience not essential. Ph. van Ommeren Corporation, 42 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK wanted by large manufacturing concern. B 80 Times.

MACHINISTS to repair dies, machines, and do bench work; steady. Permit 52. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.

In sales, purchasing, and general direction of young, prosperous business, selling full line equipment and machinery to baking industry; must have initiative, self reliance, good character; splendid opportunity. R 754 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for popular-priced vaudeville theatre. Address, with reference and salary expected, B 94 Times.

MAN, BETWEEN 35 TO 40, MECHANICALLY INCLINED, WITH EXPERIENCE IN FACTORY MANAGEMENT WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; TO ONE ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING MALE AND FEMALE HELP A PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD FUTURE FOR AN AMBITIOUS MAN IS ASSURED. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, R 755 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN, 28-35 years old, in large downtown office, to supervise small force of clerks doing clerical work in a fire insurance office; should have knowledge of business but not absolutely essential; state age, salary and experience. R 787 Times Downtown.

MESSENGER to make two trips daily between city and out-of-town office. Apply Room 1,203, 120 West 32d.

OFFICE BOY wanted for export concern; unusual opportunity for bright boy; run errands and learn export business. Call at once, Francis H. Leggett & Co., 109 Broad St.

OFFICE BOY by Christian concern; splendid opportunity for advancement. Call Bernard-Greenwood Co., 20 Desbrosses St.

OFFICE BOY. MEXICAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION, 120 BROADWAY.

PACKER AND SHIPPING CLERK.

Experienced packer and wrapper wanted; to an industrious and intelligent young man who is willing to hustle we offer an excellent opportunity; one who has had talking-machine or similar experience preferred.

S. B. DAVEGA CO.,
631 BROADWAY.

PACKERS AND WRAPPERS
Wanted at
WANAMAKER'S
Apply Delivery Section.

PACKER and PORTER wanted; hardware; references required; salary, $18 weekly. The Francis T. Witte Hardware, 108 Chambers St., New York.

PACKER.—Experienced man, pack fancy dry goods; state age. R 712 Times Downtown.

PORTER.—White, exceptionally good employment in high-class department house; permanent position for right man; wages, together with fees from tenants for cleaning, make job an unusually attractive one. Call, Wednesday, 9-11 A. M., or write Huberth & Huberth, 253 West 58th St.

PORTER in large hardware and tool establishment, able to handle cases and do general work; state age, experience. Steady, 361 Times Downtown.

PRESSMAN wanted; one first-class half-tone job printing pressman; steady position. Inquire Box Y 276 Times Annex.

RIBBON SALESMAN for cutting-up trade, city and vicinity; state experience and former connections; salary and commission. T. 326 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Educational organization of established reputation specializing in registered education of prosperous high-class Americans and foreigners requires two additional salesmen to be connected to offer large contracts in any line; no books or canvassing; live leads and drawing accounts; genuine opportunity to men of unquestionable honesty and ability to earn big money and build future; write for interview, giving rough outline of your business record. S 147 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced varnish salesman to represent a large varnish manufacturer marketing a high-grade varnish to the large building and manufacturing trade; salary and expenses, arrangement with bonus or commission on sales in excess of quota; if you feel you can qualify, tell us who you are and what you have done. B 76 Times.

SALES MANAGER
required by a large Canadian steel company; must possess thorough knowledge of steel business in United States and experience in export trade. Apply stating age, experience, salary expected. S 139 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, on leggings and overgaiters; excellent opportunity for the right man; salary or commission; new house. Write full particulars, which will be held in strict confidence. Address "Leggings," 205 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—ENTIRE TERRITORY OPEN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN SELLING HIGH GRADE HAND BLOCKED HATS TO THE BETTER TRADE; COMMISSION AND BONUS. M. H., 215 TIMES.

SALESMAN
MANGANESE ORE; thoroughly posted; capable obtaining contracts cargo lots to large steel mills; detailed answers, references, salary, qualifications. G 703 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN; metropolitan district territory; permanent position; excellent opportunity for advancement; grocery specialty composition; liberal commission arrangement. Call all day, Wednesday, 200 Greene St.

SALESMAN.—A successful real estate or encyclopaedia salesman can earn $100 weekly by selling our high-class preferred stock; references required; strictly commission. A 794 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, with previous experience, to travel Southern territory with a good hat and cap line; only experienced need apply; salary and commission. B 82 Times.

SALESMAN, high grade, capable of handling line of sixings for textile and allied industries; must be thoroughly familiar with trade; salary and commission. Y 224 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. — Traveling, with established trade down South; raincoats and shirts; commission-drawing account. Empire Mfg. Co., 443 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted by cotton goods jobber, handling mill seconds and catering to various trades; state experience and salary expected. A 789 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, credit clothing store in Pennsylvania; good opportunity to learn business and become manager. Tenth floor, 101 5th Av.

SALESMEN WANTED. — Six cracker-jack salesmen to sell skirts, waists, and dresses, all territories; salary and commission. Address E. B., 172 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Largest manufacturer of children's wash dresses, open to be represented as side line, to state territory; commission basis. B 60 Times.

SALESMAN of embroidery, acquainted with the finer dress and costume trade; good proposition with first-class house; salary and commission. B 53 Times.

SALESMEN for highest class office specialty; commission with drawing account if worthy. Flechner, 43 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced men's furnishing salesman Saturdays; references. Address Quett, New York Times, Brooklyn.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT
wanted by an established firm of public accountants and production engineers an experienced accountant, with an executive ability, capable of taking entire charge of large cases requiring a thorough knowledge of manufacturing cost accounting. An accountant holding a C. P. A. certificate of recognised standing preferred.
An exceptional opportunity for the right party desiring a permanent position; will consider membership in firm later on if association proves satisfactory.
Applications must be explicit as to experience and references, and will be treated strictly confidential if requested. Y 284 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Steady, reliable man manage shipping department; experienced preferred; good salary; no boys. Write R 100 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, Brooklyn resident preferred. S. C., 330 Times Downtown.

SODA DISPENSERS (two) wanted; good pay, steady job. Apply Superintendent of Soda Fountain, Candies, Hudson Terminal Concourse, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST; must be willing to do a little clerical work. Apply Schaefer Brewing Co., 2 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER to take public lectures Sunday nights; must be able to take speedy talker. Call Physical Culture Magazine, 119 West 40th St.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

STEAM ENGINEER,

competent to handle large cross compound condensing engine, A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicant should have been associated with large plant in past. Eight-hour shift, good pay; must have New York license.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 4 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED by U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 118.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,

REQUIRE SEVERAL SHEET WRITERS FOR THE DELIVERY DEPARTMENT. APPLY MALE HELP ENTRANCE, 6TH AV. AND 42D ST.

U. S. E. S. PERMIT 288.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,

REQUIRE SEVERAL CHAUFFEURS FOR ELECTRIC CARS. APPLY MALE HELP ENTRANCE, 6TH AV. AND 42D ST.

U. S. E. S. PERMIT 288.

STOCK SALESMAN.—LARGE CORPORATION CAN USE A VERY HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN; MUST HAVE GOOD PERSONALITY, BE HARD, ENERGETIC WORKER AND BE ABLE TO FURNISH BEST OF REFERENCES; A VERY LIBERAL COMMISSION; ARRANGEMENT WILL BE MADE WITH SUCH. TELEPHONE RECTOR 7287 FOR INTERVIEW.

STOCK SALESMEN; A1 composition; commission basis. Call 1770, 50 Church St.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Music roll factory. Just starting. largest interest behind it. wants experienced man superintendent of manufacturing; only high-speed production man need apply; state experience; good opportunity for young, wide-awake hustler. K., 92 Times.

TEACHERS — SALESMEN — DEPARTMENT HEADS.
You are of the type that make good Y. M. C. A. Secretaries, who are needed for City Associations. Explanation of requirements, opportunities, &c., obtained Friday night, Nov. 29, 8 o'clock. Paul Super, Secretary International Committee, Speaker.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.,
302 West 57th St., New York.

TEACHERS of stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping; business school experience imperative; $1,500 to start; good chance for advancement; state age, experience; send photograph. K 698 Times Building.

TEACHERS, experienced in English to foreigners; make afternoons or evenings pay. Write, giving experience, age, references. 83 Times.

TELEPHONE STOCK SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS TELEPHONE SALESMAN MUST BE THE BEST; SALARY AND COMMISSION. TELEPHONE RECTOR 7287 FOR INTERVIEW.

TIRE SALES MANAGER.—Capable man, experienced in pneumatics and solids, to take charge of New York sales force of a well-known tire manufacturer; write, stating experience, references, and salary expected; confidential. Address by letter B. B., Room 600, Tribune Bldg.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.
Large, progressive grocery firm has openings in its traffic department for young men who are familiar with
FREIGHT RATES, TRACING, CLAIMS.
Attractive future for men who apply themselves; state age, experience, and salary you have been making. Address "T," P. O. Box 290, New York City.

TRAFFIC MAN, traffic department of large industrial corporation, familiar with rates and claims. Apply Room 716, 1,790 Broadway.

WANTED
TRAINMEN
AND
STATIONMEN.
AGES 21 TO 55.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS.
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
Apply
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
165 Broadway—Room 1233.
32 East 22d St.
58 Cooper Square.
149th St. and 3d Av.
124th St. and Lenox Av.
80th St. and Lexington Av.
57th St. and 3d Av.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 65.

WANTED,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d Street and Broadway,

SILVER POLISHERS.

None but first-class, all-around polishers need apply.

Apply Management Office,
5th Floor.

WATCHMAN wanted nights for meat and provision business; must have good references and furnish bond. G 707 Times Downtown.

WRITERS AND TYPISTS

WANTED AT
WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY DELIVERY SECTION.

YOUNG MAN.
One who has had clerical and detail experience preferred, but not absolutely essential; to one who is willing and industrious we have a splendid opening, with advancement. Apply Main Office, 6th floor, Bloomingdales', 59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19-24, for very important executive position that pays very good salary; applicant must have college education or else be attending college in evening and desire responsible, paying position during day. Ruder Bros., 112 West 40th.

YOUNG MAN with experience in stock keeping and detail of handkerchief manufacturing; good opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter to Linens, R 753 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted to demonstrate mechanical toys. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. Friday and Saturday. E. R. Horsman & Co., 11 and 15 Union Square.

YOUNG MEN with experience on office appliances to inspect the Edifhone; good opportunity for right parties. J. A. Voultaire, Room 702, 114 Liberty St.

YOUNG MAN in insurance broker's office; exceptional opportunity; give full particulars; downtown (Beekman St.). O 402 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN
work in shipping room; also run errands; good prospects advancement. Call, after 9, Visigraph, 37-43 West 116th St.

YOUNG MAN familiar with building business office work, operate typewriter and take dictation; state salary. L 856 Times.

YOUNG MAN to keep premises clean and deliver hats; $65 a month. Jonas, 2 West 57th.

YOUNG MAN, 16-18, for office work; good shorthand and Remington typewriter operator preferred. R 703 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Cooper Union student, for office work. Star Metal Box Co., 509 West 19th St.

YOUTHS, learn wholesale business; begin bottom, advancing upward. R 707 Times Downtown.

### Instruction.

"NEW YORK'S MOST REMARKABLE MOVEMENT IN EDUCATION,"

was the remark of one prominent exporter who attended the introductory meeting of the FOREIGN TRADE courses at the West Side Y. M. C. A. Thursday night. More than two hundred serious minded men and women who see the necessity of Foreign Trade training have enrolled and more can be accommodated.
If you have not investigated this training already, ask for full information at once concerning the course, which will be under the personal direction of Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, formerly chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and a full staff of lecturers who are Foreign Trade authorities.
Today's successful executive must be internationally minded.
Write or call the

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.,
EDUCATIONAL DIVISION, DEPT. X,
318 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man; send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Page & Page, 30 Church St., N. Y.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL CREDITORS OF GROCERY STORE 621 East 170th St. call at once.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUPMOBILE sedan; new 1918, fully equipped with accessories; special paint and special custom built body; car ready for delivery. Customer, unable to accept, is willing to forfeit $500. Communicate with Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,741 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, latest 7-passenger touring, excellent condition; full equipment, wire wheels, &c., bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,741 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1918 touring car, almost new; will sell cheap. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,741 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE SEDAN 1917.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

INTERSTATE 1917 5-pass. touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and B'way.

JORDON 1917; bargain; 7-passenger; in first-class mechanical condition; paint in good condition, and two extra tires. North Jersey Vehicle Corp., 546 Broad St., Newark. Phone Market 8741.

KNOX limousine-landaulet, 6-cylinder, wire wheels; high class; original cost over $7,000; sell for $1,500; handsomest car in New York. 1,980 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE, 1918 "48" touring car; seats; private; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON, 1916, 7-passenger ..... $900
MARMON, 1916, 5-passenger ..... 1,800
MARMON, 1917, 7-passenger ..... 2,250
MARMON OLDSMOBILE CO., 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone 1047 Market.

MARMON 1917 model, first-class condition; 7-passenger; price, $1,900; will give demonstration if desired. J. P. A., 506 Times Downtown.

MARMON, 4-passenger coupe body, new, very handsome, absolutely up to date; bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 So. B'way, Yonkers.

MARMON 1917 Sedan; also chummy roadster; touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL, 1917, late model; first-class condition; extra tires; $450. 106 Kingsland Av., Elmhurst, L. I.

NATIONAL seven-passenger; late model; very good car; come and be convinced; $1,000 cash. 1,923 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4086. Open evenings.

OLDSMOBILE, 8-cylinder 1917; Cadiline 1917; both A1 condition. Mr. Kaplan, 214 West 65th.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 4-cylinder touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and B'way.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8-cylinder. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. | Reconditioned & guaranteed; highest cash prices. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND, 5-passenger touring; mechanical conditions and appearance excellent; accept first reasonable offer. Phone Copeland, 112 West 119th St.

OVERLAND Country Club; latest 1918 model; like new; special paint and extras; $750; act quick. Chelsea 5060, Mr. A.

PACKARD 1917, imperial limousine body; genuine bargain; also single landaulet body; bargains. Interstate Coach Works, 1,928 Broadway, 4th floor.

PACKARD, seven-passenger, 1916, touring body, almost new; latest type complete with top, &c., without cowl; $250. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1918, Model 5-35, 7-passenger touring; in first class condition; extras include Westinghouse shock absorbers, slip covers. Telephone Circle 5692.

PACKARD 4-passenger coupe body, new, very handsome, absolutely up to date, bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 So. Broadway, Yonkers.

PACKARD, 1916 touring, perfect condition; private owner; can be seen by appointment. Telephone 7270 River.

PACKARD 6-48 touring; natural wood wheels, slip covers, extras, $650. 1,1930 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

PACKARD, twin-six, 7-passenger touring; looks, runs like new. 1,930 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 35 H. P. CADILLAC (1918), four-passenger touring. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "38" LIMOUSINE.
D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 8 cylinder, 4 passenger; many extras; looks and runs like new. Rieser, 112 East 19th St.

SELECT USED CARS.
De Dion Sedan; Westinghouse starter.
1917 Hupmobile Sedan; Summer top.
1917 Buick Limousine; Summer top.
1917 Winton Limousine.
1916 Cadillac Brougham; extra touring body.
1916 Cadillac Coupe.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1608.

SELECT USED MOTOR CARS.
1917 Cadillac Limousine. 1917 Stutz Speedster.
1917 Cadillac Coupe. 1917 Hudson, 4-pass. 4-passenger. 1916 White, 4-pass.
The cars are in finest condition.
LOBELENZ-BRAUN, 231 WEST 57TH ST.

SIMPLEX, 38, brougham, shaft drive, new tires, extras; $1,250 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 7-passenger limousine. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and B'way.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
Overhauled and guaranteed.
1917 4 cyl. 7 pass. limousine.
1917 8 cyl. 7 pass. touring.
1916 4 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
1916 8 cyl. 7 pass. landaulet.
The best values in high-class cars.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER.—Beautiful 1918 tour.-sedan, (inclosed touring car,) perfect mechanical condition, new cord tires; a rare bargain at $850. B. Christie, 1,751 Broadway. Tel. Circle 1400.

STUDEBAKER.—Chummy roadster, 4-passenger "Special" Studebaker; like new; will sell very reasonable. B. Christie, 1,751 Broadway. Tel. Circle 1400.

STUDEBAKER 1917 touring, 7 passenger, 4 cylinder; good condition. Wurtzel, John 3332.

STUTZ 1917 4-passenger Special; Westinghouse shock absorbers; wire wheels; nickel plated radiator, all brass; new Silvertown cord tires. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

USED CARS.
STANDARD.—An exceptional bargain, 1917 Standard "8" Limousine, in beautiful condition throughout; just overhauled and repainted; cars is distinguished from new car; fully guaranteed, very reasonable.
BUICK Little Six Touring, slightly used and in fine condition, only $675.
PAIGE Fairfield, 1917, very good condition and a bargain; only $800.
Also other makes at remarkably low prices.
TAYLOR MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

WHITES, two forty-five H. P., late 1916; two bodies with each car; seven-passenger limousine and touring. Apply 104 West 107th St. Basement. C. O'Connor.

WINTON, Model 38, light six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

### Motor Trucks.

BARGAINS.
USED TRUCKS.
5-ton PEERLESS COAL BODY.
5-ton POPE GROCERY BODY.
5-TON STERLING PLATFORM BODY.
3-TON RELIANCE CHASSIS.
1-TON MAXWELL CHASSIS.

VAN CORTLANDT VEHICLE CORPORATION,
1896 BROADWAY.
'PHONE COLUMBUS 8763.

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL MACK MOTOR VANS, 2 TONS AND 3½ TONS EACH; IN EXCELLENT RUNNING ORDER. APPLY PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES.
41 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ATTENTION.
Unusual opportunity offered in motor trucking business; Garey & Wilson trucks sold on easy terms; investigate and compare; several good buys in second-hand trucks. Wilson Motor Truck Corporation, 1,457 Broadway, at 42d St. Telephone Bryant 5685.

TRUCK, four-ton, with closed or half van body, to hire by day, week, or month; would like contract; price reasonable. Yuses, Orchard 7122.

5-TON motor truck for city or road work; reasonable rates; satisfaction guaranteed. S 138 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW dump trucks for hire day, night. Powell, Madison Square 2324.

### Miscellaneous.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN; only those who can produce results and earn big money; commission; full particulars by letter only. H. Ravett, 1,790 Broadway.

BEAR ROBES.—2 beautiful, large size; also imported plush robes; any cash offer. PRIVATE STABLE, 149 East 39th St.

### Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Stutz, National, Pierce Arrow, Packard, or Buick; price must be reasonable. P. O. Box 108, Flushing, N. Y.

Pay best prices in city for automobiles. Feinberg, 554 East 149th St., store.

WANTED, AUTOS.—All makes; cash ready. Jandorf, 1763 Broadway. Phone, Circle 2476.

WANTED, BUICK, 1916-1917-1918, limousine letters only. F., 72 8th Av.

WANTED—Winter top for Buick Big Six roadster, D-54. B 577 Times Downtown.

### Automobile Storage.

AUTOMOBILE dead storage, $8 monthly and up. West Side Storage, 310 West 143d. Audubon 8078.

DEAD STORAGE, fireproof buildings. Terminal Storage Co., 141st St. and Canal Place. Phone Melrose 36 and 3041.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN 1917 touring, like new; mechanically perfect; must sell; $500. 1,980 Broadway.

APPERSON 1918 SPORT.
CADILLAC 1918 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC 1918 4-PASS.
HUDSON 1918 RUNABOUT LANDAU.
HUDSON 1917 TOWN CAR.
HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1918 Brougham; Town Car.
PACKARD 1918 "3-35," 7 pass.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.,
1,778 BROADWAY, AT 57TH ST.

1917 Franklin Sedan. 1918 Chandler Touring
1917 Hudson Sedan. 1917 Overland Lim.
1917 Buick Sedan. 1915 Cadillac Limous.
1918 4 '17 Dodge Sed. 1917 Hudson Limous.
1917 Chandler Sedan. 1917 Buick Limousine.
1917 Oldsmobile Sedan. 1917 & '16 Cadillac Tg.
1917 Hupmobile Sedan. 1917 Overland Touring.
Time payments can be arranged.
FLIGHT UP.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.
Phone Circle 1417.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
1916 SIMPLEX Limousine Landaulet.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
1918 CADILLAC Suburban Limousine.
1918 PACKARD touring.
1918 DAIMLER 4-pass. touring.
1918 OLDSMOBILE 8-cylinder touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 WILLYS 6-cylinder touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW touring.
1917 MAGNETIC touring.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger; sport model.
1917 HUDSON Cabriolet.
1916 STUTZ Speedster; Bearcat.
1915 CADILLAC Sedan.
1917 ABBOTT-DETROIT speedster.
1918 OVERLAND touring.
TRUCKS! TRUCKS!
1918 PACKARD, 3½-ton.
1917 PACKARD, 4½-ton.
1917 SIGNAL, 3½-ton.
1918 GARFORD, 2-ton; cannot be told from new.
GARFORD 5-TON "dump"; power hoist; has set of brand-new tires.
1917 REO, 2-ton.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 967-968 Circle.

BUICK "Little Six" touring; late model; same condition as new; many extras; $700; bargain. 1,208 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636; open evenings.

BUICK 1917 Sedan; also 1918 Buick touring bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS,
roadsters, 7-pass., limousine.
CADILLAC 1917 LANDAULET.
1916 CADILLAC COUPE.
1916 CADILLAC SEDAN.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1918 DODGE SEDAN.
1918 DODGE 5-PASS. TOURING.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1915 PACKARD 38 SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD 38 TOURING.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078-5079.

CADILLAC BROUGHAM.
Beautiful 1916 brougham limousine, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new; perfect condition guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

CADILLAC, 8; good paint; new tires; two extras; car in best of condition. J. A. Ridge. Phone 802 Far Rockaway.

CADILLAC, 1917, brand new. "See it to appreciate it." S. Lichtenstein, 246 West 124th.

CADILLAC, landaulet, 1913; carefully kept, used privately by owner. Apply Pinehurst Garage, 184 East 70th St.

CADILLAC landaulet, beautiful car; time payments. Empire, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up.

CADILLAC 1918 Special Suburban Sedan.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

CADILLAC 1918 BROUGHAM SEDAN.
D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLACS, 1917, 1915, 1913, seven-pass. touring. F. D. Homan, 250 West 54th St.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

CHANDLER.
Rebuilt and Refinished
to USED CARS.
Model 17 7-passenger Limousine.
Model 17 7-passenger Touring.
Model 18 7-passenger Touring.
Model 16 7-passenger Touring.
Model 18 4-passenger Roadster.
Model 17 7-passenger Sedan.
Model 18 7-passenger Sedan.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.,
62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER SEDAN 1918;
PRACTICALLY NEW;
used but a few miles; not a scratch or blemish; open to any mechanical inspection or demonstration; big discount. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER chummy roadster, 1918, wire wheels. Empire, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up.

CHEVROLET F. A., 5, 1918 MODEL; PERFECT CONDITION. PHONE ISERSON, AUDUBON 8525.

CRANE simplex suburban sedan, latest model; like new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

DANIELS 8, sedan, 1917, 5 passenger; beautiful condition; like new. Clayton, 136 West 52d. Circle 1861.

DODGE touring; late model; looks and runs equal to new; will sacrifice $450. 1,208 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4626; open evenings.

DODGE Sedan, almost new; fully equipped; extras; sell for $650. 1,930 Broadway.

EASY WAY TO SELL YOUR CAR.—Van Tassell & Kearney's sales ring, 126-128 East 13th St., has long been esteemed a clearing house for the sale and purchase of second-hand automobiles by auction; least troublesome and quickest medium for both seller and buyer; more prospective buyers than cars as a rule, so enter yours now; auction of autos every Tuesday and Friday at noon. Telephone Stuyvesant 833.

FORD 1918 SEDAN.
PRACTICALLY NEW.
ELECTRIC STARTER.
A practically new car with many extras. If you are in the market for a closed car give this your immediate inspection. Any demonstration. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.

Like new throughout, mechanically perfect. Harry A. Brenner, 1,790 B'way. 4241 Circle.

HUDSON 1918 special suburban sedan; a magnificent car, practically brand new, at great sacrifice; cost $4,500; accept $3,200. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 landau brougham; wire wheels; special Dunham body; perfect condition; $1,750. Marmon Oldsmobile Co., 588 Broad St., Newark. 'Phone 1047 Market.

HUDSON 1917 super six touring, beautiful car. Empire, 1,700 Broadway, flight up.

HUDSON Super six Cabriolet. Phone 9657 Riverside.

HUPMOBILE, sedan, 1917, 7 months' dead storage, a underfoil condition; reasonable. Columbus 4900.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, like new, 5-passenger; all cord tires. S. Lichtenstein, 246 West 124th.

## Estates Appraised.

BAKER, JAMES B., a retired architect, (June 3, 1918;) total estate, $650,823; net estate, $319,078. The largest deduction being a brokerage loss by Penny Pomeroy & Co. of $300,462. Assets: Real estate, the house and land on Montauk Point, L. I., $10,000; cash, $10,181; personal, $24,893; stocks and bonds, $603,986. Of the 20 holdings, the larger are: 1,400 shares of Northern Pacific, preferred, $120,400; 1,000 shares of U. S. Steel preferred, $110,000; 1,000 shares of N. Y. Central R. R., $78,250; 839 shares of Great Northern R. R. preferred, $78,997. The beneficiaries are his wife, Mrs. Lindsey Baker, of 45 West 36th St., life estate in $500,417; friends, Jessica Thayer Green, East Hampton, L. I., the Montauk property and contents of the house; William B. Green, East Hampton, $1,000 gun and fishing tackle, valued at $1,110; employes, Marie Jones and Henry Otto, $1,000 each.

GEISSENHAIMER, JACOB A., of Freehold, N. J., (July 20, 1917.) His left an estate taxable in New York, consisting of real estate, chiefly on the east side, valued at $127,450. The beneficiaries are his wife, Theodora H. Geissenhaimer, Mount Pocono, Penn., life estate in $46,572; sons, Charles F., of 25 East 53d St., $7,116, and Frederick W. Geissenhaimer of Freehold, N. J., $28,-215; daughter, Anna M. Warren, 236 West 80th St., $25,215.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I HAVE THE LARGEST LISTING OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS FOR SALE. I can sell yours. Why not list it with me? My expertly trained organization is at your service in this

ERA OF RECONSTRUCTION.

I can arrange to place your war industry back to a peace prosperity status. I can furnish you additional equipment, dispose of useless machinery by exchange or cash transaction. Let me handle your plant requirements, its purchase or its sale, in part or as a going proposition. I would rather rebuild than liquidate your plant. WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? WHAT CAN I OFFER YOU?
CHARLES KRISER, Industrial Plants,
25 Church St., Suite 311, N. Y. City.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO PARTY WILLING TO INVEST $25,000 TO $100,000 IN LARGE, WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS, AND DOING $2,000 BUSINESS DAILY; OUR FACTORY IS CAPABLE OF LARGE BUSINESS EXPANSION; FIELD IS UNLIMITED AND SHOWS GOOD MARGIN OF PROFIT. S 149 TIMES.

Experienced hog breeders, having ranch and facilities, will breed sows on a limited number of pure bred Chester White sows under agreement for half the pigs; purchaser retains ownership to sows; profits distributed every six months, date of sale of each litter. Address Bank References, 446 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICA.
Our representative leaves shortly for South America. We desire additional lines: Leathers, hosiery, collars, leather belts, underwear, shoes, rubber goods, &c. Will purchase samples. Perich Export Company, 148 Lafayette St.

Will offer as collateral first mortgage 6 per cent. public utility bonds to the amount of $80,000 for loan of $25,000 to be used in the expansion of my business; investigation invited; references furnished. A 793 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing plant for sale, whole or in part, containing Cameron cutting machine, 32 Singer sewing machines, 4413, and 4 No. 2456, one, two and three horse power motors, cutting tables, &c. Telephone Farr. 4170.

Frenchman, best references, would like to hear from party willing to invest in dairies in the Departments of Ain and Jura, France, for manufacturing Swiss cheese; excellent profits. Address Albert Buriet, 114 Rue de Rese, Lyon, France.

Partner wanted, auto body building; must be good mechanic, thoroughly understanding commercial and limousine body building. Bay Ridge Auto Wagon Works, 930 60th St., Brooklyn.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
for a live automobile specialty man, financially responsible, to market in New York City a device of certainty of ignition; a proposition with large profits. L 348 Times.

Wanted, management or stewardship of small hotel or club at Saranac or close to Saranac Lake, on account of relation up there; highest references. 348 Times.

Large automobile concern wants a live man with capital to buy and sell used cars; good interest; quick results; best location on Broadway. W. H., 82 Times.

Entire cloak and suit plant for sale, including showroom and office fixtures, at reasonable price. 109-11 West 27th, 6th floor. Chelsea 7834.

Garage for sale; the best proposition in Harlem; don't answer unless you have $20,000 cash. B 700 Times Harlem.

GARAGE WANTED IN NEW YORK CITY, STATE FULL PARTICULARS. L 358 TIMES.

Well-established stenographic-multigraphic business for sale; cash; desirable building. R 744 Times Downtown.

Young lady wishes interest stenographic employment agency or multigraph business. L 867 Times.

Garage business outside New York for sale; long established; good location. L 335 Times.

Cloaks and Suits.—Young man, inside and outside experience, will invest $7,000 with manufacturer or jobber. L 359 Times.

### Business Notices.

American import and export house about to open permanent show room and office in Paris in charge of native Frenchman of good family and property, with salesmen in French provinces and in Switzerland and Belgium, seeking only first-class lines of American merchandise for sale in above localities. Also desirous of acting for American importers in capacity of buyers or commissionaires for French, Swiss, and Belgian goods, desirous of doing business only with first-class American concerns. S. A. Jacobson Co., Inc., 217 Mercer St., New York City.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

### Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week trips; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. W. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3536 Bryant.

PACKARD Twin Six limousine for hire weekly, monthly; contracts preferred; reasonable rates. J. Kramer, 118 West 58th St. Col. 1475.

PACKARD, 1917, beautiful limousine; hour, week, month, trip. Wilmarth, Tel. Columbus 8080.

PACKARD twin six landaulet by month; owner drives. Phelan, Broadway Garage, Schuyler 6600.

PACKARD car for hire by day, week, or month; rates reasonable; shopping, $3 per hour. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

### Autom

# CONVICT SAYS HE KILLED MRS. HAMEL

### Regan Declares Baksa Girl Caught Him and His Companion After the Deed.

### STORY BEING INVESTIGATED

### Burglar Tells How He Strangled Woman After Companion Had Struck Her Down.

The confession by James Regan, a convict serving a term for burglary in Sing Sing Prison, that it was he and not Elizabeth Baksa who murdered Mrs. Helen Hamel, a rooming house keeper at 507 West Twenty-third Street, on Feb. 12th last, yesterday halted the trial of the 19-year-old girl in General Sessions. In the next two days the officials will check up on the confession and decide what to do.

Several days ago Judge Otto A. Rosalsky received a letter from Regan saying that if he was brought to New York he would be able to tell something about the Hamel case. Regan was brought from prison and questioned most of the night. His confession was made about 2 o'clock yesterday morning to Judge Rosalsky in his chambers in the presence of Chief Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, in charge of the Baksa case; Samuel S. Koenig and Thomas O. McDonald, representing Miss Baksa. Regan confessed that he had to strangle Mrs. Hamel to stifle her cries when he and a pal were robbing her.

Regan was convicted of burglary in Brooklyn in August and was sentenced to from five to ten years in Sing Sing by Judge McDermott in the Kings County Court. He said he knew of the arrest of Miss Baksa and determined to tell the truth. At first he declared that he would not talk of the case until granted immunity for his share in the death of Mrs. Hamel. His request was not granted, and he only talked after hours of questioning. It was understood about the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that he would be permitted to plead guilty to manslaughter if his story proved true under the District Attorney's microscope.

Regan said he knew the neighborhood in which Mrs. Hamel lived and had heard from friends in the underworld that she always had money on hand and kept a sum in the house. He and a pal, whose name he has refused to give, went to the house about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Feb. 12. He said that he went into the basement and walked through toward the yard. Mrs. Hamel discovered them, and, he added, he then saw his pal strike her with a piece of wood. He grabbed up a towel, twisted it about her neck and drew her toward the couch. He had thought she was getting the better of his companion when he snatched up the towel from the rack. He knotted the towel at the back of her neck and after she was quiet he said he took some money and some jewelry.

About this time, he added, Miss Baksa returned to the house. As she entered the room he pulled a gun and was about to shoot her when his pal cried out: "No, no. Don't do that, Jim, one is enough." He did not mention Miss Baksa by name, but said that a girl "ran out" whom he would recognize if he saw her again. The first thing he did he did after leaving the house was to throw the jewelry he had taken into the river.

During the trial of the girl Detective Thomas J. Martin testified that Miss Baksa told him of being sent on an errand by Mrs. Hamel, who had given her a $20 bill. When she returned she found two men in the house. They seized her and pushed her into the laundry. There two dogs began barking and snapping at her. The barking and her cries for help were so loud that the men let her out of the laundry. She said she saw Mrs. Hamel lying near the couch and asked what had happened. She said she was going for a doctor and that one of the men said: "Don't do that; they will blame it on you."

She then bathed Mrs. Hamel's face and put some cotton where she had been struck on the head. The man then gave her a $20 bill and told her to keep the change from the bill Mrs. Hamel had given her and to leave. This story follows Regan's in part, but there are, however, many features of the confession about which Mr. Talley wishes to satisfy himself, and the District Attorney will investigate every feature of the statement and see how accurately it checks up with the facts of the murder as now known to the authorities.

At the suggestion of Judge Rosalsky, Dr. M. B. Hyman of the Manhattan State Hospital and Dr. V. P. Garrison, alienists, were asked to examine Regan's mental condition. Regan was taken back to the Tombs in the morning, and later in the day he said to have repeated his story in the presence of the alienists. Court was adjourned without the jury being told of the confession.

In the afternoon Miss Baksa was told by her lawyers that a man named Regan has stated that she had nothing to do with the crime. "I always told you that I had nothing to do with it," she said. Miss Baksa showed no trace of emotion.

## TO ENTERTAIN ARMY MEN.

### Sailors Also Welcome at Various Organization Headquarters.

The War Camp Community Service issued a statement yesterday asking all individuals, families, hotels, and organizations that desire to entertain soldiers or sailors on Thanksgiving Day to leave their invitations at the nearest club unit. Here is a list of the units:

Grace Church Unit, 98 4th Av.
Harvard Unit, 7th Av. and 32d St.
Headquarters Hotel, 55 West 27th St.
Sea and Field Club, 73 West 23d St.
Hospitality Home for Convalescents, 115 East 21st St.
St. Thomas's Church, 5 West 53d St.
St. Nicholas Service Club, 8th Av. and 49th St.
St. Luke's Lutheran Rest and Recreation Club, 233 West 42d St.
Volunteers of America Service Club and Hotel, 580 7th Av.
Bryant Square Service Club, 36 W. 40th St.
Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, 36 West 40th St.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, 17 East 41st St.
National League for Women's Service, 261 Madison Av.
Bartholomew Church Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, 209 East 42d St.
Forty-fourth Street House, 247 East 44th St.
Comrade Club, 138 East 37th St.
Sailors' and Soldiers' Home Club, 681 West End Av., corner 93d St.
Khaki and Blue Club, 108 West 77th St.
National Lutheran Commission Service Club, 312 West 72d St.
Christ Church, 71st St. and Broadway.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, 64th St. and Central Park West.
Temple Beth-El, 6th Av. and 76th St.
Y. M. H. A., 92d St. and 7th Av.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, 70 Manhattan St., near 125th St.
West End Presbyterian Church, 165 West 105th St.
Sailors' and Soldiers' Club, 916 West End Av.
Riverside Community House, Riverside Park, at 97th St.
St. Michael's Parish House, 225 W. 99th St.
Harlem Club for Enlisted Men, 130 West 127th St.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, 21 W. 124th St.
Brooklyn Headquarters, 123 Schermerhorn St. Telephone Main 1375.
Staten Island—St. John's Church, Rose Bank, S. I.

Those who desire guests will call at the nearest unit, or Headquarters Hotel, by Thanksgiving morning.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, will celebrate Thanksgiving with elaborate ceremonies. At 10:30 A. M. religious exercises will be conducted by Rabbi A. G. Robison, at which Jacob H. Schiff and Abram I. Elkus will be the speakers. Immediately following the service a Thanksgiving dinner will be served to about 300 soldiers and sailors, under the joint auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the New York Jewish Welfare Board.

In the afternoon an athletic carnival will be held in the gymnasium of the association, and a varied program for the entertainment of the uniformed guests will be provided. Boxing bouts, a potato race, and a basket-ball game between the Y. M. H. A. and the Central Jewish Institute will be the main features.

Supper will then be served to the men, and the celebration will be concluded by a dance under the supervision of the Y. M. H. A. Canteen Committee, of which Mrs. Samuel Schulman is the Chairman.

# ZEEBRUGGE HERO TELLS OF FIGHT

### Capt. Carpenter, Who Bottled Up the U-Boats, Gives Credit to Volunteers.

### SANK WARSHIPS IN CANAL

### British Navy's Dash at the German Base in Belgium Recounted by Vindictive's Commander.

Captain Alfred F. B. Carpenter of the British Navy, who was the commander of the expedition led by the warship Vindictive to Zeebrugge, arrived yesterday from England to tell the American public some things about the fighting on the sea, during the great war. He has fifty colored slides to illustrate his story of bottling up the U-boats, which in the Admiralty records will go down to history as "The Zeebrugge Affair."

"The first thing I wish to say," the Captain remarked, "is that this was not what you call a stunt, done on the spur of the moment to draw a little free advertising for the British Navy. On the contrary, it was the result of a carefully laid plan to block the canal at Zeebrugge and stop the German submarines coming down to the sea from Bruges.

"When everything was ready and the plans worked out to the minutest detail, the expedition started, and had to put back fifteen miles out because the wind had changed and it was impossible to use the smoke boats. Then we tried a second time, and the wind blew so hard that it kicked up a rough sea, which was a bit too much for the small craft, and so we put back a second time.

**Three Trials for a Start.**

"At last a chance offered on the afternoon of April 22, and the expedition put to sea, headed for Zeebrugge. It was not ideal weather for the job, as the horizon was perfectly clear, but every one had got so fed up with the two previous attempts that we decided to go ahead and risk it. Three hours of the 100-mile passage across the North Sea were made in daylight, and then came a moonless, pitch-dark night, which was intensified by the black clouds sent forth from the smoke boats.

"We were due to reach the mole at Zeebrugge at midnight, and arrived one minute late. The other boats were barely two minutes behind the schedule time. Success of the enterprise did not depend upon any one unit, but on the initiative and resource of a very large number of craft. The Zeebrugge mole was protected with heavy gun battery which might stop block ships getting into the harbor, so we decided to knock them out before our ships arrived.

"This was accomplished by storming the mole with the marines and bluejackets and actually capturing the guns, diverting them from the block ships as they came in. When the mole was still 300 yards away, the enemy sighted us and opened fire immediately at point blank range. Most of his guns were four-inch, I think. We passed the last gun fifty yards off, and the shooting was pretty hot just then.

The Vindictive was hit 1,000 times in the first four minutes, out of which a few were heavy shells which exploded inside, and the remainder mostly shrapnel and small shells. As soon as we got close alongside, the wall sheltered the ship, and the German gunners could only hit the upper works of the Vindictive, and did no serious harm to her.

"In the meantime the Marines were firing from the top at the Huns on the mole and using their Lewis guns with deadly effect. The landing on the mole was made from the Vindictive by means of bridges called 'brows' let down by pulleys, which was a bit difficult on account of the strong current.

"The Thetis then came right into the harbor and sunk herself in the entrance to the Bruges Canal, effectively bottling up the submarines. She was followed by the Intrepid and the Iphigenia, which were sunk in the canal itself and blocked it absolutely. The small craft then came up and took the crews off the three sunken vessels under a heavy fire. Practically none of them was left behind.

"By this time the wind had shifted and blown the smoke away so that the Huns could see us clearly and blazed away with every gun they could muster, afloat and ashore.

"Just then there was a terrific explosion nearby and the shore end of the mole was blown clean away with a number of ships who were coming to reinforce their mates fighting our men at the further end.

**British Submarine Blows Up Mole.**

"We knew at once that the old British submarine filled with high explosives, under command of Lieutenant Sandford, had succeeded in getting under the viaduct and blowing herself up. Her crew escaped in a small dingy.

"In the meantime the two old Liverpool ferryboats, Iris and Daffodil, had come in and joined in the attack. The Iris had made fast to the mole and the Daffodil had to push the Vindictive to keep her in to the wall so that the only chance for her fighting men to get into it was over our decks, which they did.

"The Iris was badly hit and had a number of casualties and the Vindictive had seventy officers and men killed and 200 more wounded. Our ship was not seriously hit after nearly an hour's fighting, although 2,000 shots had struck her sides and riddled them like a sieve.

"The 'hut' in which I stood forward of the bridge had 200 holes in it. I was struck in the left shoulder by a piece of shrapnel, but it was not serious. Our men were all young, averaging 23 years, and they behaved splendidly. I shall never forget them.

**Germans Too Scared to Take Aim.**

"The crew of the submarine had some excitement before they touched her off, as the Huns opened fire at close range and might have turned the trick on our chaps, if they had not been too excited to aim properly. The decks of the Iris, Vindictive, and other vessels were covered with the wounded and dead, and the majority of the marines in the fighting tops were shot down by the guns of the German destroyers, who lost heavily before they succeeded in getting the range.

"We arrived at Zeebrugge at 12:01 A. M. on April 23, and at 1:11 the little fleet started back for Dover. The signal for the men to re-embark was a long blast from the siren of the Vindictive. When we had made sure that every man, including the wounded, was on board the respective ships, we got away at our best speed, which was 17 knots for the Vindictive. She was belching flames from her superstructure and funnels, and was a queer sight in the inky darkness to one standing on the bridge and looking aft.

## TURKEY DINNER COST UP.

### Food Board Warns Dealers to Go Easy on Thanksgiving.

The Federal Food Board served notice on retailers yesterday that they were not to charge more than a fair profit on Thanksgiving turkeys, no matter how short the supply. The Government has taken over quantities of turkeys now arriving for the men in service. There are few cold storage birds on the market, and if any such are sold as fresh a filed complaint may be made to the board at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The Trade Division of the Federal Food Board has compiled this table showing changes in the cost of commodities that go to make up a Thanksgiving dinner:

| Commodity. | Nov., 1917. | Nov., 1918. |
|---|---|---|
| Cranberries | .18 | .18 |
| Sweet potatoes | .06 | .075 |
| Onions | .05 | .05 |
| Peppers | .15 | .20 |
| Cabbage | .033 | .05 |
| Potatoes | .05 | .06 |
| Pumpkin | .45 | .50 |
| Carrots | .06 | .08 |
| Turkeys | .45 | .50 |
| Dressed fowl | .35 | .40 |
| Eggs, fresh | .50 | .64 |
| Milk | .14 | .17 |
| Bread | .09 | .10 |
| Flour | .077 | .075 |
| Sugar | .10 | .105 |
| Coffee | .29 | .30 |

A fair menu for a small family according to this table, is found to have advanced from $5.85 last year to $6.84 at the present prices.

### Westinghouse Closing Shell Plants.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company tonight issued an order for the immediate closing of five of its big shell-making plants here. The plants have been manufacturing shells of all sizes for the United States and British Governments, and the closing order was issued following receipt of telegraphic instructions from Washington canceling contracts. Approximately 9,000 persons were engaged in the plants.

### Garfield Issues Coke Order.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield today signed an order, effective Dec. 1, vacating an embargo on the shipment of coke through the New England gateways, a step rendered necessary because of traffic congestion.

## PLAN AIRPLANE LANDINGS.

### Aero Club Tells Project for Long Island Airship Centre.

The Aero Club of America announced yesterday that its Committee on Landing Places, headed by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, has reported that it has received many offers from organizations and individuals who are ready to establish landings. So numerous are such proposals, the committee reported, that it soon will be possible to have a landing place at every desirable point in every direction within 100 miles of New York City.

The most ambitious project for an aeronautic centre is the plan of a group of well-known men of New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco to establish an aviation centre at Lloyd's Neck, L. I. The statement said:

"Reginald C. Vanderbilt is President of this newly incorporated Lloyd's Neck club, and Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, is one of the Directors. The Vice Presidents are Harry Payne Whitney and Lawrence Lewis Gillespie. Their associates on the Board of Governors are C. Oliver Iselin, Edwin D. Morgan, Frederick H. Watriss, Elbert H. Gary, T. Coleman du Pont, Cornelius K. G. Billings, Leroy W. Baldwin, Frank C. Henderson, William Russell Grace, A. Kingsley Macomber, Arthur V. Davis, Roy A. Rainey, Nicholas F. Brady, William R. Coe, and William Godby Loew. Mr. Watriss and Charles K. Beckman have worked out the necessary legal details of this club for national service.

"The Lloyd's Neck Club property consists of 200 acres facing Long Island Sound a few miles from Oyster Bay and Huntington. It is about 39 miles from the Queensboro Bridge and approached by good motoring roads. On the property is a fresh-water lake covering ten acres. The location for schooling and post-graduate work and hydro-aeroplaning is therefore ideal. A farmhouse on the property, together with portable barracks, will furnish comfortable accommodations for aviators."

"The committee submitted a list of offers of landing places in different cities, which include the offer of one at Jekyl Island, Ga., by Edwin Gould, and an island near Portland, Me., by Rear Admiral Peary."

## AIRPLANE TO CROSS OCEAN.

### New Type Now Being Built at the Standard Aircraft Plant.

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 26.—A new type of airplane for transatlantic flight is being built at the plant of the Standard Aircraft Corporation here. It became known today. The plane is being constructed under the direction of Charles H. Day, chief engineer of the company, and inventor of the tractor type of plane in general use today.

Details of the new plans are being withheld, but it is said that the machine will have great passenger carrying capacity and will also be of such size that it can cross the Atlantic without having to descend for fuel.

### Miss Mortimer Indicted.

An indictment for manslaughter in the second degree was returned yesterday by the Queens County Grand Jury against Miss Edith Mortimer, daughter of Stanley Mortimer, of Wheatley Hills, L. I., for the death of two men killed by her automobile in Flushing on Oct 19. She is now out on $15,000 bail on a charge of homicide.


MARLEY-DEVON

MARLEY 2½ IN
DEVON 2¼ IN.
ARROW COLLARS
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., TROY, N.Y.



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KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it rarely fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little to *penetrate without rubbing* and produces results. Clean, refreshing. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy. 30c, 60c, $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

Baco RUBBERS

This year we have to disappoint many of our old friends. The war limited our production. Quality of the available supply remains unchanged.

A. J. BATES & CO., INC., NEW YORK
RED AND BLACK SOLES


## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

LOST—At Lichtenstein's Millinery Co., 5th Av. and 47th St., or vicinity, a brown leather beaded bag containing a platinum and gold cigarette case and a blue leather change purse containing $25; liberal reward if cigarette case is returned to 1,926 B'way, Room 516. No questions asked.

LOST—At Maxine Elliott's Theatre office or on street to 4th Av. subway, 40th and Broadway, wallet containing about $70 and two checks; liberal reward. Return to Dr. W. F. Watton, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

LOST—Monday morning, in Central Park, lady's handbag, blue and tan silk, containing sum of money, keys, bankbook, and check book. Liberal reward. Return to Miss G. de Lornay, 100 West 57th, Apt. 3 G.

LOST—On Lexington Av. train, at Simpson St station, black brief case containing black loose-leaf book with record, catalogue, ladies' shirtwaist. Finder please call Mount Vernon 3300, on Intervale 4727W. Reward.

LOST.—Brown skunk muff, on Broadway subway or Riverside bus, between 103d St. and 28th St. and 5th Av. Reward if returned to Miss Livingston, The Emporium, 429 4th Av.

LOST — Diamond solitaire ring, surrounded with onyx, Saturday afternoon, between 87th St. and Columbus Av. and 84th St. and West End Av. Liberal reward if returned to Apartment 6, South, 495 West End Av.

LOST—Brown leather bag containing about $100 in Mirror Candy Store. Return Room 807, 334 5th Av. Telephone Madison Square 1230; reward.

LOST—Monday or Tuesday, small, flexible platinum bracelet with green stones. Finder please call Riverside 10400, Mrs. J. Ellerman; reward.

LOST.—Will party who found round mole-skin muff at or near Denison's paper store kindly return to manager of Denison's? Reward.

LOST—Nov. 26, platinum diamond bar pin, Madison or Park Av., between 42d and 43d, or 72d St. bus; reward. E. Joseph, 95 Wall St. Hanover 2830.

LOST—On 5th Av. bus Tuesday morning black walrus traveling bag, with contents. Reward for return to H. C. Palmer, 7th floor, 2 West 45th St., New York.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, between Loft's, 42d St., and Lord & Taylor's; $40 reward. Return 780 Madison Av., city. Telephone 9280 Plaza.

LOST—Between 5th Av. and 20th St. and Harrison, N. J., 3 large envelopes containing private papers. Reward if returned to Reverie Mfg. Co., 20 West 20th.

LOST—Lady's platinum ring, set with diamonds and emeralds; reward. Phone Room 808 Knickerbocker Hotel.

LOST—Pearl and diamond earring, between 42d St., New York, and Bayside, L. I. Return to Hotel Lorraine, 9 East 59th. Suitable reward.

LOST.—Saturday, pair tortoise shell glasses between Central Theatre and Sherry's; reward. Mrs. A. C. Ayres, 601 West 110th St.

LOST—Lady's Elgin wrist watch, financial district, Nov. 26; reward. Tunick, Hector 9810.

LOST—Monday, topaz ring; liberal reward. Communicate with Major Cairns, Governors Island.

LOST—Black locket with diamond and picture of elderly lady; liberal reward. R. Adler, 870 West 119th.

LOST.—Beaded bag, on Riverside bus; finder may keep bag and contents and only return wedding ring. Gross, 562 West 194th.

LOST—Diamond solitaire, in small flannel bag, Broadway to Church St., Monday. Addreason, Room 461, 50 Church. Reward.

LOST—In Harlem, diamond ring; $100 reward. E. Cottrell, 2,001 1st Av.

### Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston brindle bulldog, white markings on head and chest, on Grand Av., Fordham, N. Y.; liberal reward. William F. Hoffman, 2552 Grand Av., Fordham, N. Y.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Boston terrier female dog; reward. 788 West End Av.


It Sounds Like Peace When We Mention

Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats at

$32.50

But that isn't saying what these handsome, all-wool Suits and Overcoats were regularly selling for, until we selected them from this season's stocks to do duty today at this Special low $32.50 price.

However, we expect they will go still higher before they go lower, because every Suit and Overcoat in this $32.50 assortment would cost more than that at wholesale today.

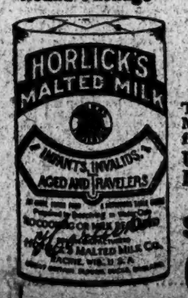
Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 10th
846-848 West 125th
3d Ave., cor 122d



The DIET During and After INFLUENZA

The Old Reliable Round Package




Horlick's Malted Milk

*Very Nutritious, Digestible*

The REAL Food-Drink, instantly prepared. Made by the ORIGINAL Horlick process and from carefully selected materials.

Used successfully over ¼ century. Endorsed by physicians everywhere.

Specify Horlick's The Original

Others Are Imitations

ALUMINUM MESS KITS

ALUMINUM FIELD KITCHEN

ALUMINUM WATER BOTTLE

Wherever they are "Wear-Ever" is with them

With our heroes on land and sea—in the countries of Europe—aboard the ships of the great fighting and transport fleets—in the cantonments and training camps—in the hospitals and comfort-canteens—everywhere!—"Wear-Ever" utensils are serving.

That is why the supplies of "Wear-Ever" possessed by stores throughout the United States have been limited.

That is why patriotic women have not insisted upon getting the exact styles or sizes of

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Cooking Utensils

they preferred—but gladly accepted the nearest approach to what they wanted that their "Wear-Ever" dealers could furnish.

We wish to announce, however, that soon it will be possible to resume manufacturing the complete line of "Wear-Ever," including those styles and sizes of utensils unobtainable during the war.

Because "Wear-Ever" is contributing to the comfort and well-being of their boys wherever they are, it is but natural that the hundreds of thousands of women whose kitchens are equipped with "Wear-Ever" are even prouder than ever of their beautiful, shining, wonderfully durable utensils.

"Wear-Ever" utensils are made in one piece—without joint or seam—from thick, hard sheet aluminum. They have no coating to chip or peel; no place for food to lodge—cannot rust—are pure and safe.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

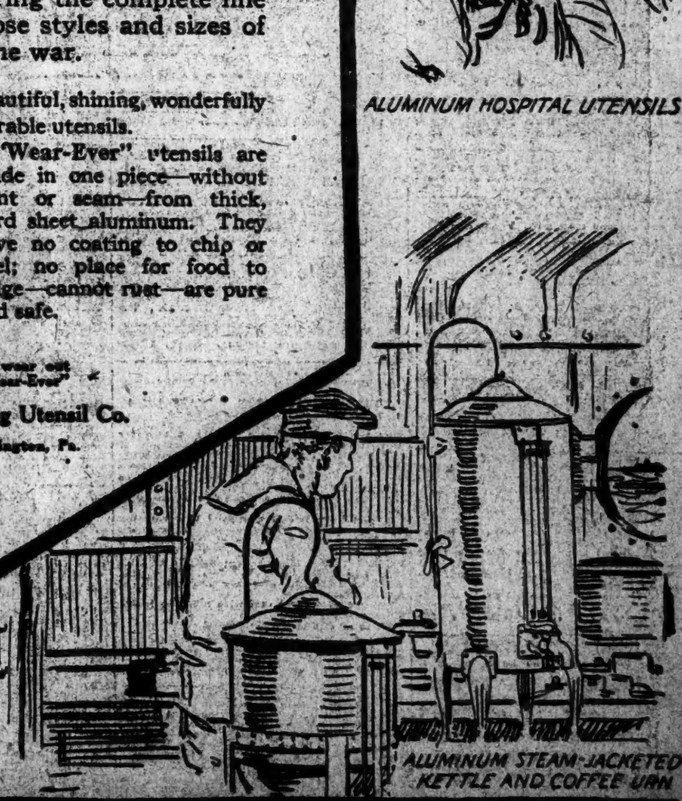
The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.
Dept. 3634, New Kensington, Pa.

WEAR-EVER TRADE MARK



ALUMINUM TABLE WARE

ALUMINUM HOSPITAL UTENSILS



ALUMINUM STEAM-JACKETED KETTLE AND COFFEE URN